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# AMERICAN BREEDER

A Farmer's Paper, Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Their Live Stock  
and the Welfare of Their Families and Homes.

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, One Year 50c, Three Years \$1.00

Volume VIII

Kansas City, Missouri, September 5, 1914

Number 1

Photo Fair Reports, Pages 1, 7, 9, 11, 15, and 17.



## AMERICAN BREEDER CAMERAS AT IOWA STATE FAIR.

1—Belgians "Going to War." 2—Johnny Jones. 3—"By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them"—Crownover's Farceur and Get; First Prize Entry. 4—First and Second Prize Mule Teams. 5—Anoka Farm's Two-year-old Champion Shorthorn. 6—"Whose Lead Is It?" 7—Winning by a Nose. 8—A Saddler "With the Flinx's On." 9—Premium Pork. 10—Hunter. 11—Tandem. 12—Beachy in His Biplane at a Mile-a-Minute. 13—"Ships of the Desert" at a Standstill. 14—A Clydesdale Walk. 15—"Do You Suppose Our Early Ancestry Was the Same?" 16—"Don't You Step on Me." 17—A "Percheron Type" from Singmaster's Barns. 18—India vs. Detroit. 19—Harris' Champion Hereford at the Bath. 20—Catching Step. 21—Where the Shire Shines. 22—Dismounting Informally. 23—Percheron Power. 24—How Would You Like to Plow With Them? 25—A Lots of Horse in a Small Package.



# BREEDING SCHOOL---OCT. 26 TO NOV. 7

HORSES, CATTLE AND HOGS.

The Only Term of Cattle and Hog Breeding Until Next Spring.

Two separate terms. The first week horses; second week cattle and hogs. The tuition fee is \$25 for one or both terms, which entitles the student to return at all other terms free of charge (a life membership.) This rate is good until August 1st, 1915; after that the tuition will be \$50.

This is the only recognized school (excepting veterinary colleges), that teaches the anatomy and physiology of the generative organs of domestic animals. No breeder can fully understand scientific breeding without this knowledge. This school gives a lot of new and useful information that is not taught by any other school in the world. This is the only breeding school. The principles taught have stood the investigation of the best posted graduate veterinarians on these subjects. All of the instructors but two are post graduate veterinarians who are doing work recognized by the United States Government.

Mares and cows are dissected and mares and cows, both dead and alive, are examined for the different diseases and abnormal conditions. Every student is required to take part in this work, under the instructions of experts. Students are impressed with facts about diseases of females in a way they will remember. Representative animals for this work are especially selected. Everything is made plain by demonstration and language that the average breeder can understand. All technical work that can be is eliminated. The object is to give a course that the average breeder can master in a short time.

**REMEMBER THE DATE---October 26 to November 7, Inclusive.**

SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT

Dissecting Females. Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs—Physiology of the Generative Organs—Cells—Infection—Breeding Questions—Breeding Instruments—Foaling—Scientific Mating—Horse, Cow and Mule Judging—Barren Females—Barren Males—Abnormal Conditions—Diseases of the Foal and Fetus—Diseases of the Male and Female Generative Organs—Contagious Abortions—Feeding—Testing—Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition—Buying—Defects—Horse Breeding—Rectal Examination—Conditions; also for telling

EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lecture on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from \$1 to \$1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

Remember the date, you get here take Observation Park street car at Union Depot; get off at 12th street and walk one block east. all students to a free return privilege for life. For other information address

**The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL**  
225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

## THE KANSAS STATE FAIR

Under the Direction of the Board of State Fair Managers.

**HUTCHINSON**

**SEPTEMBER 12-19, 1914**

THE FAIR BY THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Great Agricultural and Live Stock Exposition of Kansas.

Grand Free Attractions—Best Obtainable.

The Best Show of Dairy Cattle, Dairy Products and Dairy Apparatus and Machinery Ever Shown in Kansas.

The Horse Show—Four Nights—Is a Popular Feature. When you see the Big Horses, see the Horses Beautiful and Useful also.

Corn Lecture by W. B. Otwell, of Illinois, Thursday A. M.

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Competition Open to the World.

Everybody Invited.

H. S. THOMPSON, President.

A. L. SPONSLER, Secretary.

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With which is combined  
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1914.  
Volume VIII. Number 1.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE,  
Editors.

Published semi-monthly (on the 5th  
and 20th of each month) by the  
GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
INCORPORATED,  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
BELL TELEPHONE, 4297 GRAND.

All communications for this paper  
should be addressed to the American  
Breeder, or the Graham Publishing  
Company, and not to individuals.

Subscription Rates within the United  
States: \$1 for 3 years; 50 cents for  
one year. All other countries, \$2 for  
3 years; \$1 for one year.

When sending subscriptions, please  
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replaced.

Entered as second class matter No-  
vember 28, 1911, at the postoffice at  
Kansas City, Mo., under the Act of  
March 3, 1879.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING  
REPRESENTATIVES:  
JOHN D. ROSS, 608 Otis Bldg., Chicago  
Telephone, Franklin 1429.  
WHITE-SIMONSON, INC.,  
904 Tribune Bldg. New York.

LIVESTOCK ADVERTISING RATES.			
Space	1 Issue	1 Month	2 Months
1/2 inch ....	\$2.00	\$2.80	\$5.00
3/4 inch ....	2.40	4.00	7.25
1 inch ....	2.80	5.00	9.50

All orders in excess of \$9.50 at the  
rate of \$2.25 per inch per issue.

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Mo.

DRAFT HORSE DEVELOPMENT.

An importer was recently heard to  
say that he would not like to start  
out to buy home bred horses because  
they were not large enough; too many  
of them were stunted and never fully  
developed.

It is a bad state of affairs, if this  
country with all its good feed, cannot  
properly develop the draft horse size.  
There are too many breeders who try  
to produce draft horses on scant ra-  
tions. There are thousands of draft  
horses that could have been fed and  
given a little extra care during their  
development which would have netted  
the owner a very handsome additional  
profit on all the extra feed. It is a  
fact that too many breeders try to  
raise a stud colt in a box stall, with-  
out enough exercise, fresh air, sun-  
shine or green grass. Last year we  
tried to encourage draft horse breed-  
ers to prepare for the development of  
their stud colts. We advised breeders  
to get together and those having a few  
colts to purchase a few more so that  
they could afford to fix up a good stal-  
lion pasture where these colts could  
be properly developed. It requires  
very little more attention to care for  
a few stud colts than it does any other  
kind of stock, if preparations are  
made. At the Iowa state fair, just  
held, a big dealer told us of buying  
six well grown two-year-old stallions  
from one pasture which had been  
handled in just that way.

In order to insure a continuous  
rapid growth the colt must be on full  
feed from the time it will eat until  
it is 30 months of age. A self feeder  
is the best feeder because each in-  
dividual colt knows how much it wants  
better than any man. In this manner  
it can eat often, which is a necessity  
in a young colt as the stomach is not  
large. A colt may be given two full

feeds twice a day, yet it will not  
develop like one which has been fed  
frequently. Those who wish to dis-  
pose of their stud colts for the best  
possible prices must think seriously  
of their development. An excellent  
market awaits those who will develop  
draft horses with good conformation  
and blood lines.

TIME EXTENDED ON MARE  
OWNER EDITIONS.

A number of breeders have written  
us that it would be impossible for  
them to complete by September 1 the  
lists they are preparing for Mare Own-  
er Editions. Several, busy with farm  
work, say they had not noticed the  
early announcements concerning these  
editions, and ask time to prepare their  
lists. Most of these men suggest that  
we postpone the Mare Owner Editions  
until October 5. This we have con-  
sented to do.

We noticed in checking up the lists  
that there are a good many substantial  
breeders (owners of excellent stallions  
and jacks) who have neglected to send  
in their mare owners. These men can-  
not afford to overlook this great oppor-  
tunity for cultivating the interest of,  
and educating their patrons. There  
are, of course, some who are not in-  
terested in increasing their trade or of  
being of any special benefit to their  
communities, who seem to be willing  
to allow their business to remain in  
that old fashioned rut. This means  
defeat sooner or later. No breeder  
who wants to progress can afford to  
overlook this opportunity. In almost  
any reasonably good community a  
breeder owning good sires can send in  
100 names to a good advantage. No  
breeder should fail to see that at least  
ten of his best patrons or prospects  
get these editions. Some may say  
that they do not know how to select  
these names. This is easy. Take a  
pencil and paper and make a start  
at some particular point, and canvass  
the territory by sections. Practically  
every breeder is familiar with a lot of  
business that he would like to have  
as well as what he gets. Every time  
the American Breeder reaches one of  
these possible customers he will think  
of the man who has remembered him  
and paid his subscription. This ad-  
vertising brings results.

Breeders should remember the state-  
ments which were printed in these  
columns a few months past, from those  
who had used the Mare Owner Edi-  
tions, and found them successful.  
Better proof could not be offered as to  
their great value, both in advertising  
and in education for their customers.

From a breeder's service record  
book he can secure a very good list of  
mare owners. A breeder who hesitates  
to spend at least \$10 for permanent ad-  
vertising and education should do some  
good, hard thinking. This is the op-  
portunity for those who wish to ex-  
pand their business and their influ-  
ence and add to their clear profit.  
The American Breeder placed in the  
hands of mare owners will work with  
them for the desired results.

We notify each customer from this  
office, giving the name of the one  
who has paid his subscription and  
asking him to remember the breeder  
for this courtesy. This makes new  
opportunities for stallion and jack  
owners to further extend their friend-  
ships and business connections. This  
is an age of advertising and expan-  
sion. The breeder who does business  
as his grandfather did will probably  
fall behind.

All mare owner lists must be in this  
office by October 1. The subscrip-  
tion price for Mare Owner Editions is  
ten cents each, in clubs of ten or  
more. Each mare owner for whom  
the editions are ordered will get the  
paper five months. This is the best  
offer we have ever made. Each ad-  
ditional subscription (more than the  
club of ten) will cost ten cents each.  
The papers they get will be the reg-  
ular editions of the American Breeder,  
containing with an abundance of ma-  
terial, especially prepared for mare  
owners. Many breeders annually  
send the names of 100 customers and  
each one gets the paper for five  
months, at a cost to the breeder of  
only \$10.

HOW SOME BOYS SEE THE  
FAIRS.

One hundred boys at the recent  
Iowa State Fair got more good out  
of their visit than did probably any  
thousand of other people in attend-  
ance.

How did they do it?  
By seeing the fair systematically  
and under proper guidance.

In the first place these boys came  
to the fair with a purpose, and the  
opportunity to come was won by do-  
ing, with a purpose, some other thing  
worth while. They were the right  
kind of boys to make the most of  
such an opportunity, and well they  
should be, for this "Boys' Camp," as  
it was called, represented the hun-  
dred or so rich agricultural counties  
of Iowa. Each boy had won the right  
to represent his county by the excel-  
lence of some work bearing on agri-  
culture which he had done in public  
school.

These boys' camps are coming to be  
important features in several state  
fairs, and a knowledge of how they  
are handled, and how they handle  
themselves, should help anybody to  
get more good out of the time they  
spend at such places.

It may just as well be understood  
at the beginning that these boys have  
plenty of fun; put a hundred big,  
stout, healthy boys together under  
reasonable conditions anywhere and  
trust to that. But they do not waste  
time. That is the secret. They make  
it count.

In the first place the Iowa camp,  
for example, was under the direct  
oversight of a good man (a breeder,  
by the way, and a graduate of the  
Graham Breeding School) who knows  
both fairs and boys. But when the  
boys started out mornings to see the  
exhibits, they divided into squads of  
convenient size, and their inspections  
of live stock and agricultural prod-  
ucts, good road work, dairy or vet-  
erinary operations, or whatever they  
were out to see, were made under the  
direction of men from the Iowa State  
College each especially trained along  
the particular line being observed by  
the squad of boys he had in charge.  
Ordinary fair visitors by the hun-  
dreds of thousands annually go  
around from one exhibit to the next,  
wondering whether this bull is a  
"White Durham" or just a peroxide  
blonde, and why some corn exhibit  
has long ears and short ears side by  
side; whether the white-faced cows  
would think of dining without first  
having their hair curled and if the  
flowers are real, which the Clydes-  
dales wear in their tails. They do  
not see with knowing eyes; they do  
not separate the essential from the  
fol-de-rol.

Not so with the boys of the state  
fair Boys' Camps. They are the kind  
who know a lot of things on their  
own accounts. Better still they know

SPECIAL

Subscription Offer to New  
Subscribers, for acceptance  
before November 1st: 50 cen's  
for the American Breeder un-  
til January 1st, 1916.

how to ask questions and to under-  
stand and heed the answers. Still  
better, they go about their business  
of learning with men at their elbows  
who not only can answer and explain,  
but who can arouse more interest in  
and inspire more respect for the big  
things of the state which are so well  
represented in that remarkable aggre-  
gation of exhibits, demonstrations and  
contests which go to make up the  
modern fair.

But the boys are not kept at a  
steady, all day round of studying ex-  
hibits. Part of each afternoon and  
evening they are detailed for regular  
duties which call for some exertion,  
place some responsibility on them, and  
give them a change. Their biggest  
job in this line was acting as ushers  
in the enormous amphitheater at the  
race track, where many of the special  
events as well as races are held.

Iowa people take to the "ushering" of  
these lively young fellows in Khaki  
outing suits (the Boys' Camp uniform,  
adapted to either work or play)  
"mother and the girls" following them  
docilely to any seats they indicate  
in the "grand stand" and when it be-  
comes generally known how much  
more these boys are getting out of  
the fair, than is anybody else, the  
Iowa people will begin to follow Boys'  
Camp rules for seeing the fair.

RECORD ASSOCIATIONS' RESPON-  
SIBILITY.

A record association has recently  
disqualified some stock registered in  
that association as the result of an in-  
vestigation. It is claimed that the  
animals did not meet the require-  
ments. The owner of the stock was  
not the individual who had them reg-  
istered. He brought suit against that  
record association and got a judg-  
ment. The court held that the asso-  
ciation should pay the damages to the  
innocent purchaser.

This decision defines, and thereby  
legally fixes the responsibility of rec-  
ord associations in such cases. It  
should greatly increase the confidence  
of those who buy stock registered in  
this association or other responsible  
record associations. To meet this re-  
sponsibility will it be necessary for  
record associations to require sworn  
statements from those not financially  
responsible? Or will it be necessary to  
increase the fees for recording live  
stock in order to meet these deficien-  
cies? Or will it be necessary for rec-  
ord associations to make their regula-  
tions more severe, prosecuting the of-  
fender, for instance, for receiving  
money under false pretenses?

This decision may possibly lead to  
other suits of a similar nature. For  
instance, we are informed that a party  
in Iowa purchased a stallion from Rob-  
ert Burgess & Son of Wenona, Ill. The  
certificate of registration was found to  
be unsatisfactory to the Stallion  
Registration Board, and a grade li-  
cense was issued. In the meantime  
this stallion had been mated with a  
number of pure bred mares. The party  
who purchased this stallion says that  
he has been unable to register colts  
sired by this stallion and that he has  
been seriously damaged.

We contend that these innocent pur-  
chasers should be protected by the re-  
cord association which has issued the  
certificate of registration.

HORSE BREEDERS' MEETINGS.

Several states have state horse  
breeders' associations. Every state  
should have one. The Iowa horse  
breeders met at the Iowa State Fair.  
The president, Wm. Crownover, of  
Hudson, Iowa, called on different men  
who happened to be present for  
speeches. The breeders present gave  
their views on various subjects of  
especial interest to draft horse breed-  
ers. There was an occasional differ-  
ence of opinion, which is necessary to  
cause men to think. The next meet-  
ing of the Iowa Draft Horse Breeders'  
Association will be held at Ames in  
January. Some special legislation will  
be asked for at the next legislature,  
including a lien on the mare and foal  
for 18 months from the last service.  
Some changes in the present stallion  
inspection law will be discussed.

A few enterprising breeders can  
start something in the way of an as-  
sociation very easily in states which  
do not have regular associations. After  
a temporary meeting is held, per-  
manent officers can be elected and  
have regular and called meetings.  
These meetings should be held as of-  
ten as there is opportunity, even  
though they have to be very informal,  
and the secretary should see that an  
early report of each, telling the real  
news of the meeting, should be pub-  
lished or in some way made to reach  
the absent members. We shall be  
pleased to print reports if the secre-  
taries of all such organizations will  
send them in.

BURGESS AND McMILLAN.

One of our readers asks us to give  
a reason why, in our opinion, Robert  
Burgess of Wenona, Ill., should not be  
allowed to exhibit registered draft



horses at state fairs. He asked us to state one particular case.

We are informed that the Percheron Society of America has refused for years to register home bred horses for Robert Burgess & Son. A circular was sent out by that record association to that effect. We are also informed that they cannot yet register home bred horses with this society. If the record association will not accept their statements why should the state fairs recognize this firm?

If there are any who wish to get the exact facts concerning Robert Burgess and the Percheron Society of America, they are requested to write to the secretary of the Percheron Society of America and get full particulars.

#### THAT WHEAT "INCREMENT."

Much talk has been created by the increase in wheat prices since the war in Europe began to threaten. Some of the rise would have taken place anyhow, as crop conditions in other lines and other countries, exerted their proper influences.

However, the rise in wheat (regardless of the cause) means a good deal, or will eventually. For example, the total crop in a territory equivalent to four or five states with Kansas City as the center, was about a third of a billion bushels. Of this amount, crop experts figure that a quarter of a billion bushels is still held by farmers and local elevators. The rise has been between 25 and 30 cents, adding a total of about \$68,000,000 to the value of wheat still locally held throughout the four or five states indicated. It is estimated that Kansas alone gets half of this increase.

All such figures, however, should be "taken with salt" to the extent of allowing for loss in storage, cost of insurance, interest and possibility of decline before all this wheat can be cashed. It is cause for much gratification that a good rise has been recorded, for the price at which wheat began to move left no profit for the grower, when all expenses were counted, and a general average struck.

Thirty-four million dollars looks like a big two-months' increment for one crop in one state but come to think of it, it is the state's greatest crop and no other state comes within 50 per cent of this mark. The population of Kansas is about 1,700,000, making this a gain of about \$20 per head. Would there be much comment in the papers if two months' events would put an extra \$20 in the pocket of each American in Chicago? We hardly think the Kansan is less deserving.

#### PURE BRED DAIRY CATTLE AN ATTRACTIVE BUSINESS.

To the American Breeder: Seven hundred and fifty dollars for a Colorado bred yearling bull is the long price which a youngster from a herd at Pueblo brought recently. This is not the record price which Colorado bred herd headers have brought, \$2,500 having been paid for a young Jersey bull of Colorado breeding a few years ago, but it indicates the possibilities of the breeding business for the man who will handle pure bred dairy cattle of high quality in the Rocky Mountain section.

The fact that the high altitude, dry climate and abundant alfalfa of the Rocky Mountain region develops superior constitution and vigor, makes Western bred dairy bulls most desirable to head herds and the demand for them great.

Eastern breeders have overlooked the recent dairy development of the West and particularly the demand for pure bred sires for grading up herds, and the field is an open one which Western breeders are unable to supply at this time, to say nothing of the increased demands of the future. Western farmers who start now in the business of breeding pure bred dairy cattle will be richly rewarded.—B. G. D. Bishop, Secretary Colorado Dairymen's Association.

## Things You Already Know About Fairs

And Some More You May Not Have Considered: Development of These Institutions; How Some Fulfill Their Opportunities and Where Others Fall Short; Some Figures on Yours and Twenty-five Others in the Table Opposite.

Beginning as an outgrowth of "Market Days"—neighborhood and community gatherings for "swapping" and social purposes—the institutions known as live stock shows, fairs and expositions have grown and spread until their annual or periodical repetition has become almost as much a certainty and matter of course as the activities of agriculture and other industries, and of the social life they represent. Whatever the faults, which are or have been peculiar to fairs, there seems always to have been factors present to stand the test of time, so that (excepting in years of adversity) their growth in interest and extent has been constant, until now our large fairs are as gigantic, as comprehensive and as complex, almost, as the life and business of the territories supporting them.

United States has led all other nations in the number, cost and patronage of fairs (although there are points in the conduct and influence of fairs which the examples of other countries might teach us) and the specializing in educational work has in late years reached a plane in some of the fairs of this country, probably not equaled elsewhere. But even in some of the fairs where this has been done there are big gaps of conflicting influence—for instance, between the "Midways" and the "State college exhibits." These are yet to be bridged. The fact that our most important and typical class of fairs (our state fairs) are for the most part state owned or controlled, make this question of fair management and improvement worthy the attention of every citizen and taxpayer, whether or not, he or she attends the fairs or exhibits thereat.

#### State Fair Problems Largely Similar.

Local fairs drawing from an average territory of one county, while exerting just as great an influence in the aggregate have many problems peculiar to certain localities and conditions. The organization, equipment and conduct of state fairs must largely be along similar lines and for that reason the investigations and observations which are the basis of this article have been made largely with the state fairs in view. Applications for information were sent to all the state fair secretaries whose addresses were available and fairly complete replies were received from 26. A study of the accompanying table compiled from their answers, emphasizes what has long been noticed by those who annually attend a considerable number of these fairs concerning the great discrepancies existing as to equipment, attendance, population of state, value of exhibits and publicity received.

No state which controls its own state fair, makes any pretense of running it for financial gain (though such a gain is doubtless possible in many cases); therefore, it is up to the fair to make adequate return in the form of education, advertising of resources and beneficial entertainment. Such so-called entertainment as does no good or does positive harm, is even affording healthful relaxation, is a positive damage and should be estimated as a liability against the fair and not an asset. When every citizen of the 26 states being considered, gets it into his head that he (as a citizen of an average state) is interested in a state fair equipment valued at a half million dollars (see table), not counting additional public appropriation and expense, he will begin to be a little more particular as to the sights, sounds and treatment he encounters, on his arrival at his own fair, after having paid railroad fare, hotel bill and admission at the gate. When he sees, by a study of the accompanying table, that his fair, for instance, with an equipment far above the average, with exhibits of the highest class, and a rich and well populated state back of it, draws less than half the average attendance proportionately that is enjoyed by other fairs, he will begin to look for the reason for this

failure to realize a proper return on his (his state's) money. For, granting that the best service a state's fair can render is to educate and entertain its people and advertise its resources, it follows that it can succeed in this only in proportion to its attendance.

#### Getting the People to Come.

Next, therefore, to making the state fair of such character that all who come will be benefited, the greatest problem is the problem of getting the people to come. This question (attendance) is the subject of constant study, effort, investigation and comparison of notes on the part of fair managers. In the answers which the secretaries have made to our questions bearing on "attendance getting" the reader will notice their almost unanimous agreement on the value of farm paper and newspaper advertising, but to many it may not occur that advertising to be effective, must be well backed up. Those fairs can get most good from their advertising which have the best things to advertise. They may not always do so, but this is their opportunity. Often too much effort is given to entertainment alone, to things which are merely novel and exciting. Where this is true (and few fairs can prove "not guilty"), it is time to study the fundamental features of the fair proper, and learn to make more available and multiply the education and entertainment they afford.

The secretary, or one of the principal officers of each association, could well be sent to Europe to study such shows as the Royal Agricultural Show in England, or the Paris Live Stock Exhibition, and see how much more fully every exhibit is understood and enjoyed because of the effort that has been made for education. At our state fairs it is a common thing for country people, as well as city people, to show ignorance of the names and characteristics of even our common breeds of domestic animals, and their interest is, of course, proportionately less. At the stock shows of Europe the breeds are known and prized by all. King's maintain herds and flocks and studs to stimulate interest, and every show, big or little, is officially opened by some dignitary. And as a result a world of newer countries (our own has done so for 100 years) still buy foundation stock and improving blood from a few little European states and countries. They do not let a man go to their stock shows and go away ignorant. We do, and at every big fair are hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of exhibits affording the best possible subjects for illustrated lectures, yet in comparatively few cases are such lectures held. In almost as few is the placarding, announcing and cataloging so handled as to increase the popular interest in and knowledge of, the farm animals, farm crops, farm machinery and other products and equipment everywhere to be seen.

#### Colleges Help In Fair Instruction.

But this fault is rapidly being remedied, largely through the co-operation of the secretaries with the respective agricultural colleges. State fair boys' camps, regular schools of instruction, are successfully held at many fairs and growing in popularity. At the Missouri State Fair this year a "Silo School" will be held, using the silo exhibit, now a feature of most fairs, as illustration. Many fairs have live stock judging schools and contests. The Iowa State College was one of the first to bring a big exhibit to its state fair and keep lectures going throughout the week in many departments, such as household economy, farm drainage and farm mechanics, seed breeding, stock feeding, live stock vaccination, dairying, etc. Now these educational exhibits constitute one of the best forces in extending the work of the state schools. Nebraska's fair

has a large auditorium conveniently located, in which a good audience can be found during much of the fair, listening to speeches and music, but some of the political talks could well be replaced by lectures illustrated with popular and important features of the real fair exhibit. At the Kansas State Fair this year the state's Agricultural College will conduct a dairy school. Farm machinery demonstrations have been a big feature at the Oklahoma, and other state fairs, but in some cases these have been unregulated, each machinery exhibitor running a go-as-you-please race with some competitor. Under proper regulation these machinery demonstrations can be made immensely valuable.

By the use of rest and lecture rooms, band stands, playgrounds for small children and with the help of legitimately conducted races, absolutely every person who is fit to be at a state fair, can be interested, educated and entertained. There is no excuse for the cheap, noisy, indecent or fakish shows, and the "rough necks" who hang around, or conduct them. They do not help to make any fair, but they mar even the poorest. And in this class, the "low down," unsanitary eating places, which buy space and sell their noise and their filthy cooking on some of our most beautiful and best equipped fair grounds, should be placed, and condemned without limit. In pleasing contrast, and often on the same grounds, can be found eating places conducted by ladies and gentlemen of local churches, in which good, clean food at reasonable prices can be had. It is the state's disgrace that such as this should be forced to compete with "concessionaries" from the scum of the city's grafters, and that the inexperienced fair visitor should have no help, but his luck in escaping the barker of a "hot dog joint" and finding the tent of an eating place conducted by Christians.

#### Camping Gives Time to See.

Time to really see a fair is as essential, almost, as to go, or to have something to see on arrival. The Missouri and Iowa state fairs and several others (see the table) have a plan which should be followed by every such organization. A special rate is made for the entire show, which is cheaper than paying daily admission. This is called the "tenting" plan. A family can take suitable bedding and a few cooking utensils and rent tents at very reasonable prices from a firm engaged in this business. The camping ground is piped for water and should be well drained. Provisions may be purchased on the grounds so that it is not necessary to leave the show grounds during the entire exhibition. This offers an opportunity to inspect the live stock all week—any time early in the morning and late in the evening. It also offers an opportunity for making acquaintances which have a considerable value to most men interested. Those following this plan find the camping a recreation. A great many could be induced to follow this plan of attending state fairs. These people would increase the attendance rapidly and derive more benefit than perhaps any other one class.

There are some very important requirements to observe in the location of a state fair. The fair grounds must be located near a large city, with abundant cheap transportation to and from the city and plenty of good railroad facilities connecting the city with a large territory settled with people interested in agriculture. No state fair located contrary to these rules will ever fulfill its proper mission. There must be an opportunity for visitors to find suitable lodging at reasonable prices, and find clean, moderate priced restaurants. Special railroad service from all directions must be ample. Some of our state fairs have been located to satisfy politicians



Table Showing Location, Equipment, Attendance, Cooperating Forces, Publicity Methods, Etc., of 26 State Fairs.

State	State Population.	Where Held.	Number of Years Held, Consecutively.	Number of Years Under State Control.	Total Value of Buildings and Grounds.	Largest Week's Attendance Any Year.	Average Daily Attendance, 1913.	Largest One Day's Attendance in 1913.	Largest One Day's Attendance, Any Year.	Population of City at Seat of Fair.	Number of Railroads.	Have You Encouraged Use of Camping Privileges?	What Means of Advertising Have You Found Most Effective?	What Institutions have Given Your Fair Most Effective Cooperation in Securing Attendance?	To How Many Papers, and What Kind, Do You Send Matter for Publication?	Are You Increasing or Decreasing Your Use of the Press?	In What Ways Have You Thought of Making the Live Stock Exhibits More Educational and Attractive?
Arizona	204,351	Piochix.	10	10	\$ 175,000	45,500	7,500	18,500	18,500	30,000	2	Yes	Newspaper Advertising.	The State University.	Every Paper in the State.	Increasing	Judging Contests.
Arkansas	1,571,449	Hot Springs	9	None	500,000	.....	10,000 to 15,000	30,000	40,000	20,000	3	Yes	Billboarding and State Papers.	Railroads and Boys' Clubs.	About 300.	Neither*	Special Premiums—National and State.
Colorado	799,024	Pueblo	15	None	50,000	25,000	5,000	10,000	18,000	45,000	5	No	Newspaper.	Railroads, County Commissioners and State.	Every Paper in the State; about 300.	Neither	Encouraging beef cattle and draft horses by liberal premiums to bring exhibits.
Georgia	2,609,121	Macon	6	Note (a)	Owned by City of Macon	65,000	12,000	40,000	40,000	60,000	18	No	Billboards and Display Ads in Newspapers.	Boys' Corn and Girls' Canning Clubs.	About 50 City and County Papers.	Neither	
Kansas	1,690,949	Hutchinson	13	1 (b)	120,000	120,000	16,000	23,000	41,000	20,000		No	Newspapers and Class Journals.	Railroads and Boys' Corn Contests.	About 200.	Increasing	
Kentucky	2,289,905	Louisville	8	8	350,000	113,491	14,636	21,826	38,675	275,000	14	Yes			State, County, City and Agricultural.	Neither	Offer more money.
Louisiana	1,656,388	Shreveport.	8	None (c)	400,000	73,000	9,000	15,000	15,000	35,000	8	No	Newspapers.	Railroads, Boys' Clubs, County Ag. Assns., etc., all have helped.	150—County, City, General and Class.	Increasing	
Illinois	5,638,591	Springfield	20	61	1,785,600	326,648	32,755	61,703	.....	60,000	7	To Some Extent	Country Newspapers.	The Boys' State Fair School.	About 400 Country Newspapers.	Increasing	Boys' Judging Contests and Expert Judging.
California	2,377,549	Sacramento	61	34	300,000	101,000	10,000	35,000	36,000	70,000	8	....	Newspapers.	University Farm of the State University.	All kinds throughout State.	Increasing	Am open to suggestions. They are already attractive and educational.
Indiana	2,700,876	Indianapolis.	50	None	750,000	.....	35,000	50,000	75,000	275,000	14	No (d)	Newspapers.	Have found we have to depend on ourselves.	400—All Kinds.	Increasing	Require all attendants in show rings to wear similar uniforms, furnished by Fair.
Iowa	2,224,771	Des Moines	35	13	1,122,923	280,462	40,000	66,465	66,465	86,868	14	Yes (e)	Country Newspapers.	The County Fairs.	516 Papers. (f)	Increasing	Having judges give to spectators reasons for decisions.
Missouri	3,293,335	Sedalia.	13	13	600,000	85,000	12,670	.....	.....	18,000	2	Yes	Country Newspapers.	Boys' State Fair School.	800 Country Newspapers.	Increasing	Our auction sale has helped.
Montana	376,053	Helena.	42	12	189,322	46,760	7,794	13,626	13,626	12,515	2	Yes	Newspapers.	Boys' and Girls' Clubs and Contests of all sorts.	All News and Agricultural Papers in State.	Increasing	Constantly improving exhibits.
Nebraska	1,192,214	Lincoln	14	46	450,000	168,000	25,611	39,000	59,126	45,000	5	Yes	Newspapers.	County Agricultural Associations and Railroads.	Over 700 Nebraska Papers.	Increasing	
New York	9,113,614	Syracuse.	23 (b)	14	1,500,000	197,900	32,000	63,000	67,000	140,000	....	No	Newspapers.	Farm Boys' Camp.	All Daily, Weekly and Ag. Papers in State.	Increasing	Three new barns, and putting exhibits in charge of experts.
North Carolina	2,206,287	Raleigh	53	None	112,500	.....	10,000	25,000	.....	25,000	4	No	Newspapers and Billboards.	Railroads, through Excursions.	Two-thirds of State Papers.	Increasing	
North Dakota	577,056	Fargo (i)	(i)	....	80,000 (i)	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000	8	Yes	Newspapers.		All Papers in State.	Increasing	
Oklahoma	1,657,155	Oklahoma City	7	None	350,000	.....	12,000	25,000	.....	70,000	4	....	Newspapers.	Railroads and Boys' Clubs.	All State News and Agricultural Papers.	Increasing	
Oregon	672,765	Salem	52	7	150,000	73,298	12,216	18,917	.....	14,092	3	Yes (g)	Billboards.	Railroads, through Reduced Rates, Advertising and Cooperation.	92 Papers.	Increasing	Good barns and facilities for seeing the stock and, judges to explain awards.
South Dakota	583,888	Huron.	9	29	300,000	85,048	17,000	30,000	30,000	6,500	2	Yes	Newspapers and Traveling Men.	Every citizen of Texas.	350 Papers in the State.	Increasing	Keep it before the public.
Texas	3,896,542	Dallas.	29	None	1,500,000	350,000 (j)	43,750	125,000	142,000	131,278	12	No	Press.		All Papers in Texas.		Add modern, fireproof barns cooperate with all live stock associations of the State.
Utah	373,351	Salt Lake	35	15	350,000	120,000	15,000	28,000	45,000	112,000	5	No	Billboards, Heralds, Novelties.	Agricultural College and Public Schools.	To all Papers in State.		Making premiums more attractive.
Vermont	355,956	White River Jet.	7	7	50,000	34,000	10,000	16,000	18,000	2,400	5	....	Newspapers.	Railroads, by Rates and Cooperation.	All State Papers and some outside.		Increasing Premiums and having awards explained.
Virginia	2,061,612	Richmond.	9	None	250,000	180,000	30,000	75,000	75,000	150,000	7	No	Newspapers.		County and City Papers.	Increasing	Improving the department.
Wisconsin	2,333,860	Madison.	63	16	750,000	128,000	19,660	38,712	64,000	400,000	3	Yes	Newspapers.		All Agricultural Papers in State, 400 others.	Increasing	
Wyoming	145,965	Douglas	9	9	50,000	20,000	5,000	7,500	7,500	2,400	2	Yes	Press.		About 100.	Increasing	

(\*) This fair (Arkansas) is supported by donations from citizens of Hot Springs.  
(a) Under auspices Georgia State Agricultural Society.  
(b) Kansas has not appropriated any money for this fair, but has made it the official state fair held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture.  
(c) Shreveport owns grounds and buildings. The State (Louisiana) gives \$7,500 a year for premiums, and the County \$10,000 for buildings and \$2,500 for premiums.  
(d) Tried out camping privileges in Indiana, but it was not a success.  
(e) We had 1,700 tents (Iowa) last fall, and 8,000 to 10,000 campers.  
(f) Four hundred and eighty-one country weeklies, 9 agricultural, 17 dairies, 5 magazines, 4 turf papers.  
(g) The beautiful camping ground was the original site of the fair, and the camp was the beginning of the fair.  
(h) New York has had 73 state fairs, but held at various places.  
(i) The North Dakota fair alternates between Fargo and Grand Forks. Last year it was at Grand Forks, so no figures on Fargo.  
(j) The attendance for 16 days was 701,000, and the 350,000 is our estimate for a week.—Editor.



rather than for the general good. There are several state fairs that could be re-located to good advantage. We always hesitate in speaking of these cases because there are many loyal citizens who have thought they were doing their duty in standing up for the selections made, who might take offense.

#### Question of Expensive Buildings.

While practically every citizen is glad to see his fair equipped with great, expensive buildings, we believe that in some cases much money is wasted in this direction. Instead of having a fortune invested in such expensive buildings as are now found at some state fair grounds, we believe that provision for making clear the features and merits of more exhibits through the use of tent auditoriums would be of more benefit for the tax payers in attendance.

The Royal Agricultural Show of England is conducted largely by the membership (scattered over England) of the Royal Agricultural Society. Its location is changed each year. The buildings are not very expensive and are easily moved. Practically all of the structures are put together with bolts, which makes moving easy. When this show is held in a new location the good influence in that vicinity can be noticed for years. This show is perhaps the strongest and most influential show in the way of education in the world. The average American interested in farm and live stock affairs, may not be always pleased with their entertainment and think that entirely too much time is devoted to hunters or high stepping horses, but their methods of exhibition are greatly in advance of this country.

## It Is Kansas' Opportunity

How the Greatest State Fair in the World May Be Built.

"Unsatisfactory" is the mildest word which can be applied to the state fair situation in Kansas—as it is now, and has been for twenty years. Dozens of times and in dozens of ways each season, is this fact emphasized by the observations and experience of those who annually make the rounds of the leading fairs.

Kansas, first in literacy, first in wheat, first in the quality of the agricultural publicity she has received, first in the proportion of her young people who attend colleges and universities, must be ranked as low as twelfth in the matter of state fairs. Kansas leads in her agricultural college and experiment station equipment, she leads in alfalfa, and the successful new forage crops, only two states excel her in cattle, only three in horses, only four in mules and hogs, only six in corn; no state excels her in its percentage of good roads or its enterprise in keeping track of what is going on in the world; she has every right to lead in the matter of state fairs, and yet ten or a dozen states outrank her.

Who is to blame? Certainly not the competent, aggressive "bunch" at Hutchinson, who for years kept up, as a private enterprise by far the best show the state has had, and have finally, by giving the state the benefit of their efforts, got their fair made the official one. Hutchinson will always have a big fair, and when Kansas "strikes her gait" and permanently puts her fair where trans-

portation, convenience of location and hotel facilities give it a chance to measure up to the state whose name it carries we could wish her no better luck than to have A. L. Sponsler for secretary.

But that suggestion is merely incidental. Persons and politics must be eliminated absolutely, if this question is to be considered on its merits. Quantity and quality of attendance should be the prime consideration. Years of study and investigation on this basis, and overlooking no other essential requirements, leads always to the conclusion that the state of Kansas has the opportunity to build itself the largest and best state fair in the world if it will first locate its fair grounds at Kansas City, Kans. This will connect it, by street car service alone, with over 400,000 people. Kansas City is one of the best cities in the United States for hotel facilities and for railroad connections to nearby agricultural territory, it is unequalled.

An almost exact counterpart of our situation here is found in Minnesota, which has the greatest state fair attendance of all, in proportion to its area. The "twin cities" of Minneapolis and St. Paul, where its fair is held, are located practically on the boundary and in about the same position relative to the balance of the state as are Kansas City, Kans., and Kansas City, Mo. But in both states all the main lines of transportation lead to the respective leading commercial points—undoubtedly the proper location for the fairs. From here on, the comparison is all in favor of the Kansas Cities. Within a radius of 150 miles around this point there are something like 3,500,000 people, while only about half that number live within the same radius drawn around Minneapolis and St. Paul. And think what must be the currents of commerce toward the Kansas Cities, to make this point lead the world as a hay market, a farm machinery market, a stocker and feeder market, and second to only one city in the world as a packing center.

But 150 miles does not take one-half way to the limits of Kansas City territory. It is the metropolis for Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Northern Texas and Eastern Colorado, as well as for Missouri and Kansas, and in this fact lies its greatest advantage when considering the fair as an advertising institution for its state. The fact that an imaginary line known as the boundary of two states, must be crossed in going from the Union Station to the fair grounds should be forgotten for all time. Kansas, more than any other two states in the Union, made Kansas City, U. S. A., what it is, and Kansas should use the city she helped to build.

In addition to seeing the fair, tending to business and "meeting home folks," many farmers and breeders from as far west as the Pacific coast are glad to visit here, and exhibitors of live stock, farm products and farm machinery, will (and do) come farther to make annual exhibits at this point than at any other in America. All they will ever ask is a real fair to bring out the people. It takes all kinds of people "to make the world"—or a big state—and it takes a real fair, with all kinds of farm crops, all kinds of live stock, all kinds of industries and business to bring the people out. Every successful fair in this country furnishes annual proof of this fact. Herein has lain the cause for the failure of the American Royal Live Stock Show as an attendance bringer. Cramped and unpopular quarters have made it impossible for this show to expand, or to make itself sufficiently attractive to bring out the city people at its gates. Even when visitors crowd every foot of seating, standing and walking space, to their own discomfort, only from a fifth to a tenth of a good big one day's state fair attendance can be accommodated.

If this opportunity is seized (and it is an opportunity for the two Kansas Cities, no less than for Kansas),

it will put an end to the factional fight which has split Kansas' fair support for many years. This year Topeka is running a fair in opposition to Hutchinson, both on the same week. Into Topeka run three main lines of railway and three branches. Into Hutchinson run two main lines and four or five branch lines. Into Kansas City, from Kansas territory, run eleven main lines (having many branches) and four interurban electric lines, while 14 or 15 more exhibit and attendance bringing railway lines come into Kansas City from the east.

Three-fourths of the farmers of Kansas can reach Kansas City more conveniently and at less expense than they can reach Hutchinson, and the same probably is true of half the farmers with regard to Topeka. The Kansas Agricultural College is serving its supporters with instructive exhibits at both the fairs, but many more farmers could be served, much more complete exhibits maintained, and the activities of the college vastly better represented with a big fair at the state's metropolis. Kansas can have the biggest state fair in the world, if she will.

#### COST OF PRODUCING DAIRY COW.

According to investigators in the Department of Agriculture the average net cost of raising a dairy heifer one year old on a Wisconsin farm is \$39.52 and of a two year heifer, \$61.41. These figures are applicable to other dairy districts in the North and East where land and feed values are similar to those in Wisconsin. They are based on data obtained from raising 117 calves from birth to the time they enter the dairy herd.

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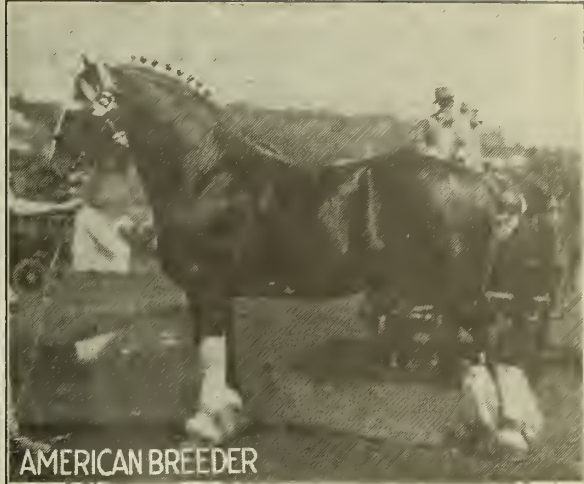
AMERICAN BREEDER CAMERAS AT IOWA STATE FAIR.



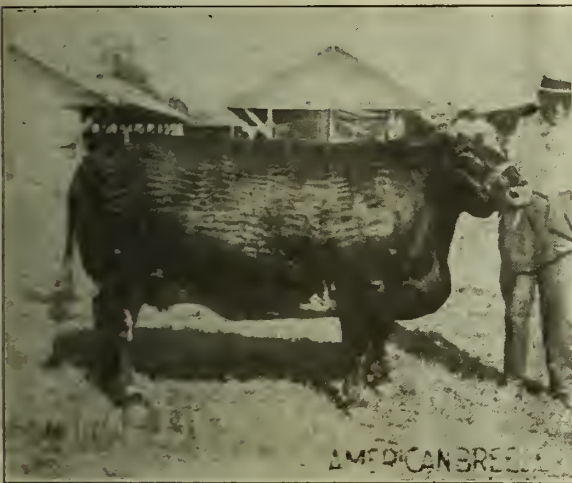
Harry Early's Champion Percheron Mare, Hermine.



Garden & Weaver's First Prize Shorthorn Calf.



Trumans' Champion Shire, Boro Blusterer.



Ed. Stegeland's Champion Polled Durham Cow.



Eggert's Second Prize Three-year-old Belgian.



Midge Marshall's First Prize Aged Mule.



Junior Champion Brown Swiss Bull.



J. A. Mason's Poland China Gilts Under One Year.



Dunham's Second Prize Aged Percheron Stallion.

Live Stock, Hay and Grain  
Market Review

The expected buying of horses for war, began at this point on the fourth, when Maj. Charles V. Gunning of the army of Great Britain arrived in Kansas City. Already one thousand were ready for delivery to him at the stock yards, and he is to remain here indefinitely to purchase more.

There is no definite information as to how many he is to buy or what price he is willing to pay. The dealers anticipate, however, that the British government is ready to take a big order. One dealer said he believed twenty-five thousand horses would be taken from this market. Other estimates ran as low as five thousand.

The British order is not to be confined to cavalry horses. The specifications call for light and heavy artillery horses as well as the saddlers. Horses from 5 to 8 years old and from 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 hands high will come within the English specifications. Buying in Chicago, on practi-

cally the same basis, was reported two or three days earlier, and representatives of the French and Canadian governments are authoritatively said to be at the national stock yards, East St. Louis, purchasing horses for cavalry and draft.

Horses of the general class these men are buying have been costing the United States government from \$100 to \$175. All purchases, apparently, are being shipped to Canada.

Prior to this incident, the trade in horses and mules was dull, the volume of business being not larger than it was in the middle of July. The close relation the cotton market sustains to the trade in equines has been demonstrated, but not until the south begins to sell its cotton freely will it buy horses and mules. Because the south is in no position to buy, feeders are not taking many thin mules for feeding. Several plans have been advanced for handling the cot-

ton crop, and it is the general belief that in the next few weeks planters will be able to borrow money if no arrangement for actual selling can be made. Growers are confident that owing to the comparatively small crop produced elsewhere this year, and unsettled conditions in other producing countries their product will sell for high prices within the next few months. When the south returns to the market their trade in horses will expand.

Prices for both horses and mules now are the lowest they have been in two years past, and are low enough to afford an excellent buying opportunity. The small supply is so small however, that it restricts trade to a noticeable degree. Farmers are not disturbed by the low prices quot-

ed. They are selling comparatively few and such as they do sell are of the plainer classes. Most of the ordinary horses are coming thin and out of work, and their disposition is regarded as a fair clearance at nearly any price. Plugs are not wanted.

Combined receipts of mules in St. Louis and Kansas City in the past two weeks amount to less than 500 head, and owing to the low prices offered same were unsold.

Recent rains have improved the feed situation materially, especially in the matter of roughage and pas-

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LIVE STOCK AND LAND.

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I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always  
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ture. Farmers now are in a position to carry a good many animals through the winter at small expense and that will restrict supplies from that source.

At sales of range horses held in the northwest, buying for Canadian interest (presumably to supply England's war needs) has been reported, but owing to continued lack of demand from central markets, prices have hardly been maintained. Traders at central markets, however, are confident that the European situation will develop a broad demand in a short time. One firm has already bought some horses in anticipation of that outlet.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

Horses—  
 Drafters, 1700-pound extra quality.....\$200@225  
 Drafters, good to choice..... 150@195  
 Drafters, fair to good..... 125@150  
 Chunks, good..... 110@145  
 Chunks, fair..... 70@110  
 Southerners, good to choice... 85@115  
 Southerners..... 40 up

Mules—  
 13½ to 14½ hands.....\$ 80@100  
 14½ to 15½ hands..... 100@125  
 15½ to 16 hands..... 120@165  
 16½ or better..... 170@215

#### Good Demand for Cattle.

Receipts of cattle in the past two weeks were the most liberal of the season. The increased movement having started from the west and southwest but the supply from feed lots is slowly falling to almost the smallest numbers ever reported. There has been a good demand for all classes and while prices have weakened some on the sappy kind they have shown strength on the seasonably fat grassers and the fed cattle. The season's top price of \$10.50 was paid for several bunches, weights ranging from 1,275 to 1,650 pounds.

Some wintered western steers sold as high as \$9.60 and straight grassers up to \$9. Killers want grain fat steers and are paying a good premium for them. The western grassers are selling largely at \$7.75 to \$8.50. Some common steers from below the quarantine line going as low as \$5.25. The recent rains eliminated dry weather as a marketing influence and from now on the average quality of the offerings will improve. A large number of cattle will be held on grass until frosts drive them to markets. A few heavy steers are being taken to feed lots for a short finish and the big packers are placing all the fed cattle they can get on September contracts.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Price corn fat steers.....\$10.00@10.25  
 Good to choice steers..... 9.00@ 9.95  
 Fair to good steers..... 8.50@ 9.00  
 Common to fair steers..... 7.75@ 8.40  
 Meal fed, choice..... 9.00@ 9.75  
 Meal fed, common to fair... 8.50@ 9.00  
 Quarantine steers, fed.... 8.25@ 8.75  
 Quarantine steers, grass fat 5.75@ 8.00

#### Thin Cattle Below Requirements.

Recent rains put Indiana, Ohio and Illinois back in the competition for stock and feeding cattle, and in the past few days there have not been enough offered to go around. Missouri will soon be back in the market, and western states and Kansas are buying now whereas they were selling at this time a year ago. Prices are about as high as the trade can stand, and when they get too high there is a cessation in buying. Feeders will be in the market for thin cattle from now until cold weather, and a good many cattle now on grass will be turned to grain in December.

The following quotations are for the various grades of stock and feeding cattle:

**5,918,098**  
gallons Polarine sold last year

**1,536,232**  
gallons more than in 1912

# Polarine

FRICITION REDUCING MOTOR OIL

The constantly increasing use of POLARINE by thousands of motorists is indisputable evidence of its lubricating efficiency. It affords perfect lubrication to all makes and types of motor cars, motor trucks, motorcycles and motor boats. POLARINE maintains the correct lubricating body at any motor speed or temperature. POLARINE remains liquid at zero. POLARINE differs from all other motor oils, in that it lubricates perfectly at extremes of temperature.

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY**  
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)  
 Makers of Lubricating Oils for Leading Engineering and Industrial Works of the World

(214)



Selected feeders.....\$ 8.00@ 8.60  
 Good to choice feeders.... 7.60@ 8.00  
 Fair to good feeders..... 6.90@ 7.55  
 Plain to fair feeders..... 6.50@ 6.85  
 Selected stockers..... 7.85@ 8.35  
 Good to choice stockers... 7.50@ 7.80  
 Plain to fair stockers..... 7.00@ 7.45  
 Stock calves..... 7.00@ 8.50  
 Stock cows..... 5.25@ 6.25  
 Stock heifers..... 5.50@ 7.00  
 Milch cows..... 60.00@110.00

#### Butcher Cattle Scarce.

Considering that the season for western cattle is well along and that ranchmen have not sold many cows for two years there is still a shortage in the supply. Packers are short in canned meats and are taking every old cow offered and country buyers are taking all female stuff that has any stock value. Calves, bulls and stags are in active demand.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—  
 Choice.....\$7.00@ 7.75  
 Good to choice..... 6.40@ 7.00  
 Fair to good..... 5.85@ 6.35  
 Common to fair..... 5.00@ 5.75  
 Canners..... 4.25@ 5.00  
 Heifers—  
 Choice.....\$9.00@ 9.50  
 Good to choice..... 8.00@ 9.00  
 Plain to fair..... 7.25@ 8.00  
 Common..... 6.00@ 7.25  
 Veal calves..... 7.00@10.50  
 Bulls..... 5.00@ 7.25

#### Hog Market Settled Again.

Following mild fluctuations that carried hog prices up and down \$1 to \$1.25 the first two weeks in August, the trade in the past two weeks has been well established along liberal lines with price changes small. In the past few days a well defined movement upward has occurred and the entire price list now is holding above \$9. In the third week this month a good many sick pigs were marketed. Their condition was caused by the early use of green corn. Others came in owing to the scarcity of water. Rains have relieved that situation and provided forage feed, so it looks as though September will develop nothing out of the ordinary in the pig run. Receipts are below normal and barely equal to urgent requirements.

The range in prices of hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

	Preceding Week
Monday.....\$9.00@9.30	\$8.90@9.20
Tuesday..... 8.95@9.25	8.95@9.25
Wednesday... 8.90@9.25	9.10@9.40
Thursday.... 8.85@9.17½	9.00@9.37½
Friday..... 8.95@9.25	8.95@9.30
Saturday.... 8.85@9.15	8.85@9.20

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.....\$9.25@9.40  
 Medium, 200@250 lbs..... 8.20@9.42½  
 Mixed, 190@315 lbs..... 9.10@9.40  
 Light weight..... 8.75@9.45  
 Light lights..... 6.50@9.25  
 Stags..... 4.85@9.15  
 Boars..... 4.50@6.50  
 Bulk of sales..... 9.15@9.35

## 'A World-Wide Response Greet

# The Silent Seven

Again the OLIVER has scored another triumph. Again it has raised the standard of typewriting, lightened labor for thousands of typewriter users, given greater speed, easier, smoother action.

Since our announcement of the new OLIVER NUMBER 7, it has aroused a furore of enthusiasm the country over. Experts have pronounced it the greatest advance in typewriter mechanics for a decade. Typists proclaim it perfection in lightness of touch, quick response and delightful ease of operation. Yet this beautiful machine, complete, equipped with Printype if desired, with all its added cost and value, is being sold at the same price as previous Oliver Models.

We earnestly urge you to see the new OLIVER NUMBER 7. In no other way can you so quickly appreciate the marvels of this masterpiece—so clearly understand its mechanical excellence—so surely convince yourself that in the new OLIVER NUMBER 7 typewriter building has reached finality.

# The OLIVER 7 Typewriter No. 7

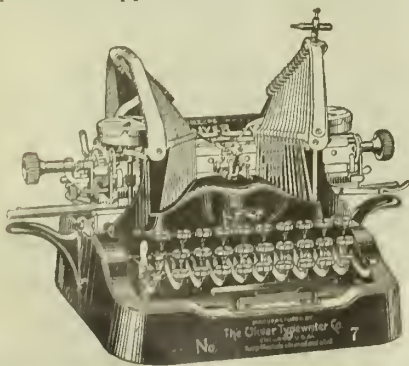
*The Standard Visible Writer*

#### Automatic Devices

#### —Easy Action

Equipped with "cushioned keyboard," with "anchor keys" and with a score of improvements, refinements and automatic features that make this model supreme.

The result is less effort, less eye-strain, greater speed, and a 25 per cent greater value. And yet any typewriter user anywhere can buy this splendid Model 7, on the same terms as previous models, for our famous 17-cents-a-day plan still applies.



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Go see the new OLIVER NUMBER 7 at any Oliver Branch or Agency in the United States. Mark the beautiful simplicity of its construction. Note the rapidity with which it writes; its smooth, silent movement, how the minimum of effort is needed. Inspect the automatic features. Then compare its work with that of any typewriter you know. Try it on many kinds of work no other typewriter will do.

The Oliver was first with visible writing, first with Printype and it is but fitting that it should be first with automatic methods of operation.

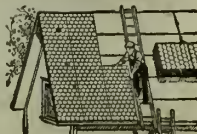
#### OLIVER BOOK DELUXE

We have just issued a richly illustrated catalog describing the Oliver No. 7. A copy will be mailed free with our compliments if you send your name. A postal will do.

**The Oliver Typewriter Co.**  
 102 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

## Special LOW Prices On Edwards STEEL Shingles

Prices on Edwards Steel Shingles have been chiselled down to bed rock. Never before could you buy these famous steel shingles at such low prices. This is the one big money-saving chance you have waited for. You can now buy steel shingles that won't rot, rust, crack, burn or leak for the cost of old out-of-date wood shingles. Edwards STEEL Shingles are in successful use on over 135,000 homes.



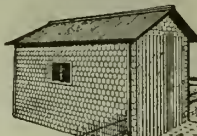
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Edwards Griplock Roofing



Edwards Spanish Tile



Edwards "Steelcote" Fireproof Garage, \$49.50

#### Outlast Any Building!

Come in big clusters ready to put on. A few nails, hammer and the hired man's arm lay 100 at a clip. Ten times faster and ten times easier than putting on wood shingles. Absolutely rust and leak proof. Guaranteed against lightning damage under \$10,000 bond. Ask us about this.

#### We Sell Direct Freight Paid

—with no middleman's "rake-offs." We undersell and out-sell every one on high-quality steel roofing, steel garages and other steel building products. Drop us a postal. Simply say "Tell me about your steel roofing" and we'll send our startling low prices. (164)

**THE EDWARDS MFG. COMPANY**  
 926-976 Lock Street Cincinnati, Ohio

#### Sheep Prices Lower.

The movement of sheep from the west has assumed regular fall proportions in the past two weeks and receipts this week will total upward to \$400,000 at the five western markets. Prices have declined about \$1, for lambs and 25 to 35 cents for sheep. At the lower prices both killers and countrymen are buying freely and big supplies can be cared for in the next two months. Fat lambs are quoted at \$6.75 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.50; ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.25; wethers, \$5 to \$5.50 and feeding lambs, \$6 to \$6.75.

#### Rapid Rise in Wheat.

The war situation in Europe, which will ultimately cause a big demand for American grain, has caused a rapid rise in prices. Wheat, which is the cereal of largest export worth, rose 18 cents in the past two weeks, and the May future rose 25 cents. Corn is lower, and oats are up 10 cents.



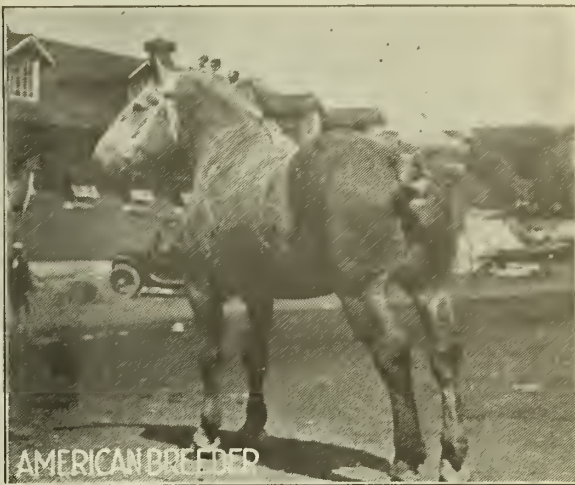
AMERICAN BREEDER CAMERAS AT IOWA STATE FAIR.



Trumans' First Prize Aged Shire, Crawley Triumph.



Crownover's Champion Belgian, Farceur.



Dunham's Champion Percheron Stallion.



Singmaster's Jalap Yearling That Won Stallion Reserve Championship.



Lefebure's Reserve Champion Belgian Mare.



Geo. M. McCray's Champion Shire Mare, Coldham Surprise.



Chas. Irvine's First Prize Two-year Belgian Filly.



W. V. Hixon's Champion Clydesdale Filly.



Early's Reserve Champion Percheron, Florence II.

Practically all feed stuff is the highest of the year.

<b>Wheat—</b>		
No. 2 hard. . . . .	\$1.04@1.08	
No. 3 hard. . . . .	1.03@1.07	
No. 2 red. . . . .	1.06@1.07	
No. 3 red. . . . .	1.04@1.05 1/2	
<b>Corn—</b>		
No. 2 white. . . . .	.80	@80 1/2
No. 3 white. . . . .	.79	@79 1/2
No. 2 mixed. . . . .	.78	@79
No. 3 mixed. . . . .	.76 1/2	@78
<b>Oats—</b>		
No. 2 white. . . . .	.49	@50
No. 2 mixed. . . . .	.48 1/2	@49
Rye. . . . .	.93	@94
Chop. . . . .	1.51	
Bran. . . . .	1.08	
Barley. . . . .	.62	@65
Shorts. . . . .	1.24	@1.34

Hay Prices Rise, Too.

All varieties of hay were quoted up 50 cents to \$1 a ton, and at that advance demand was broad. Receipts have been liberal.

Quotations are as follows: Alfalfa, new, choice, \$14.50@15; No. 1, \$13.50@14; standard, \$12.50@13; No. 2, \$11@12; No. 3, \$9@10.50; prairie choice, new, \$11.50@12; No. 1, \$10@11; No. 2, \$8@9.50; No. 3, \$5@7.50; timothy, choice, \$15@16; No. 1, \$14@14.50; No. 2, \$13@13.50; No. 3, \$11@12.50; clover mixed, choice, \$14@14.50; No. 1, \$12.50

@13.50; clover, choice, \$14@14.50; No. 1, \$11@12; straw, \$4.50; packing hay, \$5.

August Live Stock Receipts.

In August receipts of live stock at the five Western markets were 3/4 millions short of the same month in 1913. The decrease was 145,000 cattle, 326,000 hogs and 284,000 sheep. August receipts last year were extremely heavy, owing to the drouth, and this year while dry weather existed it was relieved before countrymen were forced to ship. In the first five months this year the five Western markets received 628,000 fewer cattle than in the same period 1913, and 1,252,000 fewer hogs, and an increase of 337,000 sheep.

GROUNDING FENCE WIRES TO PROTECT STOCK.

To the American Breeder:—Grounding fence wires affords considerable protection from lightning and is a worth while investment for farmers. As hundreds of valuable animals are struck by lightning in this state every summer, many of the casualties being directly due to currents carried

along pasture fences, such advice is particularly timely.

To secure the best results ground wires ought to be placed about 100 feet apart and closely stapled to the post, so as to form a contact with every one of the fence wires. The ground wires should also extend slightly above the fence post, and like a lightning rod, should penetrate the soil far enough to reach moist earth. No 8 or 9 wire is most satisfactory for this purpose.—Frank M. White, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

To the American Breeder:—I Think it pays well to send the Mare Owner Editions to your customers. I want to send them again this time. I think it did me a great deal of good last year. I don't believe people blame the stallion owner if they do not get colts, like they did before reading your valuable paper.—J. T. Watson, Ralls County, Mo.

**CORN** HARVESTER with binder attachment, cuts and throws in piles on harvester or winrows. Man and horse cut and shock equal to a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price only \$20.00. "Your corn harvester a ally you claim for it; cut, tied and shocked 65 acres milo, cane and corn last year." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address **PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kans.**

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ASK FOR TESTIMONIALS. Made in 3 sizes: 5-6 blade, \$200; 7-8 blade, \$250; 9-10 blade, \$300. D. B. Gunn, RED OAK, IOWA.

HUMANE STALLION COLLARS

These collars are the only kind suitable for working on a stallion. We make them to fit any size and kind of trace. In ordering describe style of hames you use. If single trace hames be sure to state width of trace and length of hame tug from hame to buckle. you use chain or Moeller hook traces, so state.

Sizes 15 to 25 inches, \$7.50 each; larger than 25 inches, 50 cents extra. We prepay shipping charges.

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## Tractor vs. Horse in Farm Work

By WAYNE DINSMORE, Secretary Percheron Society of America.

The American farmers who contemplate purchasing tractors for general use in farm operations will do well to considered thoughtfully the experience of Canadian farmers, who have made the most extensive use of tractors of any farmers in the world.

Reasons for the general use of tractors in Sask., Alberta and Manitoba were:

1st. Large areas of prairie sod purchased at low prices, and of such character as to render feasible operation of from 500 to 2,000 acres per field.

2nd. High prices of horses and refusal of horse owners to sell unless substantial cash payment were made.

3rd. Willingness of tractor companies to sell complete outfits, costing from \$4,000.00 to \$10,000.00, on very small initial payments, and long time notes, most of them running for three years.

4th. Knowledge that such outfits had been known to break from 20 to 30 acres of sod per day when handled by experts.

5th. Lack of knowledge as to depreciation and cost of operation of such engine outfits, especially in comparison with the cost of horse operations.

The result was the purchase of thousands of tractors in the Canadian northwest. They have now been used from two to five years, and the Canadian farmers, business men, and bankers have had experience enough to know their advantages and disadvantages. The net result is an overwhelming decision against such outfits for general farm work. A few have been successful with tractors, but even these can not show returns that will indicate any advantage over horse outfits.

Briefly stated, Dominion farmers have found that it costs more to plow, disc, seed or harvest, with tractors, than with horses, when interest on investment and depreciation in value are properly figured in. The writer in July, 1914, made an extended trip through northwestern Canada, and secured detailed cost figures from many farmers. To give all, is out of the question in this article, but the detailed data supplied by Mr. Charles Esterbrook of Alberta is given for illustration:

### Daily Cost Figures on Tractor Plowing With 45 H. P. Gas Engine—25 H. P. on Drawbar—Plowing Strip Ten Feet Wide.

Cost of engine and plows	\$3,990.
Interest on same at 7%	
\$279.30 per year, or on 313 working days, per day	\$.88
Depreciation 25% on total \$3,990, or \$997.50 per year, or \$3.19 per day	3.19
Gasoline 45 gals. per day—33 1-3c delivered at farm, per day	15.00
Cylinder oil, 3 gals. at 80c per gal.	2.40
Gear oil, 1 gal. per day, at 30c per gal.	.30
Hard oil and transmission grease, estimate per day 10c	.10
Engineer, per day	5.00
Competent plowman, per day	3.50
Board of same, two men at 50c each per day	1.00

Total . . . . . \$31.37  
Average plowed per day, 20 acres, or average cost per acre of . . . 1.57

In the preceding we did not figure in the cost of sharpening plows as he uses disc plows, sharpens but once a season at 50c per disc, or \$7.00 per season for 14 discs.

Mr. Esterbrook had not figured his horse plowing costs, but on request gave the following actual cost figures.

### Daily Cost Figures on Horse Plowing—Gang Plow—Two 12 Inch Plows—Six Horses Worked Together.

Cost of gang plow, 2 12-inch plows and two extra shares	\$90.
Interest on same at 7%, \$6.30 per year, or 313 days, 2c per day	
Depreciation 10% per year; repairs 5%; total \$13.50 per year, or 4c per day	.04
Value of six horses used on gang \$150 per pair, or \$450 for the six small horses. Interest on same at 7%, \$31.50 per year, or 10c per day	.10

Depreciation nil—Increase in value of young animals being broken, and produce from mares offsetting loss and depreciation.	
Cost of man at \$40 per month, per day, \$1.53	1.53
Board of man per day	.50
Feed for six horses—	
Each 18 qts. of oats per day at 32c per bu. for 6	1.08
Each 21 lbs. of hay per day at \$7 per ton for 6	.57
Harness, 3 sets at \$40 per set, \$120. Interest on same at 7%, \$8.40 per year, or per day	.0268
Depreciation on harness 10% per year; repairs 5%, total 15% or \$18.00 per year, per day	.057
Sharpening plow points, estimated at 30c per day each gang	.30
Total	\$ 4.16
Average plowed per day 5 acres. Cost per acre	.83

Mr. Esterbrook in commenting on the matter remarked that he himself had not previously recognized how great the difference was, and added that his chief purpose in buying the tractor was to have his own threshing outfit, as he had found it difficult to have this work done in time to escape snowfall. He added that he had been planning to decrease the field work done with the tractor, holding it principally for other work.

Other farmers who gave detailed cost figures confirmed in substance the data given by Esterbrook. All were agreed in declaring that 20 acres was the maximum acreage plowed per day when a season's work was considered, and the majority were of the opinion that this was above the average.

The highest cost figure given by any farmer for horse plowing was 83 cents; the lowest cost given by any on tractor plowing was \$1.55. All agreed, also, that the tractor suffered a still greater disadvantage in the lighter work, such as discing, seeding and harvesting.

Still more significant of the judgment of Canadians on this question was their actual field procedure, seen in an extended auto trip in Alberta at a time when summer fallowing was in progress. But three tractor outfits were seen at work, but we passed hundreds of horse drawn plows. At numerous places we found tractors idle in the farm yards or sheds, while the farmers were doing the field work with horses.

Leading bankers and managers of land and loan companies were interviewed regarding the financial success of farmers who operated with tractor outfits as compared with farmers who used horses. Without exception, they declared emphatically that men who held to horses had scored much the greater success. Several declared that they would rather, ten to one, loan money to farmers who operated with horses; and several stated that they had no money to loan to farmers who bought tractor outfits, unless the buyer had sufficient resources to lose all he had put in the tractor and still remain solvent. Even then, the loan was not favored.

Commercial men, familiar with conditions, expressed substantially the same views. The consensus of opinion was that tractors were effective in sod breaking, and that their use has hastened the tillage of Canadian broad prairies; but it was also felt that the purchase and use of such outfits had bankrupt thousands of farmers, and that their use should be discontinued save for threshing, road work, and the breaking of prairie sod.

Over-investment in machinery has been a costly mistake made by thousands of American farmers. Men who can profitably use tractor outfits under our farming conditions are not the rule, but the exception. No tractor has yet been devised that will utilize the rough feeds and grasses of the farm as fuel, and none have been built that will reproduce themselves by breeding while carrying out the work of the farm.

## Important Announcement to Percheron Buyers

To the American Breeder:—We have been disappointed in getting our last importation of horses from Europe on account of the war, but hope to get them later, but we are more fortunate than many as we have for several years made it a practice to import most of our stock as yearlings, and having so many mares on hand from which we raise many of our colts, we are well fixed to supply the fall and winter trade.

Heretofore we have sold off our stock so closely that we could not well show at any of the early fairs, but this last year we have refused to part with some of our very best at any price, hence we have at this time more good big stallions and mares of first class quality than we have had for several years at this season, and we will show to visiting breeders the very best lot of imported and home bred stallions and mares that we have ever possessed, mostly one, two and three years of age, and if your readers will come to Keota we will give them a COLT SHOW that will open their eyes to the possibilities of the home bred draft horses.

We will show some home bred three year old Percheron stallions that weigh 2,100 lbs., good enough to stand well toward the top at the INTERNATIONAL in Chicago in 1913 as two year olds; home bred two year olds that weigh more than 1,975, and would weigh considerably over a ton if we had kept them in the barn and fed them like some do, but we prefer to give them the liberty of the pastures while growing, as much as possible, hence they are not so fat as some, but they have the frame and vitality that makes the best draft horse in the end.

In yearling stallions home bred we have them from 1,450 to 1,600 lbs., sound as a bullet, with frame and bone to carry the ton easy when the time comes. In suckers we are not so fortunate, as all we have this year are quite late, hence will not show the size that older ones will, but for quality, conformation and style, age considered, we think them the equal of any we have seen in the state.

We will show about 18 mares and among them we have three year olds that weigh more than a ton, two year olds that weigh over 1,700 lbs., and yearlings that tip the beam at more than 1,350, and remember all of these ran in the pastures day and night until August 15th, when we took them up during the heat of the day. Our imported stock is equally as good and if we finally get what we bought in Europe this summer we will not hesitate to show numbers and quality against any firm in the United States, having bought more high priced stock and prize winners at the shows of the old world than any one firm this summer.

We hope to show and convince the American farmer that as good or better draft horses can be produced in this state and country as in Europe, if they will only pay the price (as we have to) to get the good ones to breed from, and then properly fed from the day they are born until fully developed, but if the farmers persist in buying the poorer kind because they are cheaper to start with, and then only give them half a chance to develop, we will have to continue to send our money to Europe for the best, as we have been for the last sixty years.

Many tell us that they could not make any money on the extra good stock if they did produce it, as they could not sell them for near what we sell them for. In reply we say that we recently paid a farmer \$1,000 for a mare and to another \$2,350 for three colts, and we are more than willing to pay these same prices again when we find the right kind of stock.

WRITE AT ONCE FOR SPECIAL FALL PRICES.

## Singmaster & Sons KEOTA, IOWA



### Oak Lawn Stock Farm

Breeds and imports champion draft stallions and mares; Percheron, Belgian and Shire. All stock for sale at reasonable prices. Come and see them before you buy.

GEORGE EGGERT, Newton, Iowa.

## A BRAND NEW IMPORTATION!

I was in France and Belgium all through May, making early, careful selections from the best stallions and mares to be found. These are now at my barns and ready for sale, along with some desirable American bred animals. It is a good time to buy.

LONZO McCLAIN & SONS, LIMA, OHIO.

### WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.



### WAR NOT TO STOP SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION.

To the American Breeder:—The European war will make no change in the plans of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Of the thirty-seven foreign nations that are taking part in the exposition, not to exceed five will be effected by the conflict of arms. It is not certain that this will apply to more than three.

The exhibition palaces of the exposition are completed and exhibits are being installed. The states of the American Union are erecting their buildings. The gardens of the exposition are planted and will be ready to bloom throughout the months of the exposition. The department of live stock will house as many exhibits as if there were no complications in Europe. Trade relations will be established with the countries of Central America, South America and with Japan and China.

### BELGIAN, SHIRE AND PERCHERON STALLIONS

and mares, also Standard bred stallions and mares, \$200 and up. E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Ia. (Mention this paper). 23 miles S. W. of Chariton, Ia., 82 miles south of Des Moines, Ia., at Leroy.

### IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES. PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perche this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.

### TWO IMPORTED REGISTERED MARES.

For sale. Scaling over two tons. One black; 7 years; an International prize winner; other gray; 13 years; a Springfield championship winner. Both sound, clean, unblemished; good breeders and workers of outstanding class as their show records evidence, and again in foal to Jupiter 11. \$1,200 for pair.

W. T. WILKINSON, Eureka, St. Louis County, Mo.



The total cash appropriations for prizes and transportation amounting to \$400,000 will be available. The exposition will be given within the dates originally fixed, February 20th to December 4th, 1915.—D. O. Lively, Chief of the Department of Live Stock,

# HORSE, CATTLE AND HOG BREEDING SCHOOL.

The next term of school in scientific breeding will begin October 26 and will last until November 7, inclusive. The first week will be devoted entirely to horse breeding; the second week will be devoted to cattle and hogs. Any breeder who is interested can come either the first or the second week or remain through all of it. The tuition fee will be \$25 for one or both terms, and this entitles the student to return to as many terms as he cares to without paying further tuition. This will be the only cattle and hog breeding school held this year. Those who expect to attend a school of this kind must be on hand at this particular term.

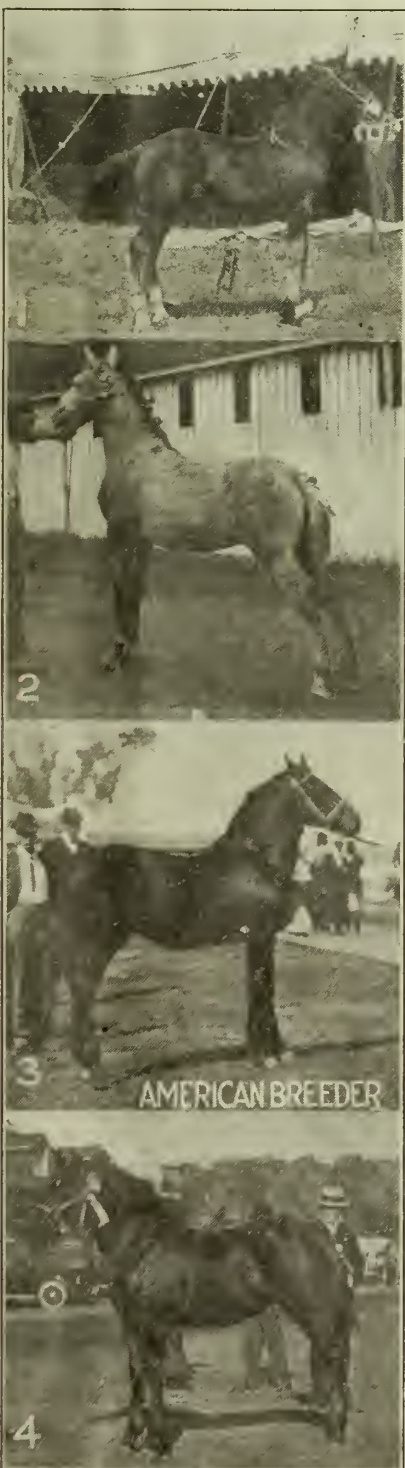
Those who plan to attend the breeding school for either horses or cattle should arrange to attend this year as next year, beginning with the August

term, the tuition fee will be double. We wish to make this statement very plain; beginning with the August term next year the tuition fee will be \$50 instead of \$25, which is the price at the present time. Hundreds and hundreds of students who have notified the school that they would be on hand, keep putting it off. The attendance has not increased as was expected but the expense has been greatly increased, so that after this year the tuition fee will have to be higher.

This will give every one fair notice of the raise in the tuition. There are thousands of breeders who expect to attend this breeding school, and who have been convinced beyond any question or doubt that it is the intelligent thing for them to do, but most of them are busy and think they cannot find time to leave home. This is partly imagination. Any breeder working to be of greater service to himself and his community can well spare this small amount of time. There is only one way to arrange for a proposition of this kind and that is to decide to be on hand at a certain date.

The best term of school ever held for breeders of live stock will be the next term. Practically every breeder of horses is interested more or less in cattle and hogs. Nearly every breeder interested in cattle and hogs is also

## AT THE IOWA FAIR.



1—THOS. KIDDOO & SON'S FIRST PRIZE SHIRE FILLY. 2—SINGMASTER'S FIRST PRIZE SUCKLING STALLION, BY JALAP. 3—M. J. NELSON'S SECOND PRIZE PERCHERON FILLY COLT. 4—JUDGE'S FIRST PRIZE PERCHERON FILLY, A CAPSULE COLT.

## Belgian Emporium of America



Largest collection of Belgian Draft Stallions and Mares in America. Home of Jules Remi, first prize Belgian stallion, Iowa State Fair, 1912 and 1913. Also some very good Percheron stallions and mares.

We have 100 pure bred mares and colts in 11 different pastures. We never had as large and as choice a collection of mares as at present. Come to Cedar Rapids or Iowa City, Iowa, and take the Interurban to Lefebure Station, and telephone to Fairfax for auto to meet you at the Interurban. We defy competition in quality and prices.

Four large farms all adjoining; 7 large barns. Illustrated catalogue free.  
H. LEFEBURE & SONS,

FAIRFAX, LINN COUNTY, IOWA.

## Paramount Stock Farm

Breeds and Imports

### Percherons, Belgians and Shires

Home of the Iowa and International Grand Champion FARCEUR 7332 (72924), the greatest Belgian stallion in the world today. He is proving an excellent stock horse. Send your good mares to him and raise the best. Always a select lot of stallions and mares for sale at prices that cannot be beat for high class, sound, 2,000 to 2,500 pound horses.

WM. CROWNOVER,

Hudson, Iowa.



#### THIRTY PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS



both imported and home bred Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

and one Shire. They range in age from 1 to 7 years; all sound and heavy boned; weighing from 1,800 to 2,200 pounds. There are 17 stallions and 13 mares. I will also sell my herd stallion, Jupiter 65723, coming 5 years old; weight, 2,200.

These stallions are all sold under a guarantee to be 60 per cent foal getters. I have four year olds that weigh 2,200; 2 coming 3 that weigh 1,800. Can sell a good ton stallion for \$750; sound and right in every way; some a little higher, and some lower. I will sell at a bargain to early buyers. I have

PETER J. EGGERS, DENISON, IOWA.

### Choice Percherons

For sale or trade for cattle—three Percheron mares with colts at foot; one colt by the great horse, Victoria, the sire of the champion, Pink. Mares weigh from 1,800 pounds to a ton. Colts sired by ton imported horses; one of mares imported. Mares and colts all blacks.

One dark brown Percheron stallion, six years old, weight a ton. Stock all registered in P. S. A. This bunch will be sold cheap, as owner has other business and cannot attend to them.

W. H. THOMAS, BLUFF CITY, VA.

#### FIFTY STALLIONS AND MARES.

\$250 to \$1,000 Each.

Write for my illustrated Circular telling why I can save you money on the purchase of Percheron or Belgian stallion or mare.

A. W. GREEN, Middlefield, Ohio. R. R. Sta., E. Orwell, on Penna. Ry., between Ash-tabula and Warren.

#### REGISTERED PERCHERONS

For sale. One extra good three year old stallion; two dark gray yearling stallions and two high class weanling stallion colts, sired by imported Jan-tier, second prize three year old at International, 1912.

Also one dark gray five year old mare safe in foal to the above horse.

F. E. AIKMAN,

Lyons, Clinton Co., Ia. R. R. 3, Box 35.

### MUST SELL

Financial difficulties compels me to sell my imported Percheron stallion; 10 years old; weight 1,800 pounds; in good flesh; extra good breeder; colts to show; fine disposition; pasture broke; just right for range use. This horse cost \$1,850 at six years old. Best offer takes him.

H. B. SMITH, Coldspring, Mo.

## Drouth Prices

On registered and high grade Percheron stallions, mares and colts. For particulars, address,

C. G. WELSH,

Palmyra, Mo.

Rte. 4

### IMPORTED and HOME BRED STALLIONS

for sale. Can show buyers more registered stallions and mares than any firm in America owns. Come and see my horses and mares and visit the best and liveliest horse country in the West. Reference, any bank in Creston, Iowa.

A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Iowa.

## CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

ALSO SHORTHORN CATTLE.

W. A. DeMerritt

Route 2. Plainfield, Ill.

### Percheron Stallion

For sale. Registered; black; 8 years old; large bone; good disposition and a sure breeder. Has booked over \$1,400 this year. Must sell and will sacrifice.

WALTER ALLEN,

DUNLAP, Peoria County, ILL.

#### PERCHERON STALLION

For sale or trade. Imported; gray; weight 2,000 pounds or better; sound and sure; colts to show; work in all harness; gentle, anybody can handle him. Will sell cheap for quick sale or would trade for pair of pure bred Percheron mares, two years old or older. Write for full description.

E. R. THOMAS, Box 52, RYE, COLO.

#### PERCHERON STALLION

For sale or trade. Osmer, recorded in P. S. A. 89263; color steel gray; foaled April 9, 1911; weight 1,850 pounds; sound; licensed to stand in Nebraska. Will trade for registered fillies or registered Shire or Belgian stallion. Can use good, big jack, 15 hands or over. This ad appears but once.

T. B. McCLELLAN, Stratton, Hitchcock Co., Nebraska.

### TWENTY-FIVE HEAD OF HORSES

FOR SALE—These are three year old geldings and are sired by a good stallion; are all halter broke and gentle. A nice, even bunch of good quality, and priced to sell.

ORVAL HOLLOWAY, Broadwater, Neb.

## WANTED

Aged, solid black or brown Belgian stallion. Must be right every way.

L. R. Dillon

Bixby, South Dakota

#### FOR SALE OR TRADE

Two large, handsome, registered Percheron stallions, three and five years old, for sale or will trade one for registered Belgian stallion.

Also 16 hand registered Mammoth Jack, 6 years old; second prize Jack in the American Breeder Jack Show of last summer. Will sell to some one wanting an extra good one.

H. H. BURNS,

Argonia, Sumner County, Kansas.

#### ROYAL BELGIAN STALLIONS.

The best collection of Belgian draft stallions, 2 to 4 years old, that was ever imported to Texas, for sale at reasonable prices. Three blue ribbon winners, a champion and a sweepstake winner. Can be seen in Galveston, Houston and at my farm at Cedar Bayou. All first class breeders and well acclimated. LEON VAN MELDERT, Cedar Bayou, Harris County, Tex.

### Registered Percheron Mares and Stallions

For sale. Two grey mares, four and five years old; full sisters; mate well; bred. Two stallions, two and eight years old.

COL. E. H. URTON, Clarksville, Ohio.

#### TREATMENT FOR OVEREATING.

To the American Breeder:—Some one left the oat bin door open, the horses were loose and we all know the rest. The thing to do if the accident is detected an hour or so after the grain has been eaten is to get a veterinarian as soon as possible and pump as much out of the stomach by the aid of a stomach tube as possible. Then administer a purgative and anti-ferments. It sometimes happens that expert help is not available; if such is the case then the matured horses should receive from one and one-half to two quarts of raw linseed oil and two ounces of turpentine. Many neglect a horse that has over eaten until the symptoms of colic appear and then call a veterinarian who may have difficulty in saving the horse.

The same precautions should be taken when a cow has accidentally eaten a part of a sack of oats, wheat or corn. From one to three pounds of epsom salts given to a cow immediately after such a large feed may save the cow's life and also prevent her being foundered. The thing to remember is to do something for the cow immediately after the accident has been discovered.—C. L. Barnes, Colorado Agricultural College.

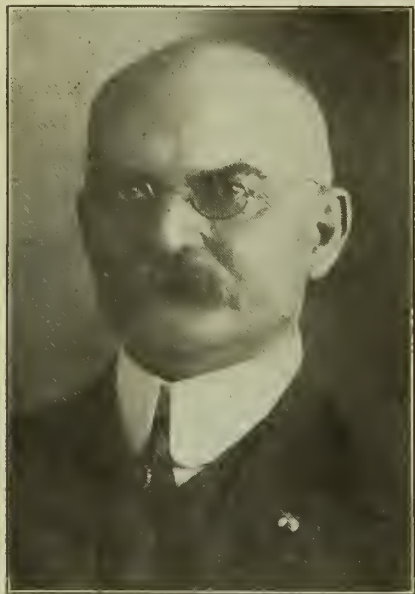


## LIVE STOCK AT THE COMING WORLD'S FAIR.

By I. D. Graham, Asst Chief Live Stock Dept.

The European war will make no change in the plans of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The gates will open to the world on February 20, 1915. The Department of Live Stock will hold a continuous exhibition of domestic animals and birds during the period from February 20 to December 4, 1915, a longer time than ever before attempted in any great exposition.

The competition for premlums which usually constitutes the whole of any live stock show will only be one of its features. More money has been appropriated for supplemental cash prizes by the pure bred record associations than was ever given by these bodies to any former exposition; and more different states of the Union have appropriated money for live stock premiums and transportation than ever before. There will be available for cash prizes and transportation of live stock a total of \$400,000, of which the Exposition has set



I. D. GRAHAM

aside \$175,000 for prizes, and the breed record associations and various states in the Union have added \$225,000.

The buildings of the Department of Live Stock will be a part of the exhibit for the reason that they are not constructed as have been those of former expositions nor with the idea of farm utility. They have been planned as the models which will be followed by future expositions when building for live stock show purposes. To illustrate this it may be stated that every known convenience and accessory which should belong to the barn will be included, and in addition, the animals will be placed in stalls which stand at an angle of 45 degrees instead of 90 degrees as is customary. This gives the visitor an opportunity to see the entire animal instead of the tailhead only.

First among the special events will be the benching of the dogs which will run the International Field Trials, and the awarding of prizes. This event will be participated in by some of the most famous hunting dogs in existence and is expected to prove a great attraction not only to lovers of field sports but to lovers of animals as well. The Universal Polo Tournament will be represented by expert teams of many different countries and will continue for six weeks after March 15, 1915. Great interest is manifested in this special event.

Harness races will occupy two weeks in June and two weeks in October, at which a total of \$227,000 in purses and stakes will be offered. There will be one trotting and one pacing race in the June meet for \$20,000 each and the same awards for like events will be made in the October meet. Special attention will be given to the saddle horse in the way of liberal prizes for the breeding classes and also for the special horse

show, and in connection there will be pulled off the State Saddle Horse Futurity, which will be worth about \$6,000. The Special Horse Show will also include types of various breeds and classes of horses and ponies and will supply a full programme for six continuous days.

There will be military events provided under a special programme, sanctioned by the proper officials, in which prizes and trophies will be awarded for officers of the regular armies as well as the National Guard and cash prizes will be given to the enlisted men who are winners in the numerous events provided. Altogether, the horse will receive his full share of attention both in the premium list and in the prominence which will be given him in the special events of the Department. In addition to the liberal premiums provided for saddle horses, roadsters, drivers, hunters and jumpers, there will be special classes for draft horses in harness, for the high school horse and all this in addition to the regular classification provided for breeding animals of the different breeds, and then there will be a liberal classification for Jacks and Jennets and for mules.

In connection with the sheep show, which promises to be very large and comprehensive, there will be held some special events of more than passing importance. A wool grading and sorting contest will be held for the purpose of demonstrating to the people of the world the best methods which now apply in those countries where wool growing is a prominent industry. The adoption of such methods would save many thousands of dollars to the flock masters and farmers each year. There will also be in this connection an international sheep shearing contest which will be participated in by men and women from different countries where the sheep industry is prominent. This will be followed by old-fashioned sheep dog trials in which the quality and training of this most useful animal will be demonstrated.

The International Egg Laying Contest will be conducted by the Department of Live Stock under the supervision of the Poultry Division of the California Agricultural College. This contest will begin on November 1, 1914, in order that it may continue for twelve full months and close within the Exposition period. There will be a poultry show of large proportions and vast interest. More than \$11,000 has been set aside for premiums on poultry and it is confidently believed that there will be not less than 12,000 birds on exhibition. There will be a continuous display of poultry, and there will also be a competition for premiums in the kennel and cat shows to be held in November.

The utility features possible in such a show have not been neglected. These will be especially manifest in the continuous dairy demonstration in which problems of production, feeding, care of animals, the care of milk and its products, the reduction of bacterial count and the various methods of the Medical Milk Commission will be demonstrated in a continuous dairy cattle show.

Ample provision in the way of liberal premiums has also been made for exhibits of car lot classes of hogs, cattle and sheep. In these there has been a distinction made between finished market animals of the lard type of hogs and those of the bacon type, which is entirely new in exposition giving.

In its comprehensive scope and in the many points where its activities touch the utility side of life, as well as make ample provision for the breed improvers, the Department of Live Stock is absolutely unique, and its origin and plans must be credited to Chief D. O. Lively.

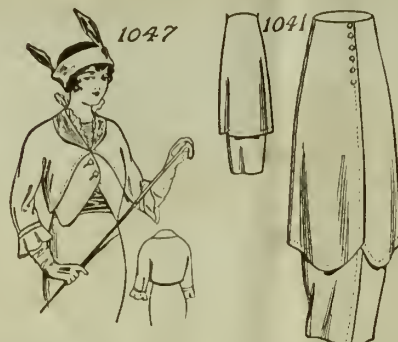
The grand climax of the numerous activities of the Department of Live Stock, only a few of which have been mentioned here, will be found in the show of children's pets which will immediately follow the regulation pet stock show, and to which children from all the world will be invited to come and bring their pets and show in competition for the prizes which will be offered.

## PATTERNS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.** We will forward, on receipt of 5c, the Summer number of the Home Dressmaker, illustrating the latest embroidery designs as well as hundreds of designs of garments for Misses, Women and Children, and containing two pages of hints on Home Dressmaking.

**1047. Ladies' Eton Jacket.** Cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2 1/4 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. Price, 10c.

**1041. Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt,** with or without Tunic. Cut in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 5 3/4 yards of 36-inch material for a 24-inch size, to make skirt with tunic; without tunic, it will require 3 yards. The skirt measures 1 1/2 yards at the lower edge, in a medium size. Price, 10c.



### Pattern Coupon.

In ordering patterns, be sure and fill in name and address plainly, also number and size of pattern desired.

No. .... Size .....  
No. .... Size .....  
No. .... Size .....  
No. .... Size .....  
No. .... Size .....

Address all orders to Pattern Department, American Breeder, 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo.



*Follow your business closely*

by keeping not merely a record of weights, but also a Kodak picture record of your stock at various ages, and the development under different food conditions,—file in an album for reference. Such a record will enable you to follow your business more closely, because it is a record you can keep, and the pictures will tell the facts.

KODAKS, \$6.00 and up.  
BROWNIES, \$1.00 to \$12.00.

Ask for free catalogue at your dealers, or we will mail it.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,  
448 State Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



## Day Line to New York

TAKE one of the big, swift Day Line steamers the next time you go to New York and see how the cool, fascinating trip down the Hudson River relieves the journey. You will be in better shape for business when you arrive.

A boat from Albany at 8.30 a.m. EVERY DAY BUT SUNDAY, arriving at 42nd St., New York, at 5.30 p.m.

All through rail tickets between Albany and New York accepted.

**Hudson River Day Line**  
Desbrosses Street Pier, New York

## VICTROLA AND RECORDS

Lowest Price, Easy Terms, No Interest  
Write for our marvelous terms and catalog



**\$19.50**

Buys This VICTROLA  
With 12 selections on 10 inch double faced records.

Other styles, \$27.50, \$47.50 and so on, up to the largest Victrola (Cabinet Grand Style No. 16) at \$207.50, with 20 selections on 10 double faced records.

We are distributors and we sell the wholesale and retail trade. We will send you a Victrola and collection of records at the lowest price in the United States, and you may pay 50 cents a week, or more according to the amount purchased. Just drop us a line and say—"Please mail Victor catalog and your lowest prices and terms". Address—

**J. W. JENKINS' SONS MUSIC CO.**  
1015 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Write to our Advertisers, always mentioning the American Breeder.



AMERICAN BREEDER CAMERAS AT IOWA STATE FAIR.



R. J. French's First Prize Belgian Mare and Colt.



McClay's First Prize Clydesdale Mare and Colt.



Brown & Walker's First Prize Percheron Mare and Colt.



Grand Champion Guernsey Bull.



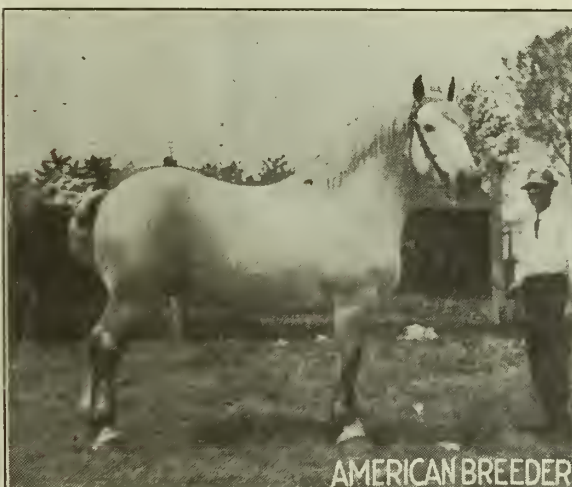
Champion Shetland Pony Mare.



Grand Champion Brown Swiss Bull.



First Prize Shetland Pony, Two-year Filly.



C. G. Good's Fifth Prize Percheron Stallion, Intrepide.



Hopper Stock Farm's First Prize Belgian Yearling.

1029. Ladies' Combination, consisting of Camisole and Drawers. Cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. Price, 10c.

1042-1034. Ladies' Costume. Waist 1042 cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 1034 cut in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires  $6\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 40-inch material for the entire gown, for a medium size. The skirt measures  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards at the lower edge, with plaits drawn out. This calls for TWO separate patterns, 10c FOR EACH pattern.

1050. Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size. Price, 10c.

9722. Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size. Price, 10c.

9695. Ladies' Dress with Tunic Skirt. Cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires  $5\frac{3}{4}$  yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. Price, 10c.

9680. Ladies' Kimono. Cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 44-inch material for a medium size. Price, 10c.

MUSIC IN RURAL SCHOOLS.

In order to make music acceptable and beneficial to the pupils no text books should be used, because it is impossible to find a book suitable to the different ages of the pupils. We, therefore, recommend that teachers

should teach major scales in all keys to the do-re-mi syllables, also using the five Italian syllables, la-le-li-lo-loo, as a means of making their voices more musical. All trashy songs should be abolished. Such songs as Brahms' "Lullaby," Marshall's "Childs Song," "Annie Laurie," "Old Folks at

Home," "Swanee River," "Old Kentucky Home," and Cardinal Newman's beautiful hymn, "Lead Kindly Light," can be used to good advantage and sung well by having a little patience.

Teachers should also encourage their pupils to be patriotic by singing such songs as "America," "Star Spangled Banner," "Columbia," "The Gem of the Ocean," and "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah." There should be an American flag in the school room and before singing their patriotic songs the pupils should be asked to rise and on beginning to sing should extend the right arm toward the flag.

Above all, teachers should see that the pupils sing and not yell.—Alexander Emslie, Director of Music, Colorado Agricultural College.

BUTTER RECORD FOR BROWN SWISS.

College Bravura II, a 9-year-old Brown Swiss cow, owned by the Michigan Agricultural College, has established a new world's record for milk production for her breed. In the years test just ended she yielded 19,304.6 pounds of milk, which tested 4.102 per cent and made 1,000.5 pounds of butter.



WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S BUILDING, IOWA FAIR.



## Humane Horse Collars

Editor's Note:—A short time ago we received, from a Texas subscriber, a complaint concerning Humane Horse Collars. We published his complaint in full and asked for complaints from all other subscribers who had them to make, for if we are advertising any article which is "no good" we want to know it. Following are all the letters received on the subject, printed just as they were received, and without comment.

### Cannot Agree With Mr. Turner.

To the American Breeder:—In looking over the American Breeder I see a statement written by Stanley Turner, Tom Green County, Texas, condemning the humane collar. I, for one, cannot agree with Mr. Turner, for I have been using the humane collar for a number of years and find them one of the best all round collars there is; for this reason, they are cool on the shoulders and can be made to fit any size horse. I can take a horse with sore shoulders and neck and put a humane collar on him and work him every day and heal his shoulders up. You can take a horse with a fistula and work him every day with a humane collar, and this is something you cannot do with a regular collar, for I have seen it done. I, for one, say the humane collar is all O. K.—E. E. Cox, Wyoming, Ill.

### Knocked Out Two Horses With Them.

To the American Breeder:—You ask what I think of the humane collar. I bought two of them five months ago. I was doing heavy hauling and had men adjust them that claimed to have used them. I knocked out two horses for a time and gave them up. I tried to trade them to our dealer for other collars but he did not want them. One of them burned up in my barn when the barn burned and I have often said I wished the other one had burned, too, so it would be out of the way.—Geo. E. McCone, Julesburg, Colo.

### Works Their Stallion In It.

To the American Breeder:—Replying to the gentleman concerning the practical use of the humane collar, I beg to state that our 1,600-pound Percheron stallion has work one for several hours each day since December 1, 1912, and has been used on the road to spring wagon, in the collar hauling manure boat, in the field to a No. 19 Oliver Chilled Plow, and to the largest size slip scraper leveling ground and grading roads. But for the humane collar we would not be able to work this horse, on account of his irregular shaped neck, being too hard to fit with any other style collar.—Loma Tiva Ranch Co., El Paso, Texas.

### An Offer From Oklahoma.

To the American Breeder:—We see in your paper of August 5th where a Mr. Turner of Texas does not like the humane collars, and states in the paper that he will give them to any one who wishes to take them. Now we will help him out of his trouble and if he will send the collars to us here at Waurika we will send him a draft for \$5.00, if the collars are in good repair. We use the humane collars every day and like them.—Kelly Bros., Jefferson County, Okla.

### Refused Hard Pulls In Them.

To the American Breeder:—In regard to humane collars, as mentioned on page 5 of the August 5th issue, I will give you my experience. I used one on the stallion and he worked all right at ordinary field work on the farm, but when it came to heavy work like hauling grain from the threshing machine in the fields, and in bad places on the road, he would refuse to pull. While worked in an ordinary collar no load was too heavy for him. Farmers in this vicinity who have tried them did not purchase the second time and dealers have ceased to handle them as they are not as good as they were supposed to be.—V. Lyness, McHenry, N. D.

### Used Them On All Kinds.

To the American Breeder:—I see you want to know the experiences with humane collars. Will say I have used them on all kinds of domestic animals; would have no other. Have used them on mules, horses and stallions. They can't be beat for a stallion to work in.—J. A. Swearingen, Breckenridge, Okla.

### Suggests an Improvement.

To the American Breeder:—I see in the American Breeder that you want the experience of every reader that has used the humane collar. I have a pair of the Whipple humane collars and for common, ordinary work they do first rate, but I don't like them for a large horse as I don't believe the draft leathers are wide enough for a horse that weighs over 1,400 pounds, but for horses under that weight they fit pretty good. Think Mr. Turner of Texas must not have had his collars adjusted just right, as I have never had the least bit of trouble to get the horses to work in them. I think the bottom of the draft leathers should be about two inches above the point of the shoulder joint, and they should fit up snugly to the sides of the horse's neck. There is no danger of a horse getting a sore neck when worked in a humane collar, as there is not a bit of weight or friction on the horse's neck when the collar is adjusted right.—E. O. Hubler, Altoona, Kas.

### Kansas Man Wants Them.

To the American Breeder:—In your August 5th issue, Stanley Turner of

## Miller Stock Farm

A Big Tract of Rich Land Devoted to Improved Live Stock Production.  
AUGUST BULLETIN.

**WE WANT** One good registered Percheron stallion, right in every respect; one good registered Hereford bull, and can handle work mules and heavy mares any time.

### FOR SALE OR TRADE.

One 8-year-old jack, \$300; three 3-year-old jacks, \$600 to \$750; one 2-year-old jack, \$1,000; four yearling jacks by Highball, world's record priced 2-year-old. Standard bred and registered stallions as follows: Two grandsons of Croesus, 3 and 4 years, at \$150 and \$175; two bay sons of Claremont Director (Matinee) 2:17, a 1,260-lb. horse, at \$250 and \$300. The breeding, style, speed, manners and quality will astonish you, the prices mean business.

From our jennet herd (headed by one of the very few great big good jacks living) we can always spare a few head. Can always spare a few work mules or brood mares.

Give Particulars Fully and Truthfully; We Trade No Other Way.

**F. M. LORIMER, Mgr.**

**Olathe, Kansas**

Tom Greene County, Texas, has a pair of humane collars that he says any one is welcome to. If he will send them to me I will gladly pay the express charges on them. I would like to give them a trial, as I have been thinking of buying a pair for my stallions.—I. S. Owen, Oskaloosa, Jefferson County, Kas.

### Every Farmer Should Have a Pair.

To the American Breeder:—In answer to your request for humane collar users' experience, will give mine. From July 1, 1908, to February 20, I used a pair of these collars at heavy hauling for a bridge contractor in Nebraska. One 1,700-pound horse with a sore neck for an indefinite time, was worked steady and with no treatment but humane collar. Neck healed completely in six weeks and remained so. The above horse was 17 years old at time I speak of. The other horse in team was a chronic balker and with humane collar he was always ready to pull all one could ask. One shoulder

**BREEDING BUSINESS FOR SALE** or lease for term of years. Sikes stallions and breeding business; the oldest established breeding business, located in one of the richest stock and farming counties in Western Illinois. No competition. Farm consists of 200 acres good farm land; fine shaded summer feed lot; large, light and best ventilated breeding barn in county; never failing spring well of purest water. Terms cash or good paper, or will consider a trade of breeding business and stallions together with 160 acres best Ransom County, North Dakota farm land, for small improved farm or good paying business. Write today, as this ad will not appear again. Address, N. C. SIKES, R. F. D. 2, Dallas City, Ill.

## Hackneys, Jack Stock and Percheron

### FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

Four Hackney mares; three Hackney stallions; one 2-year-old jack; two jennets; one Percheron stallion. All choice stock.

**CHARLES G. MUNROE, Rushville, Ill.**

## Horses for Sale

Car load or more of well bred horses, geldings and mares from 3 to 7 years old, weighing from 1,200 to 1,600 and over; gentle. Nearly all have been handled and some are well broke. Address,

**A. G. JOHNSON, St. Joseph, Mo. Dak.**

### FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

One of the best imported German Coach stallions in this part of the state; also one jennet. Could use automobile, motor cycle or good bull. This horse has plenty of colts to show and is a sure breeder. Might use other stock. Write what you have.

**J. W. ETHRIDGE, R. R. 4, Mt. Vernon, Ill.**

## For Sale or Trade

The German, Hanoverian and Oldenburg Coach stallion, Louis 4399-49686; foaled 1901; coal black; weight 1,600; sound; sure and right. A splendid producer of coach colts and is good enough to head a herd of registered mares. Will exchange him for a good, large jack, draft stallion or Percheron mare.

**L. D. NORRIS, Redding, Iowa.**

on this horse, where a bunch had been cut out and healed rough, had a small sore about the size of a quarter, through no fault of collar. I think if humane collars are properly adjusted as to width and draft, one can work them as well if not better than other collars. Through faulty adjustments I have seen horses with very sore shoulders when worked in humane collars. I am strongly in favor of humane collars and think at least a pair of them should be on every farm working many horses. R. E. White, Della, Alberta, Canada.

### "Humane Collar Absolutely All Right."

The "Humane Collar" is absolutely all right. I had four of them and used them with good satisfaction on Meadow Brook Farm near Harper, Kas., some years ago. I sold the farm and all my stock and chattels at a sale. In the spring of 1912 I began operations on my farm here and I bought six fine registered Percheron mares with which to do the work and raise colts. A part of the mares were two years old coming three, and a part were three coming four the next fall. When I went to fit harness on them I found I must get extra sizes and our harness man ordered them for me with hames and collars. One was a 20-inch collar; the rest were 22, and

## WHAT OF THE TOMORROW IN EUROPE WHEN THE WAR HAS SPENT ITSELF?

(An extract from an article in the London Chronicle by Harold Begbie.)

This war means the sudden stopping of a clock by which we moderns have regulated not only our meals, not only our journeys, but the habits of our minds. The big stick of brutal force has been suddenly thrust into the exquisite and delicate mechanism of civilization. The wheels cease turning, the hands are arrested, and the peaceful, friendly and most familiar tick-tack of our human existence dies into a silence not yet broken by the clangor of guns, the groans of the dying and the noise of falling thrones. Already, now at this moment, civilization stops—stops dead. \* \* \* And where are good manners gone? Look for them in Asia, but not in Europe. At every Christian frontier you can pick up a broken treaty and a dishonored bond.

"Mr. Norman Angell told me this morning that out of this war—'everybody fighting and nobody wanting to fight'—two changes of transcendent importance will emerge. We shall have a Cossack Europe, and New York will henceforth be the center of credit. Russia must win. She calls a million sixteenth-century peasants from the fields, and Germany mows them down. Another million take their place. Death again. Another million. And yet another million of these sixteenth-century peasants. And when it is all over, those who are left will go back to their fields.

"But Germany, France, England, particularly England and Germany, where will they turn when the million dead are shoveled under bloody soil? The bricks and mortar of industry may be still standing; but where will credit be found? And what will the millions of starving factory hands be doing? How shall we get upon our feet? Where is the clock-maker who will mend the smashed wheels and set the pendulum swinging once again? Happy the Russian peasant who will go back to his sixteenth century and his field, telling the time by the sun's shadow. Industry in Europe, with other things of older date, will lie in ruins.

"In three months from now the democracies of Europe will be crying out for a return to normal conditions. The war fever will have spent itself. The war lords will be confronted by their outraged and maddened victims. What will they answer? Men will want work, they will want wages, they will want food. Europe will ask for these things, and the war lords will be driven to answer. Which of them, with all his wisdom and strength, will be able to restore three centuries of human progress? Normal conditions! These normal conditions are the fruit of 300 years of evolution, 300 years of moral and intellectual evolution—a labor not of yesterday nor of pigmies. Destroy normal conditions and you destroy today, yesterday and all the yesterdays of European civilization. Expect, then, a bewildering tomorrow.

Armaments have broken the back of the laborer; and with the fall of the laborer all things fall, all things come to earth. Because of the war lords, and only because of the war lords, the man of science is paralyzed and civilization stops. Humanity has been fooled. Too late it discovers it.

"Remember this, too. Among the young conscript soldiers of Europe who will die in thousands, and perhaps millions, are the very flower of civilization; we shall destroy brains which might have discovered for us in ten or twenty years easements for the worst human pains and solutions for the worst of social dangers. We shall blot these souls out of our common existence. We shall destroy utterly those splendid burning spirits reaching out to enlighten our darkness. Our fathers destroyed those strange and valuable creatures whom they called 'witches.' We are destroying the brightest of our angels."



AMERICAN BREEDER CAMERAS AT IOWA STATE FAIR.



Corsa's First Prize Yearling Percheron, by Carnot.



Irvine's First Prize Yearling Belgian Stallion.



Lefebure & Son's Champion Belgian Mare.



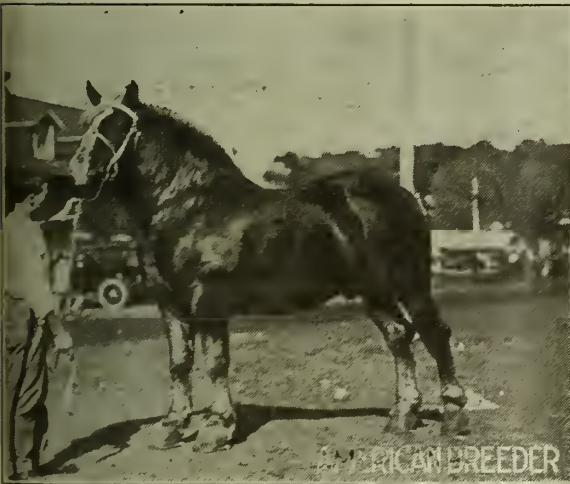
Trumans' First Prize Two-year Percheron Stallion.



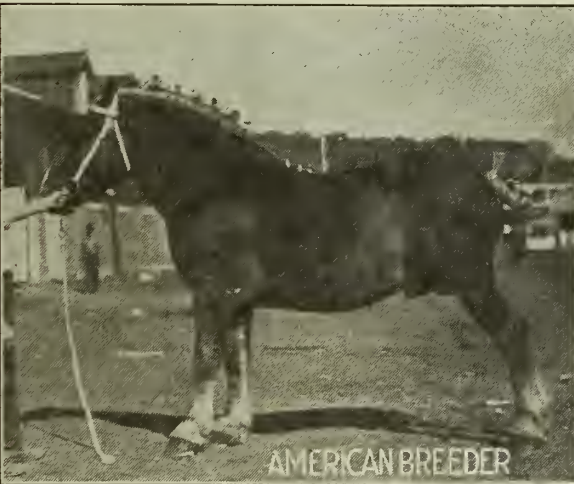
Champlin Bros.' First Prize Belgian Stallion.



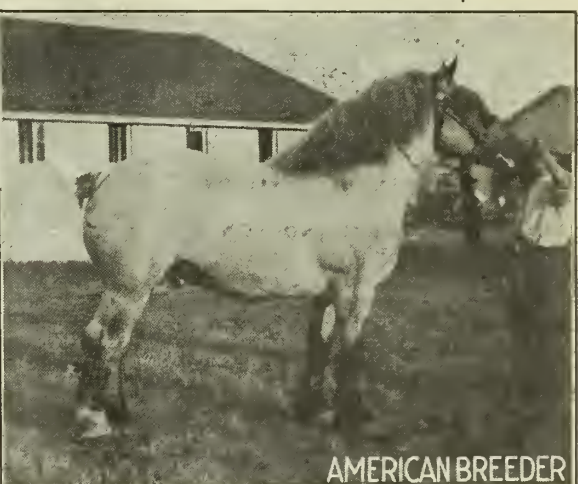
J. A. Loughbridge's Prize Winning Belgian Mare.



Lefebure & Son's Reserve Champion Belgian Stallion.



Irvine's First Prize Two-year Belgian Stallion.



Belgian Stallion Shown by Geo. Eggert.

FINE STOCK FARM

For sale. 130 acres; 3 fine mineral springs; hotel furnished; cottage; barns; water works and sewer system. Improvements cost about \$20,000. To avoid foreclosure \$7,500 cash will get property next 30 days. Address owner, J. A. WATKINS. Warren, Ark.

FOR SALE BY OWNER AT BARGAINS

Four choice irrigated alfalfa ranches in Colorado, with excellent water rights, adjoining good ranges; taken on debts. Call on or write

Wm. M. SPRINGER  
621 Gas and Electric Bldg., Denver, Colo.

160-ACRE FARM FOR SALE.  
Creek bottom land; Improved; 40 acres in alfalfa; fenced hog tight; black sandy soil; good water; good buildings. Priced for quick sale at \$10,000; will carry \$3,500 at five per cent.

H. H. BURNS,  
Argonia, Sumner County, Kansas.

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send description and cash price. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

they all fit well. I soon had trouble with sore shoulders, but far the greatest trouble I had was with sore necks on top under the collar pads. I finished the season, however, and the mares were turned out to run with the colts for the winter. When I began getting ready for spring work in 1913 I found my mares had been growing. Three of them weighed over a ton, one of them weighing over 2,100. The largest collars I had were too small for any of them and I again went to the harness man with my troubles. I bought "Humane Collars" from him, trading him the collars I had got of him and used the season before as part pay. I fitted these "Humane Collars" on my mares and put them to work. They have worked in them now practically two seasons to the plow, the harrow, the disc, the cultivator and the binder and they have not had a sore shoulder nor a sore neck. I can quickly adjust these "Humane Collars" to fit a horse with a much smaller neck, but the common collars are not adjustable and if they fit a horse properly at the beginning of the work season they are too large as the horse works down in flesh and a collar pad is used to take

up the shrink of the horse. The collar pad is a hot thing. It is wet from sweat and often scalds the shoulders and makes a sore where the "Humane Collar" would not. I have no interest in the manufacture of "Humane Collars." I do not even know the people who make them. I am of the opinion Stanley Turner of Texas failed to get his collar properly adjusted. I can take any two of my mares in their "Humane Collars" and pull anything that is loose at both ends; providing the double trees will hold. I cannot understand why many more "Humane Collars" are not used on horses whose shoulders get sore easily and whose necks are so big and thick on top that a common collar pinches them and makes them sore.—C. M. Lewelling, Beaver City, Neb.

Thinks Manufacturers Should Be Prosecuted.

To the American Breeder:—The humane collar hit me as it did the Texas man. I never squealed as I was ashamed of the price. My horse would not pull in them. Just look at the thing; it just mashes the horse together in the shoulder. The firm that

Wood and Water

The farmers of our great prairies will appreciate the value of a country with plenty of wood and water, along with good farm land. You can get all that on the KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Ask for particulars.

WM. NICHOLSON,  
Immigration Agent,  
Room 671, K. C. S. Bldg.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

FARM FOR SALE OR TRADE.  
151-acre farm in Anderson County, Kansas; close to Garnett. Will consider a good draft stallion, jack or automobile in good condition, as part payment. W. E. McKEE, Braddyville, Iowa. R. R. 1

240 ACRES  
Good Oklahoma Land.  
Improved; good water. Good reasons for selling. Price \$16,000.  
J. H. BRAKHAGE,  
Rte. 1, Box 43, Laboma, Okla.



## A SHOW PLACE

At the recent great Iowa State Fair, where the people of America's most utilitarian state are learning to appreciate that supreme combination of usefulness and beauty,

### THE AMERICAN SADDLE HORSE

was the barn which housed the winner of many championships and the sire of many winners, Missouri's prince of the breed in which it takes most pride—

### ASTRAL KING

For prices on Astral King youngsters, or any information, write

**JAMES HOUCHIN, Jefferson City, Mo.**

#### REGISTERED MORGANS FOR SALE.

A choice lot of young stallions and mares, weanlings to 4 years old. Weanlings and yearlings can be crated and delivered to any point by express at a moderate price. Can sell fillies and stallions of different breeding that would be suitable to mate together. Could sell a car load of registered mares and fillies that have been bred to registered Morgan stallions, at a very moderate price. Most of my young stock is out of The Admiral. Headlight Morgan is now at the head of my stud and I am expecting at least 40 colts from him next spring.

**RICHARD SELLMAN, Rochelle, Texas.**

#### BLACK HAWK MORGANS.

For sale, or will exchange for young, small, unbroke range horses, six registered black stallions; two matured; 15½ hands; 1,200 pounds; two, three years old and two, two years.

**E. F. BROWN, DERBY, IOWA.**  
**R. F. D. No. 2.**

#### RIDING AND DRIVING MARE WANTED

Need not be registered, fancy or five galloped, but must be serviceably sound, perfectly safe for lady to drive, have an easy canter and be in a healthy condition for breeding. Will pay only a moderate price. Please give full description and price in first letter.

**AMOS BURHANS, Waterloo, Iowa**

#### SADDLE STALLION, PERCHERONS AND 10 JACKS.

For sale. Registered saddle stallion by the Great Chester No. 10; sound and a good breeder. Two, two-year-old registered Percheron stallions and ten jacks from yearlings to five years old; from 14½ to 16½ hands high for sale at reasonable prices. Write your wants or come and see me.

**W. L. Graham,**  
**Mackville, Washington County, Ky.**

#### EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. **W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas, Member American Shetland Pony Club.**

## SHETLAND PONIES

For sale—Three choice Shetland stud colts; spotted and nicely marked; bred from pure Shetlands.

### S. T. CAMPBELL,

**43rd & Center Sts., Omaha, Neb.**

makes them should be prosecuted for cruelty to animals. The horse is the best friend of man.—**Wm. Hales, Bantry, N. D.**

#### Used Them Five Years; All Right.

To the American Breeder:—I saw a letter in your August 5th issue from a Texas man condemning the humane collar. Have used a set of these collars for five years and they are all right. Keep from six to eight work horses and change from one horse to another and never had but one horse to refuse to pull. The first time horses ever had these on put them on heavy loads and they pulled as well as in other collars. Cannot use them on our stallion as they do not widen enough, but they fit every other horse we have.—**Conway Bros., Casey, Ia.**

#### HINNIE SUCCESS WILL REQUIRE CAPSULES.

To the American Breeder—I have had about 40 years' experience as a breeder, in Texas. I think it absolutely impossible to foal anything like a paying per cent of jennets or burros to a horse in the natural way. It

possibly might be made practical by careful, scientific men, with the capsule system. I doubt it, however. **H. L. Johnson, Ward County, Texas.**

#### SADDLE AND STANDARD BRED.

Peter Volo 2:04½, who made last year the world's record for a two-year-old, has trotted this year the fastest three heats ever made in one race by a stallion. He is now talked of as the greatest of the many good ones sired by Peter the Great.

How is this for a family of sons that were good ones—the produce of Beautiful Bells: St. Bel 2:24½, Chimes, Bell Boy 2:19½, Bow Belis 2:19½, Electric Bell, Belsire 2:18, Adbell 2:23 and Monbells 2:23½. Beautiful Bells, the dam of this string, lived to be 32 years old.

A New York writer says that six years ago with Republican Secretary Wilson at the head of the Department of Agriculture, only one seventh of our draft animals were mules, but that now, with Democratic Secretary Houston at the agricultural helm, one-fifth of our draft stock are mules. Well?

A record price for recent years, viz: \$30,000 is said to have been paid for Peter Scott 2:07½, by Peter the Great. The buying was done by an agent who did not name his principal.

Missouri King, champion saddle stallion in some important shows three years ago, died recently, the property of E. R. Maier of California. Missouri King cost Mr. Maier \$50,000.

The owner of Lassie McGregor 2:05½ is said to have removed one of her most dangerous racing rivals from the competition, by buying at long price Peter Scott 2:07½. This, even in racing, is found a place for the famous political maxim: "If you can't beat 'em, jine 'em."

The famous bay saddle gelding, Jack Barrymore, has been sold by Matlick & Shropshire for \$5,000. The buyer is H. B. Thornbury of Los Angeles, Cal.

When the pacer, William, won three straight at Grand Rapids, in 2:00½, 2:00 and 2:02½, we were reminded of the dog's story about the rabbit which escaped it, by climbing a tree. To the fox's objection that rabbits couldn't climb, the dog replied that "this rabbit had to." So with William; there were other two-minute pacers right after him.

#### HOW AUTOS WILL HELP WORK HORSES

To the American Breeder:—Will the autos hurt the draft horse market? Will the autos take the place of draft horses? Yes, and more. Autos can take the place of some draft horses and some draft mares, and take the interest in draft horses so far away from the owner of the auto that he will neglect his breeding and horse business or sell out and quit the horses entirely.

Here we have a neighbor, John. He raised some horses on the range, keeping two or three stallions, but not the good kind. John's old father died, leaving \$30,000 or \$40,000 to John in

lands and money. (Brother breeders how many of you would think of the good foundation stock you could buy with John's money if it was yours?) John sells his horses and buys a Ford and says: "I just bought this Ford to learn to run it and then I'll buy the best \$3,000 auto I can find." Twenty-six cars in one train went to Kansas all loaded with autos. Now 75 or 80 per cent of this train load of autos will go to farmers and their sons.

How many of these men will raise more horses while they run the autos than they did before. We all know they will raise less horses and many none at all. They will think they don't have use for so many horses and may sell some now on hand. But wait! In three or four years these men will want farm horses and most of them will have to buy. They will not buy the best draft horses because this class of horses will sell too high and when they look for a good farm horse or mare they will find them scarce, because they and their neighbor owners of autos, sold a few and neglected to raise more.—**N. P. Mayhew, Cherry County, Neb.**

## Advertising Briefs

#### PUBLIC SALES.

**Jacks and Jennets.**  
October 20 and 21—**L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.**  
October 28—**Henry Beck, Litchfield, Neb.**

**Percherons.**  
October 28—**Henry Beck, Litchfield, Neb.**

**Shorthorns.**  
December 16—**C. F. Jones, Rippey, Ia.**  
December 16—**C. F. Jones, Rippey, Ia.**

The Missouri State Fair, which this year occupies the dates of September 26th to October 3d, inclusive, is uniformly one of the most enjoyable of the fall fairs. Missouri has one of the coolest, most slightly and best equipped state fair grounds in America, and no fair anywhere is attended by a better natured, more hospitable, pleasure-loving class of people than those who attend the Missouri State Fair at Sedalia. The various colleges of the Missouri State University has taken a leading part in making the educational feature of this fair second to none. We are proud to present its advertisement and to urge every Missouri reader, as well as those who conveniently can go from other states to put in several days attending this fair.

The Kansas State Fair, located at Hutchinson, Kansas, holds this year, September 12 to 19, inclusive, its second annual exhibition as the official fair of Kansas, and about its tenth annual exhibition as the most successful fair in the state. The secretary and management of this fair are among the most successful attendance getters in the business, and every one who exhibits at Hutchinson feels that he has displayed his goods before a profitable audience. The Kansas Fair advertisement in our columns shows that this year's event will be the most educational, as well as the most interesting, in its history.

**James Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo.**, provided the saddle horse department of the recent Iowa State Fair with its greatest single attraction by exhibiting therein his famous champion show and breeding stallion, Astral King 2805. If you ever saw Astral King, try to imagine a flashy, chestnut stallion, with the grandest style and most perfect manners and conformation ever seen in a saddle horse. You will not miss it much.

The beginning of the fair season and extensive use of photographs made in these columns, affords all the evidence necessary as to the desirability of owning a kodak on any stock farm. The Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, N. Y., the originators and proprietors of the "Kodak," advertise with us regularly and should be addressed for any information in this line. If the American Breeder has helped to develop your appreciation of true photographs, please tell the Eastman people so when you write.

The happy ending of many a trip to New York is made over the Hudson River Day Line Steamboats, advertised regularly in these columns.

The Edwards Manufacturing Company, 926-76 Lock St., Cincinnati, Ohio, is one of our most regular advertising patrons. This company has gone farther than any other in the introduction of permanent and economical fireproof roofing material among the readers of the American Breeder. We will be glad to be mentioned in connection with any inquiries to this company.

The S. R. Fell Company, Department A. B., Cleveland, Ohio, show in every advertisement of "Sal Vet" the reliability and right intention of its manufacture. None but a reliable company could sell its goods on the terms this company offers and still make a living profit. We leave it to our readers, after examining the advertisement of this company, whether or not it is doing business on the square. As to

## What Is He Worth?



AMERICAN BREEDER

Here is a photograph of my registered jack colt, Big Boy; 23 months old (will be two years old October 1); weighs 910 pounds in medium flesh; is 62 inches high; 68 inches around heart with a tight tape; 8¼ inch bone.

I want to know what you Kentucky and Tennessee and Missouri jack raisers think of him. I gave notice about ten months ago in this paper that I had you all skinned, and one man in Tennessee (J. J. Murray) stated that he could show me one as good some time in the future. But he never did show him. I am going to contest for the premiums at the Fort Worth Stock Show, October 10 to 17; also at the Dallas fair, October 17 to 30.

As I am a grocery man and not a jack man, this jack is for sale. Don't you think he is worth \$2,000?

**S. M. COOPER**  
**Rio Vista, Tex.**



#### KENTUCKY JACKS AND SADDLERS.

A splendid lot of big bone, Kentucky mammoth jacks from colts to six years old. A fine lot of saddle stallions, mares, colts and fillies. We are making very attractive prices to parties who buy in the fall. A guarantee with every animal sold. Home grown blue grass seed and cedar fence posts.

**COOK FARMS,**  
**Box A. 436, Lexington, Ky.**

#### JACKS.

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town.

**Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.**

**BLACK MAMMOTH JACK**  
For sale. 15.1 inches high; standard; black, with white points; six years old; weight around 1100 pounds; quick as a horse. Will guarantee him in every way. Cost \$1000 three years ago. I have sold all my stock and am going out of the business. Can have at a bargain if taken soon.

**B. R. LEWIS,**  
**Coffeen, Montgomery Co., Illinois.**

## MAMMOTH JACKS

For sale—Large, heavy boned, 15 to 16 hands high. Prices from \$250 up. Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.

**JOHN HENRY, Fairfax, Ia.**

#### FAIRLAND JACK & JENNET FARM.

40 head of fine registered jacks and jennets for the fall trade. I raise most all my jack stock and can sell them cheaper than any man that deals in them. My jacks are all black with white points; in age from colts to 8 years; in sizes up to 16 hands. Formerly of Flemingsburg, Ky.

**U. G. SAUNDERS, FAIRLAND STOCK FARM, LEXINGTON, KY.**

## JACK---DUROC HOGS

For sale. A black jack; light points; six years old; 15½ hands high. Also Duroc hogs.

**LOUIS KOENIG, Solomon, Kans.**

#### GOOD JACK WANTED.

I have a few young jacks and 17 jennets and must sell the bunch at once or make some trade to get a jack not akin and good enough to breed the jennets to. They are big, black, mealy nosed and good.

**JOHN A. EDWARDS, Englewood, Kas.**



AMERICAN BREEDER CAMERAS AT IOWA STATE FAIR.



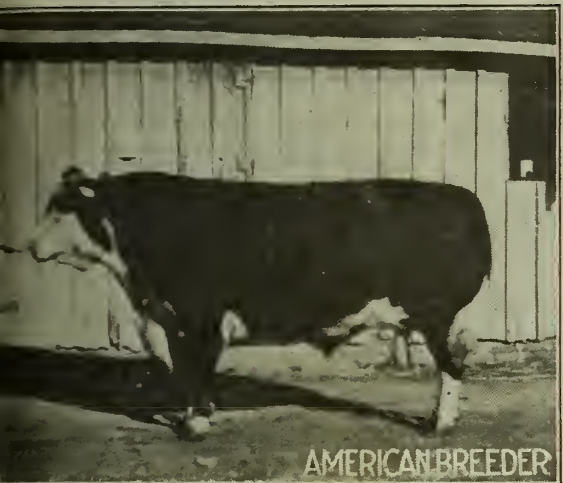
O. J. Mooer's Saddle Mare, Helen Idlewood.



J. C. Brunk's Champion Morgan Stallion.



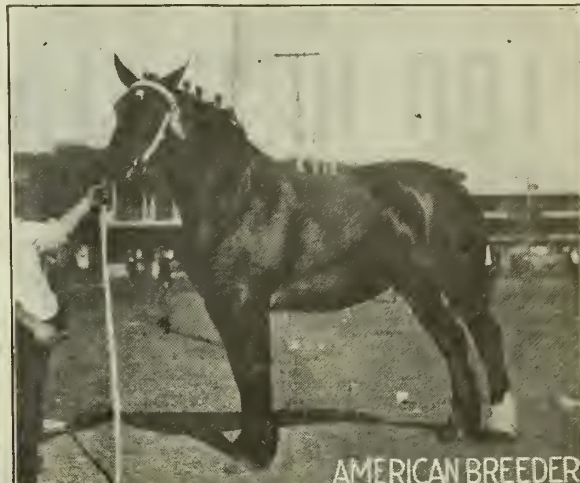
Marshall's Second Prize Aged Mule (from Missouri).



O. Harris' Champion Hereford Bull.



Duroc Sow Shown by A. E. Long.



Hursh's Winner of Championship for Iowa Owned Shires.



Achenbach Bros.' Prize Polled Durham Calf.



One of D. C. Lonergan's Winning "Big Type" Poland China Boars.



Stegeland's First Prize Two-year Polled Durham Bull.

# A BARGAIN

a Mammoth jack; large boned; jack, eight years old; 16½ hands high; registered. Anyone wanting this jack please write immediately to R. S. ENGLAND, Mercer, Mo., Route 2.

# A GOOD HERD JACK

exchange for one as good, or would sell, or buy one if suited, and priced reasonably.

**NIXON E. BEARD**

Lamesa, Dawson County, Texas.

# Three Mammoth Jennets

For Sale or Trade.

Good ones. Two are regular Jack Jennets. Will trade them

For Registered Percheron

stallion or mare. Also have ten mules for sale—5 months to 5 years.

This ad appears but once.

M. F. PROETT, ALEXANDRIA, NEB.

the merit of Sal Vet, any breeder can't for the asking the statements of any practical men who have used it. L. M. Monahan & Sons, Smithton, Mo., at auction, October 20 and 21, 1900, and jennets. This simple statement is attracting the attention all over this continent of men who know the value of good jack stock and where

such stock is being produced. When we add, in the way of particulars, that this great offer of 100 head will include 25 selected animals which had been reserved for the exhibition at the San Francisco World's Fair next year, it will be seen that no auction event of equal importance in the jack line was ever before advertised. In fact, Messrs. Monsees themselves guarantee that this will be the best offering of any breeder, firm or corporation will put up this year. Everybody wants a catalogue, of course. Be sure to mention the American Breeder when writing for one.

A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa, starts his regular ad in this issue. He has imported and home bred stallions and mares and invites our readers to visit his barns.

S. T. Campbell, Omaha, Neb., whose ad appears in this issue, has three choice Shetland stud colts for sale.

L. D. Norris, Redding, Iowa, is offering for sale his German Coach stallion, or he will trade for a good, large jack, draft stallion or Percheron mare.

F. E. Alkman, Lyons, Iowa, has three registered Percheron stallions, two weanling stallion colts and one five year old mare safe in foal, for sale.

H. B. Smith, Coldspring, Mo., is compelled to sell his imported Percheron stallion. This horse cost \$1,850.

C. G. Wells, Palmyra, Mo., is offering "drouth prices" on high grade Percheron stallions, mares and colts. Write him for particulars.

Col. E. H. Urton, Clarksville, Ohio, is advertising two Percheron mares and two Percheron stallions for sale in this issue. He is also a live stock and gen-

eral auctioneer. If interested, write and get his prices.

Nixon E. Beard, Lamesa, Texas, has a good herd jack to sell or will exchange for one equally as good.

R. S. England, Mercer, Mo., is offering a bargain in the way of a large Mammoth jack, eight years old. See his ad.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., write: "We were very fortunate in shipping over in May last a very choice selection of Shire stallions and our July importation consisted of the very best Percheron and Belgian stallions that we could find for sale in their respective countries. This places us in a position to take care of our trade, notwithstanding the fact that the English, French and Belgium governments have prohibited the shipment of horses from their respective countries. This will delay our regular August importation but we have plenty of high class stallions of either breed to show our customers. Early buyers this year will have the advantage."

W. E. McKee, Braddyville, Iowa, wants to sell a 151-acre farm in Anderson County, Kas., and will take a good draft stallion, jack or automobile as part pay.

Amos Burhans, Waterloo, Iowa, is in the market for a riding and driving mare, and asks for full particulars and price in first letter. See the ad.

J. W. Ethridge, Mt. Vernon, Ill., has a German Coach stallion and a jennet to sell or trade for an automobile, motor cycle, bull or other stock. Write him what you have.

S. M. Cooper, Rivoli, Texas, is advertising his jack colt, Big Boy, for

# FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM

32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address J. C. HUCKSTEP, Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

# JACKS AND SADDLE STALLION

FOR SALE OR TRADE. Jacks are 14 and 15 hands high; right in every way. Saddle stallion is 16½ hands high. Will trade part or all for good automobile. Will sell cheap or will consider anything on a trade as I am going out of the stock business.

J. T. TAYLOR, FOLEY, MO.

# BIG MAMMOTH JACKS AND JENNETS.

For sale. I have some good jennets which are kin to my herd jack, for sale at a bargain. Also young jacks, one to coming four years old, and the large, big boned Poland China hogs, breed sows and boars old enough for service, and pigs. Seven miles North of Monett on Frisco R. R., and six miles Southwest of Hoberg on Mo. Pac. R. R. Write for prices to Henry Obermann & Son, Freistatt, Mo.

sale for \$2,000. Mr. Cooper is in the grocery business and has not the time to care for this jack. Look for the ad in this issue.



# DID YOU SEND FOR IT?

The Catalog of Our Great Jack and Jennet Offering to be Sold at—

## PUBLIC SALE Oct. 20 and 21

Gives descriptions and breeding, illustrated with actual, true-to-life photographs, of the

## 100 HIGH CLASS ANIMALS

Which we guarantee the best offering any breeder, firm or corporation will put up this year—think of that. Buying early is best at all times, but this year, more than for many years, the buyers at this sale will not only get the best, but will get it at a saving not possible in the later sales. The day is past when the money making mule can be produced by the using of little cheap sires, and really **HIGH CLASS JACKS ARE NEEDED** more urgently than ever before. The world knows that this firm handles permanently the good kind, and our decision to combine two big sales in one and sell this fall, is your opportunity.

**BE SURE TO SEND FOR OUR SALE CATALOG AT ONCE**

Asking for any information you want, and mentioning the American Breeder.

**L. M. MONSEES & SONS, Smithton, Mo.**

Remember, We Sell the Great Show Herd of 25 Head, Selected and Reserved for the San Francisco World's Fair Next Year. Nothing Sold Before the Sale.



Headed West, For the Panama-Pacific Exposition.  
Who Will Be the Lucky Men to Carry Them  
On and Win?

### 14 Good Mules For \$1,500

Three 4-year-olds, broke to work.  
Four 3-year-olds and seven 2-year-olds.  
All in good condition and cheap at the price.  
W. F. DUSELL, Montevideo, Minn.

### A BARGAIN In Mammoth Jennets

I have 17 good big black jennets, which on account of other business, I want to sell. There is a bargain here for somebody who has the right kind of a jack to breed them to. A few jacks for sale also.

JOHN A. EDWARDS, Englewood, Kas.

J. O. Singmaster & Sons, Keota, Iowa, send a partial list of prizes won by them at the Iowa State Fair, as follows: Third on Jalap, aged stallion. Second on Luron, three year stallion. Third on Stanley "S," three year stallion. Second on Malais, two year stallion. First on McClure's Choice by Jalap, yearling stallion. Fifth on Keota Idea, yearling stallion. First on Keota Jalap, stallion colt. Third on Stanley "S," three year stallion, bred by exhibitor. First on McClure's Choice, two year stallion, bred by exhibitor. First on Huppe, for produce of mare, showing Stanley "S" and McClure's Choice. First on five stallions, Jalap, Stanley "S," McClure's Choice, Luron and Malais (ten entries). Third on best five stallions (Lical, Jungo, Mateur and Ali and Keota Jalap). First on Stanley "S" Percheron Special A. First on McClure's Choice, Percheron Special B. First on McClure's Choice, Percheron Special C. First on five stallions, Percheron Special J. Third on five stallions, Percheron Special J. First in Futurity, McClure's Choice. Fifth in Futurity, Maple Grove Snowball. Fifth in class, same, one year and under two. Third on Jacande aged mare. Fourth on Kibitka, aged mare. Second on Huppe, mare and foal. Fourth on Luth, mare three years old and under four. Fourth on Malice, mare two years old. Second on Keota Huppe, weanling filly. Reserve champion stallion, McClure's Choice. Champion stallion, owned in Iowa, McClure's Choice. Second on stallion and get, Honorable, showing Stanley "S," McClure's Choice, Keota Idea and Keota Irls.

## What Breeders Say About Jacksorine

The Greatest Remedy Yet Discovered For All Sores on Jacks, Horses or Mules.

Price \$3.50 Per Can.

"I have used two cans of your Jacksorine and I regard it as being as good for jack sores as anything I have ever used. Have been in the jack business for over 30 years.—J. W. McCause, Mt. Vernon, Mo."

"I have a fine jack which got one of his front legs in the pit, and he got to gnawing it and made a very bad sore which refused to heal for all remedies until I got a box of Jacksorine and cured it with half a box.—J. A. Johnson, Erick, Okla."

"I have tried your Jacksorine and find it the only medicine for jack sores. I can recommend it to any one who has jacks with sores on them.—Sam Molen, Frazer, Ky."

"I have used your Jacksorine, and after having a jack with five different sores on him, and trying every remedy that I could hear of, and giving him up as incurable, I got a box of your Jacksorine and cured him inside of 60 days. I consider it has no equal.—A. M. Perkins, Washington, Ind."

"I had a jack with a bad sore. I tried two veterinarians on him but they failed to do him any good. I saw Jacksorine advertised and sent and got a box and it cured him sound and well. I think Jacksorine is everything that it claims to be.—H. D. Power, Alto, Texas."

Under new management and partly as a result of greatly increased sales, the price of Jacksorine has been reduced from \$5 to \$3.50. Its old high standard of quality will be absolutely maintained.

Jacksorine undoubtedly is the best remedy for jack sores ever put out. It is put up in large self sealing containers from a scientific prescription and was long used with absolute success by the president of this company on his own stock. Remember, the price is \$3.50 per can, postpaid. Remit by P. O. order or bank draft to

**O. P. WILSON & CO., Lock Box 489, Kansas City, Mo.**

"Make my claim for Jacksorine as strong as you wish. I used it and found it O. K.—H. G. Belt, New Salem, Ohio."

"I have used several cans of Jacksorine and have found it to be the best thing I ever used for jack sores.—Willey Clouston, Ness City, Kans."

"We have never used Jacksorine on jack stock, but have used it on a very bad case of grease heel on a stallion, which use gave very satisfactory results. We can recommend it as being a No. 1 ointment.—Jas. and W. R. Clelland, New Hampton, Mo."

"I have used Jacksorine for two seasons with good results. Will want another can soon.—O. A. Seaton, Jewell, Kans."

"I am using your Jacksorine with good success. Would recommend it to all as a reliable remedy for jack sores.—Cliff Hutton, Hennessey, Okla."

"I got a can of your Jacksorine which I used on a mare that had an old sore on her hip, caused from mad itch. It sure does the work and does it well.—J. C. Starkey, Marquard, Mo."

"I have used your Jacksorine to my entire satisfaction. I find it to be absolutely the best remedy for jack sores I ever used. Can heartily recommend it to anybody.—O. W. Layson, Hatton, Mo."



# Questions and Answers

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

Sign Your Name and Address to all Questions.

**1247—SORES ON LEGS**—I have a mare that has nursed a colt for three and a half months. The colt is fine, but she has a breaking out on her legs; small boils which break and run bloody matter; they have a bad odor; then dry up.—Minnesota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Such a case should by all means be subjected to a careful examination at the hands of a qualified veterinarian, inasmuch as the animal is showing suspicious symptoms of glanders. At any rate, you cannot afford to take any chances and you should feel it your duty to call in some of the state authorities and decide the point in question. If it proves to be only a harmless skin disease it will be time enough to take up the matter of treatment later.

**1248—SWELLING ON NECK**—Please tell me what is the matter with my jennet. She is six years old; I bred her the 4th of March and took her colt off of her and she began to improve in flesh; appeared to be healthy and all right every way. About a week ago she came up and was badly swollen on both sides of the upper part of neck. It is six inches across the top of her neck, but it does not appear to be sore. I can pinch it and she does not flinch. I have rubbed with liniment, but it has not improved any.—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is quite likely that this animal is developing a deep abscess at the point mentioned and we would suggest that you apply the liniment you are using sufficiently often until it produces some blistering effect, and then discontinue its use for a while.

**1249—CLOSURE OF OS**—How long after breeding, providing the mare gets with foal, does the os close and the plug form in os?—New York Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Closure begins shortly after subsidence of estrum in the event the mare conceives.

**1250—ENLARGEMENTS ON HEAD**—I have a colt that has knots on forehead; one over each eye; has been there from birth. They are oblong with point down; the upper end largest; they are hard like bone and sharp. I want to know if they can be taken off without injury to the colt. It is a very fine colt and they disfigure its head very much. They grow as the colt grows.—Arkansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It will prove more satisfactory to you to have the colt examined personally by a graduate veterinarian, inasmuch as your letter does not make it clear just what structures are involved in the growth.

**1251—WEANING COLTS**—As I have four colts foaled from April 20th to May 10th, to wean, I write to ask what is the best age to do so. Also in what way and how to dry off the mares, as they are all good milkers. Am working three of them; the other runs to grass.—Minnesota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—One is governed much by circumstances in weaning colts. As a rule, a colt may be weaned without checking its growth at six months of age. By that time the colt should have been accustomed to a little oats, bran and oil meal so that the change is not too abrupt. The period of suckling is generally arranged to be less frequent and the mare should be milked out between these intervals so as to prevent inflammation of the udder. Practice the same general principles you would in drying off a milk cow. Scanty rations, especially of grain, with infrequent milking is ordinarily all that is necessary. Do not neglect to supply the colts with good food to take the place of the milk.

**1252—SORE LEGS**—I have a large four year old jack that is broken out nearly all over his legs. He seems to bite his legs; is worse on his front legs than hind legs. He has a good appetite. Has been fed on sheep oats, timothy hay, bran (wheat) and ship stuff, wet. Have just started the jack on a course of Fowler's solution. Will greatly appreciate any assistance you can give me.—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Arrange for the jack to take plenty of exercise and feed

grass as much as possible with but little grain. Apply the following to the legs three times a day; sugar of lead two ounces; rain water one quart. Shake well together. Continue the Fowler's Solution in the feed three times a day, giving one-half ounce at each dose. Spray the limbs with some fly preparation to prevent annoyance and infection from these pests.

**1253—STALLION WITH SORE FEET**—I have a pure bred Percheron stallion that seems to have gotten stiff or sore in both his front feet. It seems as though his front feet are either too soft or sore to step down on. He is six years old; is otherwise in good health and condition. Kindly advise me what the trouble is and give me a remedy.—North Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is quite likely you need the services of a good veterinarian who can have an opportunity to look this animal over carefully with a view of discovering why his feet are sore. It may be that he has been foundered or that he has been roaded without proper protection, such as is sometimes needed from shoes. Again he may be rheumatic. Have him cared for by some one that can study his needs which will be based on what is found to be the difficulty.

**1254—MARES FAIL TO CONCEIVE**—I have some good mares from four to nine years old. Some of them were bred in March and April and did not come in heat until the last two weeks; some have been bred every 21 days since in February; are in good shape inside and out. I have tried breeding

to two different horses and two different jacks. Tried one at a time; then tried horse and jack both the same heat. Tried capsules and tried natural service. Some of them settled the first service and some of them are still in heat. They are running in pasture. I have never seen any signs of abortion. I also have some working that are the same way.—California Subscriber.

**REPLY**—There are so many reasons why mares fail to conceive that to an ordinary observer appear to be perfectly healthy, that we are unable to offer suggestions in your case. Every non-producing mare is a problem within itself and it is rarely found in a bunch of shy breeders that failure to breed is due to a common cause, unless it is the fault of the stallion or they are infected with some infectious disease.

**1255—ENLARGED NAVEL**—About a month ago, on one of my filly colts, a bunch came where the navel cord healed about the size of a small hen's egg. Had I best try to treat it to remove it, and how?—Minnesota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Your colt may be afflicted with hernia, in which event you should seek the advice of a good veterinarian.

**1256—OBSTINATE WOUND**—I have a mule which got her foot cut just above the hoof on the right side of the right front foot. It got cut the latter part of April. It was not cut deep enough to make her lame, but it won't heal up. We tried everything we could hear of. The veterinarian said to use fish oil and turpentine; some said to use air slack lime; some said to use baking soda and pulverized alum. We tried everything we could hear of but it is not well yet. It looks as nice as any wire cut I ever saw; no signs of proud flesh at any time. It is a two year old mule; is in good shape.—California Subscriber.

**REPLY**—You should have the raw surface removed by a competent veterinarian so that the part which no doubt projects above the surrounding skin is lowered.

**1257—UNABLE TO RETAIN URINE**—I have a mare colt that apparently has weak kidneys. She is unable to hold her urine; it drops from her almost continuously; a few drops at a time. She has been afflicted ever since she was about three weeks old and she is three months old now. She looks

## List of State Fairs and Stock Shows

### Showing Dates and Secretaries

Maryland State Fair, Timonium; James S. Nussear, Secretary.....	Sept. 1-5
West Michigan State Fair, Grand Rapids; C. F. Kennedy, Secretary.....	Sept. 2-7
Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis; Chas. Downing, Secretary.....	Sept. 7-11
West Virginia State Fair, Wheeling; George Hook, Secretary.....	Sept. 7-11
Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln; W. T. McIlor, Secretary.....	Sept. 7-11
Minnesota State Fair, Hamline; J. C. Simpson, Secretary.....	Sept. 7-12
Connecticut Fair Association, Hartford; H. A. Walker, Secretary.....	Sept. 7-12
Michigan State Fair, Detroit; G. W. Dickinson, Secretary.....	Sept. 7-18
California State Fair, Sacramento; J. L. McCarthy, Secretary.....	Sept. 12-19
Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson; A. L. Sponsler, Secretary.....	Sept. 12-19
Spokane Interstate Fair, Spokane, Wash.; R. H. Cosgrove, Secretary.....	Sept. 12-20
Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee; J. C. Mackenzie, Secretary.....	Sept. 14-18
South Dakota State Fair and Exp., Huron; C. N. McIlvane, Sec'y.....	Sept. 14-18
Colorado State Fair, Pueblo; J. L. Beaman, Secretary.....	Sept. 14-19
Kansas State Fair Association, Topeka; G. E. Clark, Secretary.....	Sept. 14-19
Kentucky State Fair, Louisville; J. P. Dent, Secretary.....	Sept. 14-19
Vermont State Fair, White River Junction; F. L. Davis, Secretary.....	Sept. 15-18
Illinois State Fair, Springfield; J. K. Dickirson, Secretary.....	Sept. 18-26
Montana State Fair, Helena; A. J. Breitenstein, Secretary.....	Sept. 21-26
Tennessee State Fair, Nashville; J. W. Russworm, Secretary.....	Sept. 21-26
Interstate Live Stock Fair Ass'n, Sioux City, Ia.; Joe Morton, Sec'y.....	Sept. 21-26
Interstate Fair, La Crosse, Wis.; C. S. Van Auker, Secretary.....	Sept. 22-25
Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City; I. S. Mahan, Secretary.....	Sept. 22-Oct. 3
Missouri State Fair, Sedalia; John T. Stinson, Secretary.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 2
Tri-State Fair and Exp., Memphis, Tenn.; Frank D. Fuller, Sec'y.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 3
Interstate Fair Assn., Trenton, N. J.; M. R. Margerum, Sec'y.....	Sept. 28-Oct. 3
Oregon State Fair, Salem; Frank Meredith, Secretary.....	Sept. 28-Oct. 3
Alabama State Fair, Birmingham; S. H. Fowlkes, Secretary.....	Sept. 28-Oct. 10
Wyoming State Fair, Douglas, Anson Higby, Secretary.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 2
Brocton Fair, Brocton, Mass.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 2
New State Fair, Muskogee, Okla.; Emma R. Knell, Secretary.....	Oct. 5-10
Utah State Fair, Salt Lake City; Horace S. Ensign, Secretary.....	Oct. 5-10
Virginia State Fair, Richmond; A. Warwick, Manager.....	Oct. 5-10
Nat. Feeders' & Breeders' Show, Ft. Worth, Tex.; J. A. Stafford, Sec'y.....	Oct. 10-17
Alabama State Exposition, Montgomery; Geo. T. Barnes, Secretary.....	Oct. 12-17
State Fair of Texas, Dallas; W. H. Stratton, Secretary.....	Oct. 17-Nov. 1
Mississippi-Alabama Fair, Meridian, Miss.; R. M. Striplin, Secretary.....	Oct. 19-24
North Carolina State Fair, Raleigh; Jos. E. Pogue, Secretary.....	Oct. 19-24
Mississippi State Fair, Jackson; J. M. McDonald, Secretary.....	Oct. 26-31
Georgia State Fair, Macon; Harry C. Robert, Secretary.....	Nov. 3-13
Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport; L. N. Brueggerhoff, Secretary.....	Nov. 9-14
Arizona State Fair, Phoenix; C. B. Wood, Secretary.....	Nov. 9-14
Arkansas State Fair, Hot Springs; W. W. Waters, Secretary.....	Nov. 16-21
American Royal Live Stock Show, K. C., Mo.; T. J. Wornall, Sec'y.....	Nov. 16-21
International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago; B. H. Heide, Sec'y.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 5
Pac. Internat'l Live Stock Exp., N. Portland, Ore.; O. M. Plummer, Mgr.....	Dec. 7-12
National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.; F. P. Johnson, Sec'y.....	Jan. 18-23

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

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Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy, for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

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### "VISIO"

A Remedy for Moon Blindness



(Ophthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis. Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

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## Don't Cut Out A SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK OR BURSITIS



FOR ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemishes. Reduces any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for man-kind. For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Vascularities, Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell more if you write. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.



MINERAL HEAVE CURES HEAVES

\$3 Package CURES any case or money refunded. \$1 Package CURES ordinary cases. Mineral Heave Remedy Co., 428 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## TWO WHIP BARGAINS

No. 10—Heavy, high-test rawhide center, from butt to tip; rubber lined; double waterproof covered, 6½ feet long. Prepaid for \$1.00.

No. 11—Special Stock Yards Horseman's Whip, full length, 10½ feet; lash 5 feet; 12 nickel ferrules. Prepaid for \$1.00.

Order by number.

BREEDERS' HARNESS & WHIP CO., Williamson Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

well and has grown fairly well. We have no veterinarian in this country which is the reason I appeal to you for advice.—Colorado Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is questionable if anything will help this case, inasmuch as a paralysis of the muscles that surround the neck of the bladder exists. We would suggest that you give the colt 20 drops of the fluid extract of nux vomica mixed with a grain ration three times a day for several months.

**1258—STIFF IN HIND LEGS**—I have a 15 months' old stallion that is stiff in hind legs. I can't tell whether it is in the stifle or gambrel joints. He



has plenty of exercise; out every night and part of the day when flies are not too bad. He has not been over-fed or kept too fat; just in good shape. I hate to have anything happen to him.—Minnesota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—The mere statement that your stallion "is stiff in hind legs" does not indicate anything very definite of the nature and location of the trouble. There are so many things that might give rise to this symptom that it would be foolish in us to undertake to suggest treatment. The best way would be to call a competent veterinarian so that an opportunity for careful examination may be made. Do not delay as the condition may become chronic and incurable.

**1259—BRITTLE FEET**—My Jack's front feet are badly cracked; are very brash. Have rubbed them with three parts tar and one of lard. I have kept his front feet shod. He runs in a paddock; has an open stall. Would it be best to take his shoes off?—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Keep the jack away from manure as much as possible where he can have a run at grass and his feet contact with clean mother earth. It will be better if the shoes are removed provided his feet do not break badly. Instead of the lard use vaseline. Once every three weeks apply the following just above the hoof line, rubbing it in well for about one and one-half inches above the upper margin of the hoof. Make one application only at a time and leave on for 24 hours, at the end of which time the parts may be washed with warm water and soap; powdered cantharides one ounce, vaseline six ounces. Mix well together and apply with the finger, rubbing briskly for five minutes. This will blister the parts moderately. Tie the animal's head up so he cannot reach the parts with his nose until the washing off has been done.

**1260—BRITTLE HOOF**—I have a jack that his feet are rough and scaly and a horse that his feet are brittle and crack and split. What is good for them?—California Subscriber.

**REPLY**—See answer to a similar inquiry in these columns.

**1261—GROWTH ABOVE HOOF**—I have a stallion that has a growth between the ankle and hoof. It has been growing about a year; it healed up last winter, but when warm weather began it got sore. I asked a veterinarian about it and he said it would be hard to cure. Can you give a remedy?—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Inasmuch as you have access to the services of a veterinarian we would suggest that you permit him to take charge of the case so he may give it his personal care. He is perhaps correct in stating that it will be difficult to cure, hence our advice to allow some one to give it personal attention.

**1262—WIND PUFF**—What is good to take wind puffs off of the legs of a driving horse? They are just above the ankles and seem to be hard.—California Subscriber.

**REPLY**—There is no application that you can make that will remove these bursal enlargements.

**1263—STIFF JACK**—I have a fine young jack 11 months old, that can't get up when he lies down; he seems to be stiff and weak in the back. I lost one after nine months of helping him up. They eat heartily but stay thin. Will you tell me what to do?—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is very difficult to prescribe for an animal with such a meager description of symptoms. There are several things that could ail this jack. For instance, he might have been injured in some way in the back; may have rheumatism of the lumbar muscles; may be infested with internal parasites. Better have a good, competent, graduate veterinarian look this case over for you.

**1264—RESTORING NORMAL COLOR OF HAIR**—What is good to make the hair come in the right color, bay or black, the same as the rest of the horse?—California Subscriber.

**REPLY**—As a rule, a little carbolic vaseline is all that is needed in cases of this kind.

**1265—ANGORAS AND RAMBOUILLETS**—Please give me, through the American Breeder, the names of parties breeding Angora goats and Rambouillet sheep. I want registered stock.—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—In the same mail with this inquiry came a letter from another Texas reader, mentioning among other things, the uniform success he has had finding buyers by advertising in the American Breeder. Any one having Rambouillets or Angoras to sell, or, in fact, any kind of good breeding stock, few or many, should advertise in our columns. It is a means of money saving as well as money making.

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#### WHY MEAT IS HIGH.

For example, James Walker, farmer, of Scottville, Macoupin County, Ill., sold at Chicago, August 19, 1914, five cars of cattle (80 head) for \$11,784.15, of which 47 steers averaging 1,475 lbs. brought \$10.60 per 100 pounds, or \$154.45 per head, while 26 steers averaging 1,378 lbs., brought \$10.50 per 100 pounds, or \$144.70 per head. These are the highest prices he ever received for such stock. Mr. Walker is 81 years old and has fed cattle and hogs for the Chicago market continuously for 52 years. Within this period he has sold the best cattle as low as \$3.75 per 100 pounds and the best hogs at \$2.50, and has seen corn selling at eight cents per bushel such as now brings eighty cents.

### FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER REMEDY

Guaranteed to Cure and Prevent Colts and Horses in same stable with sick ones from having Distemper, Influenza, Epizootic, Pink eye, Shipping Fever, Catarrhal Fever, Coughs, Colds and all Diseases of the Horse affecting the nose and throat. A powerful germicide given internally alone will do the work, and that is found in FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER CURE.

Made and sold by A. W. FRAVEL, Ph. G.V.S. Centralia, Mo.

SIDNEY R. FEIL  
President  
THE S. R. FEIL  
CO.

# Have Healthy Hogs!

If your hogs are not doing well—if they are not growing and putting on flesh as they should—in spite of plenty of feed—if any of them are runty—thin—rough looking—scrawny, or if they cough **Look Out For Worms!** In nine cases out of ten you will find these deadly parasites are at work by the hundreds in the stomach and intestines, sucking the blood, stealing the food and pulling the helpless animals down in flesh and vitality.

Remember worm-infested hogs are usually the first to be stricken when cholera breaks out, and least likely to recover, while healthy worm-free hogs are not only in the best possible condition to escape the disease, but stand a far better chance to recover if attacked. Prevention is the only sure weapon for fighting this terrible plague and the first step is to **get rid of the worms.** You can't afford to neglect this important matter a single day, especially when I make you this liberal offer.

## I'll Rid Your Hogs of Worms I'll Prove It Before You Pay

I don't ask you to risk one penny. All I ask you to do is to fill out the coupon below—send no money. I'll feed all your stock 60 days before you pay. Why go on wasting feed—losing profit—inviting disease into your herd and risking terrible losses, when I offer to rid your stock of worms or no pay? Fill out the coupon—mail today.

Mr. Feil is a registered Pharmacist under the Ohio State Laws, a graduate of the Cleveland School of Pharmacy and of the National Institute of Pharmacy. He has been engaged in compounding Veterinary Remedies for the past 25 years.

*Sidney R. Feil Pres.*

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All  
The Risk

I'll Feed Your  
Stock 60 Days  
Before You Pay

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Sal-Vet is the wonder-working, worm-destroying, medicated salt you have heard and read so much about. It not only destroys the worms that cause 90 per cent of all live stock diseases, but it aids digestion, sharpens the appetite, relieves constipation and makes all farm animals thrive better and grow into profit faster.

**No Dosing No Drenching They Doctor Themselves No Starving No Trouble at All**

Sal-Vet is easy to feed. You simply place it where all your farm animals can have free access to it, and they doctor themselves. Sal-Vet is the biggest money-maker and money-saver you can find. Nothing else pays you such big profits and prevents so many losses. Read these letters:

"Hog cholera swept this part of the country the past fall. It got into the herds of my nearest neighbors on both sides. I am sure my hogs were exposed, because one of them took the disease, but recovered. SALVET kept my hogs healthy." M. D. WILLIAMS, Bimford, North Dakota.

"Greatly pleased with SAL-VET. I never knew a horse could have so many worms and live. SAL-VET surely brings them—big and small. The horses to which I fed SAL-VET act one hundred per cent better, and what we formerly thought was colic and meanness, proved nothing but worms and worms."

J. E. TERKEURST, 271 Dauphin Street, Mobile, Alabama.

Hundreds write like this. Can you afford to be without Sal-Vet? The cost is only a trifle. For only one-twelfth of a cent a day any sheep or hog can run to it freely. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose by accepting this liberal offer.

## Send No Money—Just the COUPON

Just tell me how many head of stock you have and I will ship you enough Sal-Vet to last your stock 60 days. You pay the freight charges when it arrives—and feed the Sal-Vet according to directions for 60 days. At the end of that time report results. If Sal-Vet has not done all I claim, I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a penny. Send the coupon now.

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**The S. R. Feil Co.**  
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**PRICES**

40 pounds.....	\$ 2.25
100 pounds.....	5.00
200 pounds.....	9.00
300 pounds.....	13.00
500 pounds.....	21.12

Special discount for larger quantities. No order filled for less than 40 pounds on 60 day offer. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked SAL-VET Packages. 60 day trial shipments are based on 1 pound of SAL-VET for each hog or sheep and 4 pounds for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular sized packages.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.  
**THE S. R. FEIL CO.**  
AB  
Dept. 9-5-14 Cleveland, Ohio

Ship me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, agree to report results promptly in 60 days and at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. \_\_\_\_\_

Shipping Sta. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

No of Sheep \_\_\_\_\_ Hogs \_\_\_\_\_ Cattle \_\_\_\_\_ Horses \_\_\_\_\_



Questions and Answers

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

Sign Your Name and Address to all Questions.

**1247—SORES ON LEGS**—I have a mare that has nursed a colt for three and a half months. The colt is fine, but she has a breaking out on her legs; small boils which break and run bloody matter; they have a bad odor; then dry up.—Minnesota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Such a case should by all means be subjected to a careful examination at the hands of a qualified veterinarian, inasmuch as the animal is showing suspicious symptoms of glanders. At any rate, you cannot afford to take any chances and you should feel it your duty to call in some of the state authorities and decide the point in question. If it proves to be only a harmless skin disease it will be time enough to take up the matter of treatment later.

**1248—SWELLING ON NECK**—Please tell me what is the matter with my jennet. She is six years old; I bred her the 4th of March and took her colt off of her and she began to improve in flesh; appeared to be healthy and all right every way. About a week ago she came up and was badly swollen on both sides of the upper part of neck. It is six inches across the top of her neck, but it does not appear to be sore. I can pinch it and she does not flinch. I have rubbed with liniment, but it has not improved any.—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is quite likely that this animal is developing a deep abscess at the point mentioned and we would suggest that you apply the liniment you are using sufficiently often until it produces some blistering effect, and then discontinue its use for a while.

**1249—CLOSURE OF OS**—How long after breeding, providing the mare gets with foal, does the os close and the plug form in os?—New York Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Closure begins shortly after subsidence of estrum in the event the mare conceives.

**1250—ENLARGEMENTS ON HEAD**—I have a colt that has knots on forehead; one over each eye; has been there from birth. They are oblong with point down; the upper end largest; they are hard like bone and sharp. I want to know if they can be taken off without injury to the colt. It is a very fine colt and they disfigure its head very much. They grow as the colt grows.—Arkansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It will prove more satisfactory to you to have the colt examined personally by a graduate veterinarian, inasmuch as your letter does not make it clear just what structures are involved in the growth.

**1251—WEANING COLTS**—As I have four colts foaled from April 20th to May 10th, to wean, I write to ask what is the best age to do so. Also in what way and how to dry off the mares, as they are all good milkers. Am working three of them; the other runs to grass.—Minnesota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—One is governed much by circumstances in weaning colts. As a rule, a colt may be weaned without checking its growth at six months of age. By that time the colt should have been accustomed to a little oats, bran and oil meal so that the change is not too abrupt. The period of suckling is generally arranged to be less frequent and the mare should be milked out between these intervals so as to prevent inflammation of the udder. Practice the same general principles you would in drying off a milk cow. Scanty rations, especially of grain, with infrequent milking is ordinarily all that is necessary. Do not neglect to supply the colts with good food to take the place of the milk.

**1252—SORE LEGS**—I have a large four year old jack that is broken out nearly all over his legs. He seems to bite his legs; is worse on his front legs than hind legs. He has a good appetite. Has been fed on sheep oats, timothy hay, bran (wheat) and ship stuff, wet. Have just started the jack on a course of Fowler's solution. Will greatly appreciate any assistance you can give me.—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Arrange for the jack to take plenty of exercise, and feed

grass as much as possible with but little grain. Apply the following to the legs three times a day; sugar of lead two ounces; rain water one quart. Shake well together. Continue the Fowler's Solution in the feed three times a day, giving one-half ounce at each dose. Spray the limbs with some fly preparation to prevent annoyance and infection from these pests.

**1253—STALLION WITH SORE FEET**—I have a pure bred Percheron stallion that seems to have gotten stiff or sore in both his front feet. It seems as though his front feet are either too soft or sore to step down on. He is six years old; is otherwise in good health and condition. Kindly advise me what the trouble is and give me a remedy.—North Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is quite likely you need the services of a good veterinarian who can have an opportunity to look this animal over carefully with a view of discovering why his feet are sore. It may be that he has been foundered or that he has been roaded without proper protection, such as is sometimes needed from shoes. Again he may be rheumatic. Have him cared for by some one that can study his needs which will be based on what is found to be the difficulty.

**1254—MARES FAIL TO CONCEIVE**—I have some good mares from four to nine years old. Some of them were bred in March and April and did not come in heat until the last two weeks; some have been bred every 21 days since in February; are in good shape inside and out. I have tried breeding

to two different horses and two different jacks. Tried one at a time; then tried horse and jack both the same heat. Tried capsules and tried natural service. Some of them settled the first service and some of them are still in heat. They are running in pasture. I have never seen any signs of abortion. I also have some working that are the same way.—California Subscriber.

**REPLY**—There are so many reasons why mares fail to conceive that to an ordinary observer appear to be perfectly healthy, that we are unable to offer suggestions in your case. Every non-producing mare is a problem within itself and it is rarely found in a bunch of shy breeders that failure to breed is due to a common cause, unless it is the fault of the stallion or they are infected with some infectious disease.

**1255—ENLARGED NAVEL**—About a month ago, on one of my filly colts, a bunch came where the navel cord healed about the size of a small hen's egg. Had I best try to treat it to remove it, and how?—Minnesota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Your colt may be afflicted with hernia, in which event you should seek the advice of a good veterinarian.

**1256—OBSTINATE WOUND**—I have a mule which got her foot cut just above the hoof on the right side of the right front foot. It got cut the latter part of April. It was not cut deep enough to make her lame, but it won't heal up. We tried everything we could hear of. The veterinarian said to use fish oil and turpentine; some said to use air slack lime; some said to use baking soda and pulverized alum. We tried everything we could hear of but it is not well yet. It looks as nice as any wire cut I ever saw; no signs of proud flesh at any time. It is a two year old mule; is in good shape.—California Subscriber.

**REPLY**—You should have the raw surface removed by a competent veterinarian so that the part which no doubt projects above the surrounding skin is lowered.

**1257—UNABLE TO RETAIN URINE**—I have a mare colt that apparently has weak kidneys. She is unable to hold her urine; it drops from her almost continuously; a few drops at a time. She has been afflicted ever since she was about three weeks old and she is three months old now. She looks

List of State Fairs and Stock Shows

Showing Dates and Secretaries

Maryland State Fair, Timonium; James S. Nussear, Secretary.....	Sept. 1-5
West Michigan State Fair, Grand Rapids; C. F. Kennedy, Secretary.....	Sept. 2-7
Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis; Chas. Downing, Secretary.....	Sept. 7-11
West Virginia State Fair, Wheeling; George Hook, Secretary.....	Sept. 7-11
Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln; W. T. Mellor, Secretary.....	Sept. 7-11
Minnesota State Fair, Hamline; J. C. Simpson, Secretary.....	Sept. 7-12
Connecticut Fair Association, Hartford; H. A. Walker, Secretary.....	Sept. 7-12
Michigan State Fair, Detroit; G. W. Dickinson, Secretary.....	Sept. 7-18
California State Fair, Sacramento; J. L. McCarthy, Secretary.....	Sept. 12-19
Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson; A. L. Spohler, Secretary.....	Sept. 12-19
Spokane Interstate Fair, Spokane, Wash.; R. H. Cosgrove, Secretary.....	Sept. 12-20
Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee; J. C. Mackenzie, Secretary.....	Sept. 14-18
South Dakota State Fair and Exp., Huron; C. N. McIlvane, Sec'y.....	Sept. 14-18
Colorado State Fair, Pueblo; J. L. Beaman, Secretary.....	Sept. 14-19
Kansas State Fair Association, Topeka; G. E. Clark, Secretary.....	Sept. 14-19
Kentucky State Fair, Louisville; J. P. Dent, Secretary.....	Sept. 14-19
Vermont State Fair, White River Junction; F. L. Davis, Secretary.....	Sept. 15-18
Illinois State Fair, Springfield; J. K. Dickirson, Secretary.....	Sept. 18-26
Montana State Fair, Helena; A. J. Breitenstein, Secretary.....	Sept. 21-26
Tennessee State Fair, Nashville; J. W. Russworm, Secretary.....	Sept. 21-26
Interstate Live Stock Fair Ass'n, Sioux City, Ia.; Joe Morton, Sec'y.....	Sept. 21-26
Interstate Fair, La Crosse, Wis.; C. S. Van Auker, Secretary.....	Sept. 22-25
Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City; I. S. Mahan, Secretary.....	Sept. 22-Oct. 3
Missouri State Fair, Sedalia; John T. Stinson, Secretary.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 2
Tri-State Fair and Exp., Memphis, Tenn.; Frank D. Fuller, Sec'y.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 3
Interstate Fair Assn., Trenton, N. J.; M. R. Margerum, Sec'y.....	Sept. 28-Oct. 2
Oregon State Fair, Salem; Frank Meredith, Secretary.....	Sept. 28-Oct. 3
Alabama State Fair, Birmingham; S. H. Fowlkes, Secretary.....	Sept. 28-Oct. 10
Wyoming State Fair, Douglas, Anson Higby, Secretary.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 2
Brocton Fair, Brocton, Mass.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 2
New State Fair, Muskogee, Okla.; Emma R. Knell, Secretary.....	Oct. 5-10
Utah State Fair, Salt Lake City; Horace S. Ensing, Secretary.....	Oct. 5-10
Virginia State Fair, Richmond; A. Warwick, Manager.....	Oct. 5-10
Nat. Feeders' & Breeders' Show, Ft. Worth, Tex.; J. A. Stafford, Sec'y.....	Oct. 10-17
Alabama State Exposition, Montgomery; Geo. T. Barnes, Secretary.....	Oct. 12-17
State Fair of Texas, Dallas; W. H. Stratton, Secretary.....	Oct. 17-Nov. 1
Mississippi-Alabama Fair, Meridian, Miss.; R. M. Striplin, Secretary.....	Oct. 19-24
North Carolina State Fair, Raleigh; Jos. E. Pogue, Secretary.....	Oct. 19-24
Mississippi State Fair, Jackson; J. M. McDonald, Secretary.....	Oct. 26-31
Georgia State Fair, Macon; Harry C. Robert, Secretary.....	Nov. 3-13
Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport; L. N. Brueggerhoff, Secretary.....	Nov. 9-14
Arizona State Fair, Phoenix; C. B. Wood, Secretary.....	Nov. 9-14
Arkansas State Fair, Hot Springs; W. W. Waters, Secretary.....	Nov. 16-21
American Royal Live Stock Show, K. C., Mo.; T. J. Wornall, Sec'y.....	Nov. 16-21
International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago; B. H. Helde, Sec'y.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 5
Pac. Internat'l Live Stock Exp., N. Portland, Ore.; O. M. Plummer, Mgr.....	Dec. 7-12
National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.; F. P. Johnson, Sec'y.....	Jan. 18-23

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy, for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Gaustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

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Moon Blindness



(Ophthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis

Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

"VISIO" will convince any horse owner that it is the best remedy for defects of the eye. Irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our money back GUARANTEE. \$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.

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will remove them and leave no blemishes. Reduces any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Varicellitis. Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell more if you write.

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TWO WHIP BARGAINS

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No. 11—Special Stock Yards Horseman's Whip, full length, 10½ feet; lash 5 feet; 12 nickel ferrules. Prepaid for \$1.00.

Order by number.

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well and has grown fairly well. We have no veterinarian in this country which is the reason I appeal to you for advice.—Colorado Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is questionable if anything will help this case, inasmuch as a paralysis of the muscles that surround the neck of the bladder exists. We would suggest that you give the colt 20 drops of the fluid extract of nux vomica mixed with a grain ration three times a day for several months.

**1258—STIFF IN HIND LEGS**—I have a 15 months' old stallion that is stiff in hind legs. I can't tell whether it is in the stifle or gambrel joints. He



has plenty of exercise; out every night and part of the day when flies are not too bad. He has not been over-fed or kept too fat; just in good shape. I hate to have anything happen to him.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—The mere statement that your stallion "is stiff in hind legs" does not indicate anything very definite of the nature and location of the trouble. There are so many things that might give rise to this symptom that it would be foolish in us to undertake to suggest treatment. The best way would be to call a competent veterinarian so that an opportunity for careful examination may be made. Do not delay as the condition may become chronic and incurable.

1259—BRITTLE FEET—My jack's front feet are badly cracked; are very brash. Have rubbed them with three parts tar and one of lard. I have kept his front feet shod. He runs in a paddock; has an open stall. Would it be best to take his shoes off?—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Keep the jack away from manure as much as possible where he can have a run at grass and his feet contact with clean mother earth. It will be better if the shoes are removed provided his feet do not break badly. Instead of the lard use vaseline. Once every three weeks apply the following just above the hoof line, rubbing it in well for about one and one-half inches above the upper margin of the hoof. Make one application only at a time and leave on for 24 hours, at the end of which time the parts may be washed with warm water and soap; powdered cantharides one ounce, vaseline six ounces. Mix well together and apply with the finger, rubbing briskly for five minutes. This will blister the parts moderately. Tie the animal's head up so he cannot reach the parts with his nose until the washing off has been done.

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For example, James Walker, farmer, of Scottville, Macoupin County, Ill., sold at Chicago, August 19, 1914, five cars of cattle (80 head) for \$11,784.15, of which 47 steers averaging 1,475 lbs. brought \$10.60 per 100 pounds, or \$154.45 per head, while 26 steers averaging 1,378 lbs., brought \$10.50 per 100 pounds, or \$144.70 per head. These are the highest prices he ever received for such stock. Mr. Walker is 81 years old and has fed cattle and hogs for the Chicago market continuously for 52 years. Within this period he has sold the best cattle as low as \$3.75 per 100 pounds and the best hogs at \$2.50, and has seen corn selling at eight cents per bushel such as now brings eighty cents.

### FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER REMEDY

Guaranteed to Cure and Prevent Colic and Horses in same stable with sick ones from having Distemper, Influenza, Epizootic, Pink eye, Shipping Fever, Catarrhal Fever, Coughs, Colds and all Diseases of the Horse affecting the nose and throat. A powerful germicide given internally alone will do the work, and that is found in FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER CURE.

Made and sold by A. W. FRAVEL, Ph. G.V.S. Centralia, Mo.



SIDNEY R. FEIL  
President  
THE S. R. FEIL  
CO.



Mr. Feil is a registered Pharmacist under the Ohio State Laws, a graduate of the Cleveland School of Pharmacy and of the National Institute of Pharmacy. He has been engaged in compounding Veterinary Remedies for the past 25 years.

# Have Healthy Hogs!

If your hogs are not doing well—if they are not growing and putting on flesh as they should—in spite of plenty of feed—if any of them are runty—thin—rough looking—scrawny, or if they cough **Look Out For Worms!** In nine cases out of ten you will find these deadly parasites are at work by the hundreds in the stomach and intestines, sucking the blood, stealing the food and pulling the helpless animals down in flesh and vitality. Remember worm-infested hogs are usually the first to be stricken when cholera breaks out, and least likely to recover, while healthy worm-free hogs are not only in the best possible condition to escape the disease, but stand a far better chance to recover if attacked. Prevention is the only sure weapon for fighting this terrible plague and the first step is to **get rid of the worms.** You can't afford to neglect this important matter a single day, especially when I make you this liberal offer.

## I'll Rid Your Hogs of Worms I'll Prove It Before You Pay

I don't ask you to risk one penny. All I ask you to do is to fill out the coupon below—send no money. I'll feed all your stock 60 days before you pay. Why go on wasting feed—losing profit—inviting disease into your herd and risking terrible losses, when I offer to rid your stock of worms or no pay? Fill out the coupon—mail today.

*Sidney R. Feil Pres.*



(196)

I'll Feed Your  
Stock 60 Days  
Before You Pay

# SAL-VET

I Take  
All  
The Risk

Sal-Vet is the wonder-working, worm-destroying, medicated salt you have heard and read so much about. It not only destroys the worms that cause 90 per cent of all live stock diseases, but it aids the appetite, relieves constipation and makes all farm animals thrive better and grow into profit fast.

No Dosing No Drenching **They Doctor Themselves** No Starving No Trouble at All

Sal-Vet is easy to feed. You simply place it where all your farm animals can have free access to it, and they doctor themselves. Sal-Vet is the biggest money-maker and money-saver you can find. Nothing else pays you such big profits and prevents so many losses. Read these letters:

"Hog cholera swept this part of the country the past fall. It got into the herds of my nearest neighbors on both sides. I am sure my hogs were exposed, because one of them took the disease, but recovered. SAL-VET kept my hogs healthy." M. D. WILLIAMS, Bimford, North Dakota.

"Greatly pleased with SAL-VET. I never knew a horse could have so many worms and live. SAL-VET surely brings them—big and small. The horses to which I fed SAL-VET act one hundred per cent better, and what we formerly thought was colic and meanness, proved nothing but worms and worms."

J. E. TERKEURST, 271 Dauphin Street, Mobile, Alabama.

Hundreds write like this. Can you afford to be without Sal-Vet? The cost is only a trifle. For only one-twelfth of a cent a day any sheep or hog can run to it freely. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose by accepting this liberal offer.

**Send No Money—Just the COUPON**

Just tell me how many head of stock you have and I will ship you enough Sal-Vet to last your stock 60 days. You pay the freight charges when it arrives—and feed the Sal-Vet according to directions for 60 days. At the end of that time report results. If Sal-Vet has not done all I claim, I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a penny. Send the coupon now.

Sidney R. Feil, Pres.  
**The S. R. Feil Co.**  
Mfg. Chemists  
Dept. AB Cleveland, O.

**PRICES**

40 pounds.....	\$ 2.25
100 pounds.....	5.00
200 pounds.....	9.00
300 pounds.....	13.00
500 pounds.....	21.12

Special discount for larger quantities. No order filled for less than 40 pounds on 60 day offer. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked SAL-VET Packages. 60 day trial shipments are based on 1 pound of SAL-VET for each hog or sheep and 4 pounds for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular sized packages.

Ship me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, agree to report results promptly in 60 days and at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. \_\_\_\_\_

Shipping Sta. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

No of Sheep \_\_\_\_\_ Hogs \_\_\_\_\_ Cattle \_\_\_\_\_ Horses \_\_\_\_\_



HMB

THE

OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
28 SEP 1914

# AMERICAN BREEDER

A Farmers Paper, Devoted to the Breeding and Care of their Live Stock  
and the Welfare of their Families and Homes

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, One Year 50c; Three Years, \$1.00

Volume VIII

Kansas City, Missouri, September 20, 1914

Number 2

American Breeder Cameras at Nebraska, Colorado and Kansas Fairs  
See Pages 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14 and 15



HERE AND THERE ON THE NEBRASKA STATE FAIR GROUNDS, AT LINCOLN.

1—The airship starts. 2—But that doesn't concern me. 3—Or me. 4—Or any of us. 5—The airship returns. 6—Drafters. 7—Gallopers. 8—Porkers. 9—Pictures. 10—Representing one of Nebraska's greatest products. 11—A newer live stock industry among the "Cornhuskers." 12—"The Girl With the Auburn Hair"—and her sister. 13—"The Last of a Dying Race." 14—"Safety First"—Red Cross hospital tent. 15—Sons of Nebraska live stock exhibitors. 16—Herefords and Shorthorns waiting to parade. 17—Indian performers watch the airship. 18—The last ribbon is tied. 19—"Now crowd up close and get your money ready."



# BREEDING SCHOOL

October 26 to November 7, Incl.

## HORSES, CATTLE AND HOGS

The Only Term of Cattle and Hog Breeding Until Next Fall



A CLASS OF SUBSTANTIAL BREEDERS LEARNING THE INSIDE FACTS OF THEIR BUSINESS.

Two separate terms. The first week horses; second week cattle and hogs. The tuition fee is \$25 for one or both terms, which entitles the student to return at all other terms free of charge (a life membership.) This rate is good until August 1st, 1915; after that the tuition will be \$50.

This is the only recognized school (excepting veterinary colleges), that teaches the anatomy and physiology of the generative organs of domestic animals. No breeder can fully understand scientific breeding without this knowledge. This school gives a lot of new and useful information that is not taught by any other school in the world. This is the only breeding school. The principles taught have stood the investigation of the best posted graduate veterinarians on these subjects. All of the instructors but two are post graduate veterinarians who are doing work recognized by the United States Government.

Mares and cows are dissected and mares and cows, both dead and alive, are examined for the different diseases and abnormal conditions. Every student is required to take part in this work, under the instructions of experts. Students are impressed with facts about diseases of females in a way they will remember. Representative animals for this work are especially selected. Everything is made plain by demonstration and language that the average breeder can understand. All technical work that can be is eliminated. The object is to give a course that the average breeder can master in a short time.

**REMEMBER THE DATE---October 26 to November 7, Inclusive.**

### SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT

Dissecting Females, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs—Physiology of the Generative Organs—Cells—Infection—Breeding Questions—Breeding Instruments—Foaling—Scientific Mating—Horse, Cow and Mule Judging—Barren Females—Barren Males—Abnormal Conditions—Diseases of the Foal and Fetus—Diseases of the Male and Female Generative Organs—Contagious Abortion—Feeding—Testing Breeding Stock—Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition—Buying Breeding Stock—Hereditary Defects—Horse Breeding—Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not—Getting the Semen—Inserting Capsules, etc.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. When you get here take Observation Park street car at Union Depot; get off at 12th street and walk one block east. Tuition is \$25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life. For other information address

**The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL**  
225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

This is not a veterinary college, but it does teach how to prevent diseases. Prevention is better than a cure. A large number of animals are used for each class. The most interesting work for the average breeder is that of making examinations on a string of dead mares, supported in natural position. The average breeder has very little conception as to what he will find on the inside of a mare or cow; neither do they understand the why or wherefore, nor will they understand this until they have this special education.

Fathers and mothers need not be afraid to send their boys to this school, as it is a clean institution, and they will learn things that will make them better men and eliminate many of the dangers that men are subject to. Profane or vulgar language is not permitted among the students at any time.

The one drawback of this school is that some students who have attended are not anxious that their competitors do likewise. We do not know of one dissatisfied student and this from a territory which represents nearly every section of the United States and several foreign countries. At the end of each term all students have had opportunity to get their tuition refunded if not satisfied. This offer is still in effect. There are no restrictions to it. The student alone is his own judge, and there have been no takers. This is remarkable compared with the large army of men who have attended.

Any breeder can well afford to investigate this proposition offered anywhere to make yourself an expert breeder; to learn to avoid dangers in the breeding business that cause so much loss to owners of good stock.

### EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lecture on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from \$1 to \$1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.



# THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined  
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1914.  
Volume VIII. Number 2.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE,  
Editors.

Published semi-monthly (on the 5th  
and 20th of each month) by the  
GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
INCORPORATED,  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
BELL TELEPHONE, 4297 GRAND.

All communications for this paper  
should be addressed to the American  
Breeder, or the Graham Publishing  
Company, and not to individuals.

Subscription Rates within the United  
States: \$1 for 3 years; 50 cents for  
one year. All other countries, \$2 for  
3 years; \$1 for one year.

When sending subscriptions, please  
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replaced.

Entered as second class matter No-  
vember 28, 1911, at the postoffice at  
Kansas City, Mo., under the Act of  
March 3, 1879.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING  
REPRESENTATIVES:  
JOHN D. ROSS, 608 Otis Bldg., Chicago  
Telephone, Franklin 1429.  
WHITE-SIMONSON, INC.,  
904 Tribune Bldg. New York.

## LIVESTOCK ADVERTISING RATES.

Space	1 Issue	1 Month	2 Months
1/2 inch ....	\$2.00	\$2.80	\$5.00
3/4 inch ....	2.40	4.00	7.25
1 inch ....	2.80	5.00	9.50

All orders in excess of \$9.50 at the  
rate of \$2.25 per inch per issue.

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Mo.

## MARE OWNER EDITIONS.

Most mare owners are ordinary  
farmers. They have not always had  
the opportunity to learn the necessity  
of doing certain things, yet they are  
very anxious to learn. The average  
individual is of the opinion that when  
a breeder makes statements which di-  
rectly interests him, that it is for  
some special selfish reason, which  
may be to get his patronage. But  
when they read the information in a  
reliable publication, which is recog-  
nized as the leader on such subjects,  
and read and criticized by the best  
of authorities, then it must be true.

Stallion or jack owners can educate  
their customers to better advantage  
by sending them the Mare Owner Edi-  
tions, than in any other manner. If  
a breeder undertakes to educate a  
customer by talking, how long will he  
have to talk to each customer to give  
them all an amount of information  
equal to that which the American  
Breeder could give. He would talk  
his head off without accomplishing  
this.

In the Mare Owner Editions, to  
start next month, a lot of special  
material will be prepared to interest  
mare owners. Cattle, hogs and farm  
subjects will be given for the purpose  
of interesting these men, so that they  
all will read the other material. Every  
stallion or jack owner sending in a  
list of names for the Mare Owner Edi-  
tions will find this the very best of  
advertising. Every time the Ameri-  
can Breeder comes to one of his cus-  
tomers he will think of the breeder  
who has paid his subscription. He  
will get the paper for five months, but  
the education and the advertising will  
be permanent.

Information on breeding subjects is  
most sadly needed in every commu-

nity. If breeders were better posted  
a greater per cent of foals would result.  
The Mare Owner Editions are the reg-  
ular issues of the American Breeder  
in which special material for aiding  
colt production appears. They will  
begin October 5 and run five months  
—two issues each month. The price  
is ten cents per subscription in clubs  
of ten or more. Additional names will  
cost ten cents each. We notify each one  
of the mare owners that his subscrip-  
tion has been paid by the breeder send-  
ing in the list of names. He will  
look for the paper and remember the  
favor. We believe every breeder  
who owns a good stallion or jack,  
and expects to stay in the business,  
can well afford to send in one hun-  
dred subscriptions, which will cost  
\$10. No breeder can afford to over-  
look this proposition entirely, and  
should at least send in a small list.  
All lists of names must be in this  
office by October 1st. Anyone who  
is not a regular subscriber can in-  
clude his own name as one of the list.  
The paper will stop at the end of the  
time for which it is paid. Those who  
wish to increase their business should  
not overlook this proposition. It  
means dollars to the owners of good  
stallions and jacks.

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF LIVE STOCK.

There is much to be learned from  
true-to-life photographs of excellent  
animals. Our plan of reporting state  
fairs by this method has been high-  
ly commended by the best of authori-  
ties. There are many who do not  
have an opportunity to visit the best  
live stock shows. There are also  
some who do not get close to the  
prize winners, even though they at-  
tend such shows.

We should like for all our readers  
to study the conformation of these  
prize animals. It is worth more than  
a casual glance. Each individual  
should be closely scrutinized. There  
are, however, peculiar conditions in  
some photographs. For instance, in  
the last issue a photograph of Chas.  
Irvine's roan yearling Belgian stallion  
is made to appear as having a large  
hock joint. The light reflected on a  
part of the other leg; that part shows  
in the photograph, but the shadow of  
the body did not take, making it ap-  
pear as though the leg was large. This  
particular colt has good, clean hocks.

For lack of space it is impossible to  
run all of the good photographs we  
would like. Some photographs do not  
develop satisfactorily and are not used.  
There are some exhibitors who do  
not understand the value of this pub-  
licity and are not willing to have  
their stock photographed for the pub-  
lic good. It will be noticed that nu-  
merous other publications are using  
more photographs in their columns  
since the American Breeder started  
this method of showing prize winners  
from the state fairs. However, no  
other publication prints as many pho-  
tographs of prize winning live stock  
as does the American Breeder.

## HARNESS HORSE RACING.

At the various state and county fairs  
numerous attractions have been in-  
augurated. A careful observer will  
notice that shortly after noon a great  
majority of the attendance gradually  
makes its way toward the race track.  
When the horses begin to score the  
outside visitors will get a little closer  
to the fence or the grand stand. It  
matters not so much about the speed  
as it does the close finishes. The har-  
ness horses are governed by certain  
rules requiring animals to start in spe-  
cial classes so that each race will  
have a number of contestants which  
are usually very close in speed per-  
formance. Much credit should be  
given to the association for adopting  
rules and regulations. It requires a  
considerable honesty among drivers  
and owners to continue in the racing  
game. If a driver sees there is no  
opportunity to place his horse he may  
not make an exciting finish excepting  
to "beat the flag." We might say also  
that when a driver knows that he has  
the race won easily he is not anxious  
to drive his horse faster, which may  
require the animal to take a faster

mark than is necessary, but in nearly  
every case there is a close finish,  
which is exciting to the audience.  
Since this method of racing in this  
country has been inaugurated the in-  
terest has grown steadily. This is  
evidence that it is profitable to be  
honorable in this as in other sports.

## HOG CHOLERA CONTROL.

Is it not time that something was  
being done to prevent the spread of  
hog cholera? The annual loss should  
be serious enough to enforce better  
methods of handling this dangerous  
disease. How long will the existing  
conditions prevail

About the first thing that happens  
when hogs get sick or begin to die, is  
the shipment of many to market,  
which tends to scatter the infection  
all the way from the infected prem-  
ises to the markets, as well as in the  
stock yards at their destination. The  
worst danger, however, may be from  
infected stock cars. Others ship hogs  
in the same cars while still others

## SPECIAL

Subscription Offer to New  
Subscribers, for acceptance  
before November 1: 50 cents  
for the American Breeder un-  
til January 1, 1916.

ship other animals in these cars, which  
in turn are liable to carry infected  
material from these cars to other  
premises. Just so long as hogs infected  
with cholera are shipped here and  
there, will the cholera continue to  
spread and break out in new districts.

The Canadian government has a bet-  
ter method of dealing with this dis-  
ease than has this country. Their  
plan is to slaughter every infected  
herd, giving the owner the appraised  
value for the healthy hogs and two-  
thirds of the appraised value for an-  
imals that show infection. After this  
the premises are disinfected and strict-  
ly quarantined until said premises are  
free from infection. The present plan  
in this country is very profitable to  
the serum plants, but expensive to  
the producer and the consumer. Ig-  
norance and over-confidence along  
these lines is also serving to spread  
the disease.

At the Nebraska State Fair a breed-  
er visitor who had just previously  
stated that all of his hogs were dying  
with cholera, walked right in among  
a fine show herd. His shoes may eas-  
ily have been carrying sufficient in-  
fection to scatter hog cholera. The  
exhibitor, being a gentleman, said af-  
ter that man left, that he fully expect-  
ed to have hog cholera in his herd, but  
did not say anything to the visitor.

Another means of spreading this in-  
fection is from those who are not qual-  
ified to administer the virus. One drop  
of this material dropped on the prem-  
ises may start hog cholera. It would  
seem to us at this time that enough  
money was being lost through this  
disease for the federal government to  
establish the strictest quarantine,  
which we believe will eliminate this  
disease.

The punishment for those disobeying  
necessary quarantine rules should be  
a jail sentence. Just so soon as hogs  
get sick the federal government should  
take charge of the case. A special ap-  
propriation by congress should be pro-  
vided for the elimination of this dis-  
ease. The prospect of shortage in food  
for humanity alone warrants stringent  
rules by the federal government.

## CAPSULE COLTS.

There seems still to be a disposition  
among some few men to doubt that  
capsule colts are as good as those  
produced by natural service. Many  
state and county fair exhibits have  
proven beyond a question that just  
as good colts are produced from cap-  
sule breeding as by any other method.

At the last Iowa State Fair the first  
prize Percheron filly colt was a cap-  
sule colt. The photograph of that colt  
appeared in the last issue of the  
American Breeder. It is owned by Mr.

Judge of Carroll, Iowa. The mare  
was bred by C. F. Jones of Rippey,  
Iowa.

The arguments made against cap-  
sule colts are usually produced by  
some individual who has an ax to  
grind, or, in other words, it is usually  
made by the owner of a stallion or  
jack who does not wish to use cap-  
sules. The writer has visited many  
places where a large number of colts  
could be seen together, some of which  
were capsule colts, and he has never  
seen a man who could pick out the  
capsule colts, unless he was acquaint-  
ed with the colts and knew how they  
were produced.

## WHICH RECORD ASSOCIATION?

To the American Breeder:—I want to  
know what one of the Percheron reg-  
istering societies is the most reliable?  
You state in the last issue that the  
American Percheron Registry Associa-  
tion is not reliable. You also state that  
the government does not recognize  
either one. Now what one is the most  
reliable?—Missouri Subscriber.

Questions as to recognized regis-  
try associations have been among the  
most frequently answered through  
our column, and so long as there are  
any who have not a clear understand-  
ing of this matter, we are glad to  
repeat the answers. Some years ago  
the United States Department of  
Agriculture withdrew its recognition  
from all of the live stock record as-  
sociations in the United States. This  
does not necessarily mean that none  
of our live stock record associations  
were worthy of recognition. The ac-  
tion, however, was supposed to be  
due to the fact that investigations  
had shown a few of the records to  
be unworthy, and possibly (until the  
worthiness of all records could be  
satisfactorily demonstrated) the gov-  
ernment authorities concluded the  
safest plan would be to withdraw the  
recognition which had previously  
been extended. Possibly also some  
of the records which had been under  
investigation did not wish to be  
singled out as the only ones to lose  
government recognition and succeed-  
ed in obtaining a general withdrawal  
of recognition. Since that time con-  
ditions in some of the records under  
investigation are known to have be-  
come very much improved, but the  
government authorities have an-  
nounced no change in their attitude  
either toward such records or toward  
the records against which there never  
has been any complaint. It is the  
opinion of some that governmental  
recognition will not again be extend-  
ed to this country's live stock record  
associations excepting as they shall  
come under direct governmental su-  
pervision.

Our statement in the last issue (See  
question No. 1228) did not say that  
we considered the American Percher-  
on Association not reliable. What  
we said is that we do not advise our  
readers to patronize it. Even assum-  
ing all other things to be equal it  
would be the most business-like to  
patronize the record association most  
actively engaged in promoting the  
welfare of the breed in question, and  
with which the greatest number of  
active and desirable business as-  
sociates are interested. Measured by  
this standard we believe the Percher-  
on Society of America will be the  
choice of any man when once he  
has become thoroughly acquainted  
with the facts.

## JACKS.

An argument was heard some time  
ago between two individuals concern-  
ing jacks. A bystander said that he  
would not have one of those indi-  
viduals on his farm, because they  
were very ugly and noisy and un-  
profitable. The man who was holding  
the jack replied, "This is one of those  
subjects upon which you are not  
posted. This animal does not require  
any more attention than a cow except  
during the breeding season. I own a  
stallion which requires my time  
through the breeding season. I can  
try all the mares for this jack with  
that stallion. The time taken for  
breeding the mares to this jack is very  
small indeed. It is not necessary that  
I change this jack, as in the case of  
a stallion; his fillies will not breed.



This jack has been on my farm for nine years and has made me more money each year than any stallion in my county. He is an exceptionally good one and I often breed from six to ten mares at one service with the capsule system. After you look at this jack awhile and realize the amount of money he earns each year he will not look so ugly to you. We do not mind the noise he makes, it sounds like money to me. When the neighbors hears that noise they know that I have a jack for public service, which is a good advertisement. After you have studied this matter as much as I have you will decide that a good jack is the most profitable animal that any man ever owned in a community where good mules are wanted."

After these few statements the bystander began to sit up and take notice that he had something yet to learn in the breeding game. He found that he could keep a jack with very little additional expense. He was also surprised at the profit from such an animal. It is sometimes profitable for each of us to study the other man's game a little, and especially those who have made money and have been of some service to their community.

#### CONTAGIOUS ABORTION IN COWS.

Contagious abortion is found among all of our domestic animals, but perhaps more pronounced and of a more serious nature among cows. Very frequently this disease gets a foothold in a herd and affects practically every female in the herd. Prevention is the best remedy.

A short time ago a breeder owning a fine herd of Shorthorn cattle bred a neighbor's cow, which happened to be infected with contagious abortion. That one animal cost this man thousands of dollars. There is practically only one way to introduce contagious abortion into a herd and that is by breeding outside females. Those who do not wish to have that disease brought into their herd should breed all outside cows with an instrument. This is being done quite successfully and eliminates the principal means of infection. Every outside female should be looked upon with enough suspicion to require the making of a thorough examination before the service is made.

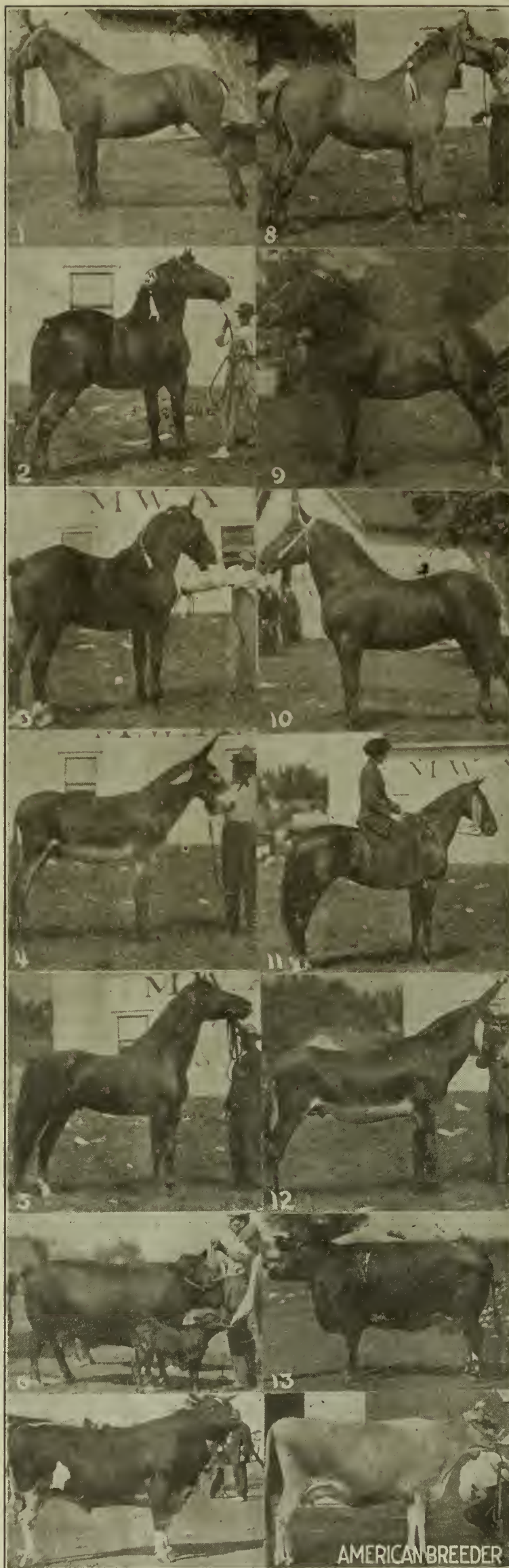
#### THE POLAND CHINA JOURNAL.

Receipt of a copy from the second issue of The Poland China Journal, published in Kansas City, calls (even at this busy time) for a statement of our appreciation of its owner and editor, C. H. Walker. Mr. Walker is widely known as one of the best, best liked and most successful live stock advertising man in the great territory, at the metropolis of which his paper is published. If Mr. Walker makes this new paper as valuable to the Poland China breed as his brother, Hayes Walker, has made the Hereford Journal valuable to Hereford cattle, he will more than justify his judgment and even strengthen his already strong following among the people he serves. His paper is a good looker, full of (hog) "meat" and the American Breeder wishes it every success.

#### WILL NOT CUT AMERICAN BREEDER.

To the American Breeder: I think so much of my American Breeder that I do not wish to cut it, but I want to help make the paper still better. Will you please send me a blank "Information Wanted." I am going to the State University at Lexington to take the two years' course in agriculture and aim to specialize in animal husbandry. Will start the 14th inst., so be sure to send blank at once so that I can get it before I leave home.—Melvin W. Moore, Logan County, Ky.

Dr. J. K. Nabours, sent to make agricultural investigations in Russia, by the Kansas Agricultural College, has cabled home that he is safe in Moscow. Dr. Nabour's work included the study of Karakule sheep and their products and the safety of his photographs and specimens as well as himself, were a matter of some concern.



AMERICAN BREEDER CAMERA AT THE NEBRASKA STATE FAIR.

1—Billiter's first prize yearling Percheron stallion. 2—Rouselle's prize winning Percheron. 3—Rhea Bros.' prize winning yearling Percheron. 4—Jardine's champion Jack. 5—Jardine's champion Standard bred stallion. 6—Miller's champion Angus cow. 7—Badger & Frost's champion Holstein bull. 8—Kerr's first prize yearling Percheron filly. 9—Tice & Son's prize winning yearling Percheron. 10—Billiter's first prize two-year-old home bred Percheron. 11—Taylor's champion saddle mare. 12—Smith's first prize aged jack. 13—Herkelman's first prize aged Shorthorn cow. 14—Riverbank Farm's champion Jersey cow.

### Partially Personal

A Nebraska Indian school is out at the fairs with a good, well handled display of Holstein cattle.

"Temperature of the Bee Colony" is the title of a new government bulletin. The temperature of the only bee colony we ever investigated was about 740 in the shade, at point of contact.

There were more buggies than automobiles in the machinery exhibits on the Iowa State Fair Grounds last month, and the buggy men have tumbled to some auto conveniences, such as storm doors, protecting dashboards, good lamps and better construction. Again competition has borne good fruit.

Ninety-five prisoners in the United States military penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth are taking work in the Kansas State Agricultural College. The work at this prison was established by Prof. George E. Bray, industrial engineer in the division of college extension, who has been exceedingly successful in carrying on similar work in the Kansas state penitentiary.

The Missouri State Fair will cover a period of eight days this year, one day having been added to the usual time. The dates are September 16 to October 3, inclusive.

Stall cards, similar to those suggested in these columns a year ago, were supplied by the Iowa State Fair management for all cattle and horse exhibitors, but many exhibitors were slow about putting them up. The cards provided for giving the animal's name and class and the names of its sire and dam.

The Berkshire World has come out in the new short, three-column page form, now affected by a half dozen or more breed papers.

A big attendance of city people from Des Moines comes out Sundays at the Iowa State Fair and enjoys a quiet inspection in the stalls of one of the biggest animal live stock displays in this country. No country crowd could show more real interest.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 574, which can be gotten from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., is devoted to the subject of poultry house construction. It is about time to construct.

One of the really good farm papers of this country is edited in one state, printed and mailed in another, claims to be the oldest farm paper of a third and makes a point of its circulation in a fourth and a fifth state, but not in the states where it is edited and mailed. No, we don't know the answer.

"The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates," says a recent bulletin put out by this board, "that the condition of the cotton crop on August 25 was 78 per cent of a normal, as compared with 76.4 on July 25, 1914; 68.2 on August 25, 1913; 74.8 on August 25, 1912, and 73.4, the average on August 25 of the past ten years." From all of which we infer that in the "estimate" of the "Crop Reporting Board" there "ain't no sich animal" as a normal condition. What does "normal" mean, anyhow?

"Can you name the most popular saddle horse in Missouri?" asks the Missouri Stockman. No, but we can name a half dozen different parties who own it.

Friends of Prof. Trowbridge of the Missouri Agricultural College will be relieved to learn of his return "whole" from the hospital where he was taken for treatment to ward off consequences from appendicitis.



## DIAGNOSING ILLS OF HORSES

### Lesson VIII. Mouth and Throat Troubles.

Inflammation of the mouth parts of a horse may be induced by a variety of things. Any strong irritating agent that may be licked by the animal may produce an inflammation of the mucous membrane of either the tongue or that lining the oral cavity or both. Such agents are sometimes in the form of strong acids or alkalies, one of the common ones being quick lime. The food supply may contain irritants, such as burrs or beards. Oftentimes sand burrs, cockle burrs or buffalo burrs are found mixed with the hay. Horses that are permitted access to stacks of straw during the late fall and winter season frequently are annoyed by the beards from wheat and barley accumulating in the space between the tongue and molar teeth. Such foreign substances have been observed to collect in quite extensive amounts and cause great wounding to the mucous parts on account of their sharp nature.

Shredded corn fodder or cane will often cause lacerations of the tongue or neighboring parts. The consumption of food that is covered with ice, frost or mould frequently produces local lesions. There is no question but what certain germs are capable of producing extensive sloughing of these surfaces as has been repeatedly observed in young colts, calves and pigs. Perhaps the latter animal affords the most striking example, as any stockman, familiar with pig raising knows, of the effect of that oftentimes virulent disease so commonly known as cankerous sore mouth. There are seasons when this disease almost decimates the entire pig crop in some localities.

The evidences of sore mouth are governed considerably by the severity of the attack. As a rule the animal will be disinclined to eat, will slobber and in the course of time will emit an offensive odor from the affected parts.

An inspection of the mouth will often reveal a reddened state, with possibly small blistered surfaces; or again there may appear more pronounced wounds with ulceration. The mouth feels hot to the touch. In some cases the mucous membranes adjacent to the teeth need to be carefully examined for excoriations that may have been produced by the projecting sharp points of those organs. Teeth causing such injuries are frequently responsible for imperfect mastication of the food, faulty digestion and unthrift. While inflammation of the mouth is occasionally met with, the lesions produced are inclined to be local in character, such as wounds from the teeth or from foreign bodies. In inflammation of the structures further back, such as the throat or pharynx, the inflammation becomes more generalized and is inclined to involve the entire organs. An inflammation of the throat is hindered from recovering because the parts are concerned in the act of swallowing. The pharynx is that loose-walled cavity extending from the base of the tongue to the beginning portion of the gullet oesophagus. Its mission is to transfer the liquid or solid food or saliva from the mouth to the oesophagus.

The cases of inflammation at this point are largely the same as those occasioning a sore throat in the human family. Besides the several causes responsible for sore mouth, which may produce a similar condition in the more remote pharynx, there is no doubt but what micro-organisms are often responsible for the rather frequent epidemics of pharyngitis which occur among the members of the human family as well as horses.

The pain incident to swallowing naturally causes the animal to refrain from eating particularly coarse, harsh food. In severe cases if the animal undertakes to partake of water or liquid nourishment the material is returned through the nostril on account of the inability of the muscles of deglutition being capable of performing their function. The animal often is unable to swallow its saliva and that liquid dribbles from the mouth. The

head is frequently extended on the neck as the animal in taking this position obtains relief from pain due to pressure on the inflamed parts. At the same time the channel through which the air passes to the lungs is opened by this position, which makes breathing easier.

Swelling in the region of the throat latch occurs in severe cases which becomes quite noticeable on account of the disease extending into the deeper parts of the pharyngeal wall. Pain becomes very apparent when the skin is pressed upon this locality, and the animal shows it by wincing and elevating the head.

Pharyngitis may be only slight in its effect or it may provoke sufficient swelling so as to mechanically close the passageway to the lungs, causing the animal to suffocate for want of air. Again, abscesses may form, necessitating surgical work to relieve. These abscesses sometimes break so far back that the pus escapes into the upper end of the windpipe, permitting infectious material to gravitate into the lungs, making favorable an infection in those organs which generally destroys the animal's life. Sometimes the animal in its effort to eat is unable to control swallowing to such an extent that particles of food gravitate into the lungs, again giving rise to an intractable case of pneumonia due to the foreign substances.

One of the unfortunate results of a severe case of pharyngitis is defective wind. Some of these recovered cases remained so thickened in the throat region that they are noisy and unsatisfactory when put to hard or fast work. The disease sometimes permanently impairs the functions of certain nerves that control some of the organs of the larynx, leaving them in a paralyzed condition ever afterwards, and giving rise to that class of thick-winded horses known as "roarers." This latter affection is altogether incurable with medicine and a surgical operation is the only thing to which one can turn for relief.

The oesophagus is not very frequently diseased, but may receive injuries from within from sharp substances or severe contusions from without by coming suddenly in contact with hard objects, including blows from the hoofs of mates. The local injury to this organ may not prove to be as serious as the after results. A case of inflammation of the oesophagus, particularly if due to local injury, may recover under proper treatment in a short time, but in such cases there may result a constriction at the point of injury which may mechanically interfere with the passage of food to the stomach. Such constrictions incline to be productive of choke which may still further irritate the spot and be instrumental in causing further stricture.

Aside from stricture being a cause of choke in horses, such a condition might be brought about by a horse eating too ravenously. Some horses when hungry choke on their grain, particularly oats, because they undertake to eat so greedily that the oats are neither masticated or moistened with saliva.

Horses may choke on almost any kind of feed in the way of grain, hay or grass, as well as numerous foreign bodies. As a rule, the horse is more careful about mastication than the ox and does not choke as readily upon large objects as does that animal. Still horses have been known to choke upon objects like small ears of corn, corn cobs, apples, various roots, etc.

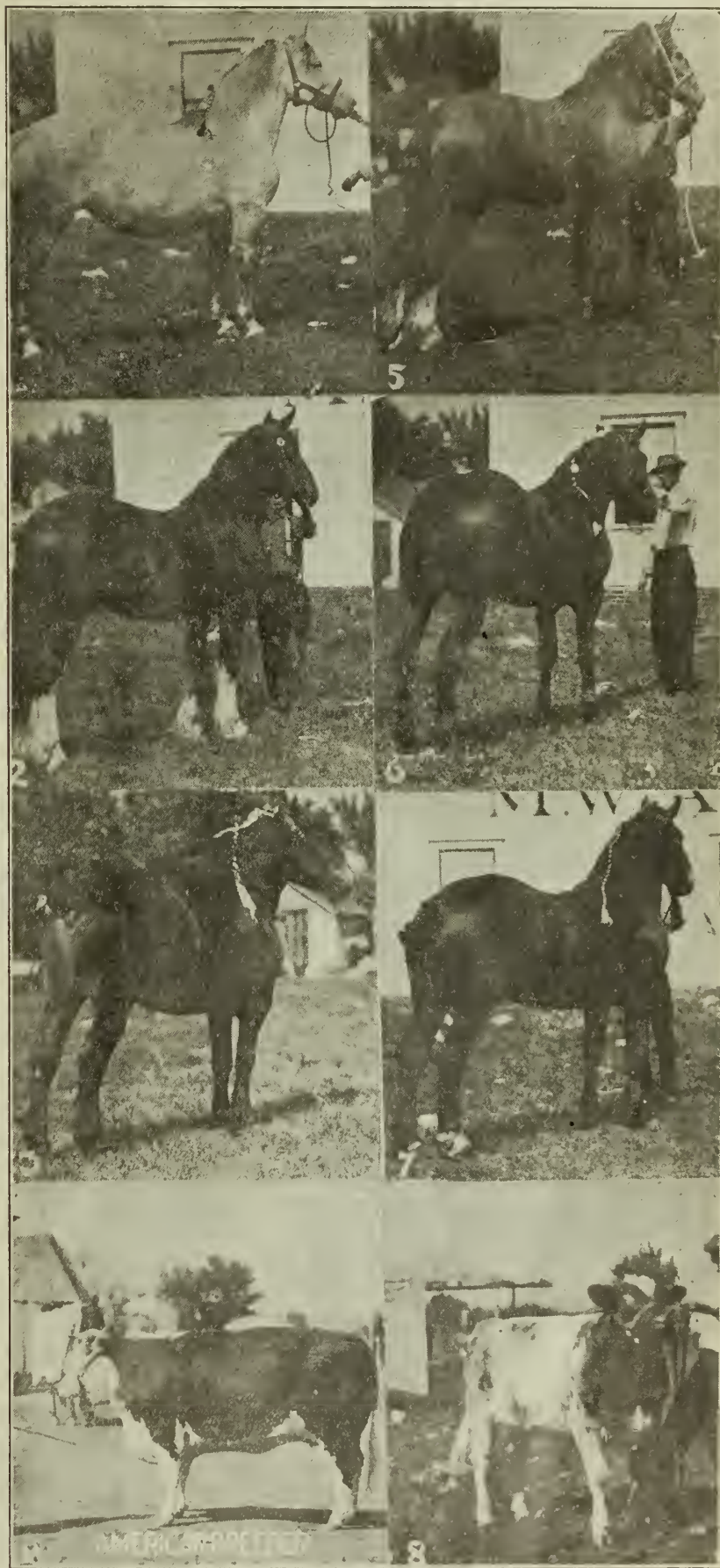
The symptoms of choke are quite easily recognized early in the trouble. Later after sensation has been benumbed a choke might at first be overlooked, particularly if it was low down in the oesophagus. In the beginning the horse is usually greatly distressed. The animal coughs with great vigor, moves about in a restless manner, betrays distress in the bulging eye and anxious expression. Repeated efforts are made at swallowing and mastication

movements are performed. As a rule, choked horses at some time during the attack extend the head on the neck and cramp the neck muscles, the neck at the time being drawn downward, and at the same time the animal emits a squeal. During this ordeal some of the food is dislodged and is returned through the nose. If the choke is high, that is, is in the region of the neck, its outline may be felt on the left side of the animal. On the other hand, if the choke occurs on that part of the oesophagus that is within the thoracic cavity, such enlargement cannot be discovered. A wave can often be seen running up and down the oesophagus on the left side in either case. An inability for the animal to swallow liquids is quite positive evi-

dence that the animal is choked, provided it can be demonstrated that interference with swallowing is not due to some lesion in the region of the throat.

The effect of choke when occasioned by stricture at some point along the course of the oesophagus is to cause a dilatation immediately above the constriction. This serves to weaken the walls of the oesophagus at that point and further aggravates matters. The pressure of the mass at the point where the choke occurs encourages inflammation and local swelling. It must be remembered that the material responsible for the choke ordinarily swells under the influence of the heat and moisture from the body. Chokes are serious for the reason that they

## American Breeder Camera at the Nebraska State Fair



1—Kerr's champion Percheron. 2—Eggert's champion Shire stallion. 3—Rouselle's champion Belgian stallion. 4—Harris' champion Hereford cow. 5—Eggert's champion Shire mare. 6—Kerr's first prize, three-year-old Percheron mare. 7—Rhea Bros.' champion home bred Percheron. 8—Bellows Bros.' champion Short-horn bull.



incline to recur when relieved. Their relief is not always easy for the reason that the choke is so often so remote that it cannot be reached by means that are safe. The practice of undertaking to forcefully relieve a case in the manner so often practiced by laymen in which long, rough appliances like whip sticks or wire is crowded down the oesophagus is to be condemned. Many animals are ruined by this harsh procedure and such cases when treated by the skilled veterinarian are not subjected to forceful measures of removal except as a last resort.

### At Nebraska State Fair



AMERICAN BREEDER

1—Dr. Anderson's first prize team of mature mules. 2—Rhea Bros., second prize aged Percheron. 3—Kelly & Son's prize winning two-year Percheron. 4—River Bank Farm's champion Jersey bull.

### FARM ADVISER HELPS START A FAIR.

A large poster which came to this office recently indicates the efforts put forth by W. A. Posey, Farm Adviser of Clay County, Iowa, toward establishing a fair in that county. No regular county fair has been held heretofore, so an association was organized and \$1,200 raised by subscription to cover the expenses of the fair this year. The fair will be an agricultural event strictly and no admission will be charged. In the draft horse department \$220 will be divided in premiums, most of it going to draft teams, single mares or geldings, brood mares with colts, yearlings and colts. In beef cattle the prizes amount to \$200; all for pure bred animals of Short-horn, Hereford and Angus breeds. One hundred dollars will go to hogs and \$52 to sheep. Many special prizes are offered and a lot of special events, such as plowing contests, will be pulled off.

## Live Stock, Hay and Grain Market Review

An order from England for army horses caught the market at a time when extreme dullness prevailed, and the effect of taking 10,000 head, which the order is said to call for, worked a wonderful effect in the trade in certain classes. English army officers are inspecting about 200 horses each day in Kansas City, and a similar number in St. Louis, and sending them to Montreal by quick rail service. From there they are being transported to a European point. Already 6,000 have been shipped from these two markets, and 4,000 more are to go. Most of these horses have been bought in the country by buyers operating under the firms holding the order from the British government. Reported country prices are in the extreme \$50 to \$125 a head, but the English are paying considerably more than that. The firm buying stands the loss that is encountered in rejected and crippled animals. Dealers say this is only the beginning of buying by foreign countries involved in the war. The first 10,000 horses will be easy to get, but the second order will be harder to fill and should a third order come, offerings will be scarce and prices higher. The quality of the horses taken on this first order is unusually plain, and while they are for cavalry use, some for artillery, the United States government would not accept a third of them, and even in a season of extraordinary demand the South would not have them. One benefit is that the country is being cleared of a class of horses for which there would be little demand were it not for the war order.

The trade lines not directly affected by the war order are dull, and report continued lack of demand. There is little or no trade in heavy drafters, in fact none are offered. The East is bearish under the effects of the European war, and is not buying. The South is still unable to move its cotton crop, only in limited quantities and owing to the lack of ready cash is not buying horses. Few mules are selling, and dealers advise against shipments. The general situation in the market will remain unsettled until the South or East begins buying.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

<b>Horses—</b>	
Drafters, 1700-pound extra quality.....	\$200@235
Drafters, good to choice.....	160@200
Drafters, fair to good.....	130@155
Chunks, good.....	120@150
Chunks, fair.....	80@115
Southerners, good to choice.....	95@145
Southerners.....	40 up
<b>Mules—</b>	
13½ to 14½ hands.....	\$ 80@100
14½ to 15½ hands.....	100@125
15½ to 16 hands.....	120@165
16½ or better.....	170@215

### Big Receipts of Western Cattle.

Monday, September 14, more than 73,000 cattle were received at the five Western markets, the largest supply this year. Nearly 50,000 of this number were received in Kansas City and Chicago, and the bulk of this supply came from Western and Northwest ranges. The attraction for the big movement was the high prices that prevailed in the preceding week, together with big shipments from the range country being over due. At the same time bankers are not looking with favor on the renewing of cattle loans and now is a good time to market cattle. While the range country sent out big shipments, the supply from feed lots was scant, and outside of Chicago few strictly prime beefs were offered.

Prices in the past ten days have fluctuated within a narrow range, and except for a small loss in the medium grades there has been no important net change. The top price in Chicago went to \$11, and the prime offerings there are selling at \$10.50 up. The highest previous price in Chicago, \$11.25, was paid in December, 1912. At Missouri river markets the top price

was \$10.75, but only a few bunches were finished and good enough to sell at \$10, and better. Wintered Western steers sold up to \$9.40, and the top for grassers held around \$9.10. The bulk of the Western steers are selling at \$7.25 to \$8.50 on the native side and at \$5.75 to \$6.50 on the quarantine side.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Price corn fat steers.....	\$10.00@10.75
Choice to good steers.....	9.25@10.00
Fair to good steers.....	8.25@9.25
Common to fair steers.....	7.65@8.20
Meal fed, choice.....	9.00@9.75
Meal fed, common to fair.....	8.40@9.00
Quarantine steers, fed.....	8.00@8.65
Quarantine steers, grass fat	5.25@7.75

### No Change in Cow Prices.

With need too urgent to pass up a chance to get supplies, prices for cows and heifers have not changed in the past two weeks, aside from possible fluctuations. Prices now are higher than a year ago, and much higher than was expected at this season of the year. Few Western cows are coming, and for the few offered, killers have to meet the competition of country buyers. Veal calves declined 25 cents and bulls held steady.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

<b>Cows—</b>	
Choice.....	\$7.00@7.75
Good to choice.....	6.40@7.00
Fair to good.....	5.85@6.35
Common to fair.....	5.00@5.75
Canners.....	4.25@5.00
<b>Heifers—</b>	
Choice.....	\$9.00@9.50
Good to choice.....	8.00@9.00
Plain to fair.....	7.25@8.00
Common.....	6.00@7.25
Veal calves.....	7.00@10.50
Bulls.....	5.00@7.25

### Country Needs Cattle for Grass.

The recent heavy rains which have developed fall pastures far above expectations are causing a broad demand for thin cattle. Every surplus corn state has bought some cattle within the past ten days and orders have been placed for more. Prices now are at a point where they cannot advance much more and cattle are too scarce for them to decline. Trade is working along in about an established trade groove. Choice stockers and feeders

are extremely scarce, and the usual run of choice range calves is surprisingly small.

The following quotations are for the various grades of stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders.....	\$ 8.00@ 8.60
Good to choice feeders.....	7.50@ 8.00
Fair to good feeders.....	6.75@ 7.45
Plain to fair feeders.....	6.25@ 6.70
Selected stockers.....	7.85@ 8.35
Good to choice stockers.....	7.50@ 7.80
Plain to fair stockers.....	6.25@ 7.40
Stock calves.....	7.00@ 8.50
Stock cows.....	5.25@ 6.25
Stock heifers.....	5.75@ 7.50
Milch cows.....	60.00@110.00

### Big Decline in Hogs.

With shipping support removed from the hog market, prices moved down rapidly and Wednesday were 60 to 70 cents under closing quotations in August. Receipts have not been large, but owing to the plain quality of the offerings, packers claimed that prices had to be lowered to stop their loss on the fresh product. Packers have their eyes on the opening of the winter packing season which begins

## Ford Two-Compression Starter

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**BINDER** ATTACHMENT with corn harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester or in windrows. Man and horse cut and shock equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price only \$20.00 with fodder binder. J. D. Borne, Haswell, Colo., writes: "Your corn harvester is all you claim for it; cut, tied and shocked 66 acres mlo, cane and corn last year." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address PROCESS MANUFACTURING CO., Salina, Kansas.



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## A Department For Women

TELEPHONE AND MAIL BOXES FOR COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

To the American Breeder:—The telephone and mail box should form part of the equipment of every rural school. They would bring the parents and the outside world into closer touch with both teacher and pupil, and help solve many of the rural teacher's problems. In case of illness or severe storm the teacher might know in advance of the absence of the pupil. In case of sudden need the pupil might be more readily summoned home from school.

Many progressive schools take daily newspapers and one or more farm journals. All should do so and should receive in addition many valuable free bulletins issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and by our own Department of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul. A mail box for each school would bring this material regularly to the teacher's desk instead of to her boarding place or to the home of one of the directors from which it might not be forwarded. A mail box would enable those who distribute such material to place the school on its mailing list to remain there year after year. At present the usual plan seems to be to put the teachers on the mailing list and as teachers too often change each year, great confusion results.

These conveniences cost very little. Bring the matter up at your next meeting and see that they are put

into your schools. Few investments will pay larger dividends in the education of your boys and girls—T. A. Erickson, Rural School Specialist, University Farm, Minn.

"IT IS FINE FOR THE BOYS."

To the American Breeder:—I think the American Breeder is the best paper I ever saw. I only wish it was a weekly, for I get so much information out of it that I would never get out of any other paper. It is fine for the boys.—A. W. Johnston, Madison County, Iowa.

THE ANIMAL WHICH SUFFERED.

"Little boy," asked a well-meaning reformer, "is that your mamma over yonder with the beautiful set of furs?"

"Yes, sir," answered the lad.

"Well, do you know what poor animal it was that had to suffer in order that your mamma might have those furs?"

"Yes, sir—my papa."—Houskeeper.

PATTERNS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.** We will forward, on receipt of 5c, the Summer number of the Home Dressmaker, illustrating the latest embroidery designs as well as hundreds of designs of garments for Misses, Women and Children, and containing two pages of hints on Home Dressmaking.

9821. Ladies' One-Piece Corset Cover. Cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. Price 10 cents.

1008. Ladies' Dressing Sack. Cut in 3 sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 3¾ yards of 27-inch ma-

terial for a medium size. Price 10 cents.

9998. Ladies' Kimono. Cut in 3 sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 3¾ yards of 44-inch material for a medium size. Price 10 cents.

9743. Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 5½ yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. Price 10 cents.

1018-1010. Ladies' Costume. Waist, 1018, cut in 6 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inch bust measure. Skirt, 1010, cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure. It requires 7¼ yards of 40-inch material to make the dress for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 1½ yards at the lower edge. Two separate patterns, 10 cents for each.

1012. Dress for Misses and Small Women. Cut in 4 sizes, 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 7¾ yards of 44-inch material for a 17-year size.



Pattern Coupon.

In ordering patterns, be sure and fill in name and address plainly, also number and size of pattern desired.

No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....

Address all orders to Pattern Department, American Breeder, 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo.



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LEAVE your train at Albany the next time you go East, and complete the journey to New York, ANY DAY BUT SUNDAY on the magnificent new "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson." There is good music all the way and the restaurant is excellent.

All through rail tickets between Albany and New York accepted.

**Hudson River Day Line**  
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We are distributors and we sell the wholesale and retail trade. We will send you a Victrola and collection of records at the lowest price in the United States, and you may pay 50 cents a week, or more according to the amount purchased. Just drop us a line and say—"Please mail Victor catalog and your lowest prices and terms". Address—

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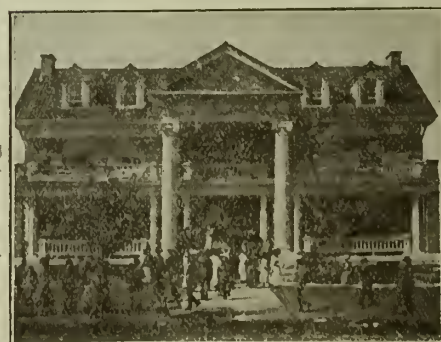
The skirt measures about 11-13 yard at its lower edge. Price 10 cents.

1005. Girls' Two-Piece Dress. Cut in 4 sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 4¾ yards of 27-inch material for a 4-year size. Price 10 cents.

1019. Girls' Dress, with Lining. Cut in 4 sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3¾ yards of 44-inch material for a 12-year size. Price 10 cents.

**CLOSE NO SCHOOL FOR AN EPIDEMIC.**

To the American Breeder:—"Epidemic? Close the schools!" says the average man. "All wrong," says Dr. H. W. Hill, executive secretary, Minnesota Public Health Association. "It costs money, wastes time, and does not stop the epidemic. But keeping the schools open, under proper supervision, does stop an epidemic, not only in the school, but in the community." How? Dr. A. J. Chesley, of the Preventable Diseases Division, says: "If an epidemic exists in the community, in summer when the schools are



WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S BUILDING, MISSOURI STATE FAIR GROUND.

## A World-Wide Response Greet The Silent Seven

Again the OLIVER has scored another triumph. Again it has raised the standard of typewriting, lightened labor for thousands of typewriter users, given greater speed, easier, smoother action.

Since our announcement of the new OLIVER NUMBER 7, it has aroused a furore of enthusiasm the country over. Experts have pronounced it the greatest advance in typewriter mechanics for a decade. Typists proclaim it perfection in lightness of touch, quick response and delightful ease of operation. Yet this beautiful machine, complete, equipped with Printype if desired, with all its added cost and value, is being sold at the same price as previous Oliver Models.

We earnestly urge you to see the new OLIVER NUMBER 7. In no other way can you so quickly appreciate the marvels of this masterpiece—so clearly understand its mechanical excellence—so surely convince yourself that in the new OLIVER NUMBER 7 typewriter building has reached finality.

# The OLIVER 7 Typewriter No. 7

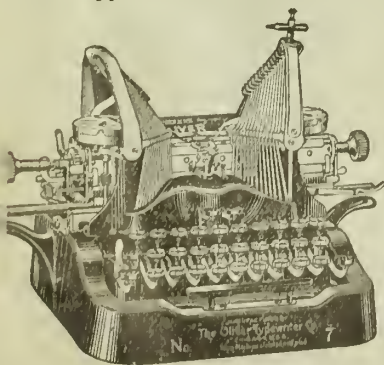
The Standard Visible Writer

Automatic Devices

—Easy Action

Equipped with "cushioned keyboard," with "anchor keys" and with a score of improvements, refinements and automatic features that make this model supreme.

The result is less effort, less eye-strain, greater speed, and a 25 per cent greater value. And yet any typewriter user anywhere can buy this splendid Model 7, on the same terms as previous models, for our famous 17-cents-a-day plan still applies.



Now on Exhibition at Oliver Agencies

Go see the new OLIVER NUMBER 7 at any Oliver Branch or Agency in the United States. Mark the beautiful simplicity of its construction. Note the rapidity with which it writes; its smooth, silent movement, how the minimum of effort is needed. Inspect the automatic features. Then compare its work with that of any typewriter you know. Try it on many kinds of work no other typewriter will do.

The Oliver was first with visible writing, first with Printype and it is but fitting that it should be first with automatic methods of operation.

OLIVER BOOK DELUXE

We have just issued a richly illustrated catalog describing the Oliver No. 7. A copy will be mailed free with our compliments if you send your name. A postal will do.

**The Oliver Typewriter Co.**  
102 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.



closed, we can handle it successfully; but in winter with the schools open, we can handle it still better, and more quickly. We examine the school children, and send all infected children and their brothers and sisters home; the uninfected children can then go to school safely. Why not? What is there left at school to hurt them? Then we go to the homes and follow up the infection there. Serious epidemics have been stopped in this way, which could not have been controlled with the schools closed."

Whatever you do in your schools this winter, don't be so out-of-date as to close a school for an epidemic of any disease. Notify the state's department of education, the Minnesota Public Health Association, or the state board of health direct, and save your money, your time, and the health of the community.—Minnesota University Press News.

#### HEALTH INSPECTORS FOR THIS COLLEGE.

A college physician was hired at the Kansas State Agricultural College for the first time last year. Dr. R. T. Nichols was the man employed. He so well demonstrated the value of the work which might be done toward keeping the student body well that he is to have an assistant this year.

A capable woman, Dr. Marie A. Greene of Kansas City, Kas., has been hired for this place. Her duties will be to prescribe for college students who consult her, especially the young women, to make physical examinations of young women with relation to their work in the department of physical training, to give a series of lectures to young women on hygiene, and, if her other duties permit, to teach the classes in human physiology to which young women are assigned.

#### CANNING PEACHES WITHOUT SUGAR.

"If the price of sugar is prohibitive one may can peaches so that they will keep indefinitely by using plain water instead of syrup. The following recipe may be used:

"Remove skins from peaches by immersing in boiling water for about one minute and then dipping in cold water. Place whole peaches in glass jars or tins and fill jars with hot water. Place rubber and top in place and sterilize for 15 minutes in hot-water-bath outfits, 12 minutes in water-seal, 10 minutes at 5 pounds steam pressure or 5 minutes at 10 pounds steam pressure.

"Of course the peaches when removed from the jar will not taste so sweet as those canned in syrup. However, if sweetening is desired, it may be added when the fruit is to be eaten.

"This same method is good for canning with syrups containing varying amounts of sugar. A very thin syrup may be used if the housewife does not wish to dispense entirely with the sugar.

"Apples may also be canned (for apple-sauce, pie filling, etc.), using plain water instead of a sugar syrup. Department specialists have repeatedly canned them by this method. In the case of apples, jars should be sterilized 16 minutes in hot-water-bath outfits, 12 minutes in water-seal, 10 minutes under 5 pounds of steam and 4 minutes under 10 pounds of steam."

The above directions are sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture. The Department, however, advises housewives to consider carefully the total cost of preserving, with sugar high and fruit low, as compared with conditions other years.

#### TO MAKE A SQUARE CORNER.

To the American Breeder:—In the construction of corrals and in many other of the simpler problems of farm construction or surveying it is often desirable to lay off a right angle. This may be very easily constructed by tying knots in a string at intervals of three, four and five yards or rods. Then the string may be closed into a triangle with the three knots at the three corners. The shorter

two of the three sides are the sides of your square. The larger the triangle the smaller will be the probable error. This method was used by the Egyptians many thousands of years ago.—S. L. MacDonald, Colorado Agricultural College.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOL DAY AT MISSOURI STATE FAIR.

Public schools of the state will have a big feature at the Missouri State Fair on Monday, September 28. Special entertainment and educational features will be provided to amuse and instruct the thousands of school children who visit the fair at that time.

Throughout the central part of the state it is the intent to have the schools dismiss for a holiday and visit the fair on that day. Although this announcement has just been made it has already aroused great interest in educational circles. School boards and teachers feel very enthusiastic over the opportunity thus afforded of a day's visit to Missouri's wonderful display, which among hundreds of other attractions has an educational display that is of rare merit.

All children under twelve years old will be admitted to the fair grounds free on that day, and many of the schools will attend the fair in a body.

As special incentive to create a more general interest in "State Fair School Day," a beautiful Missouri state flag, adopted at the last general assembly, will be presented the school having the largest attendance. In awarding this prize, the distance and size of the school will be considered in figuring the percentage.

Professor W. P. Evans, state superintendent of schools, will be chairman of the special committee to determine what school is entitled to the flag. The flag bears the coat of arms of Imperial Missouri and will instill increased state pride in whatever school is successful in securing it. It is well worth a special effort to obtain.

#### FEDERAL QUARANTINE FOR ILLINOIS CATTLE.

To the American Breeder:—All cattle in five counties in northeastern Illinois will be under a Federal quarantine for bovine tuberculosis after October 1, 1914. The governor and the sanitary officials of Illinois will co-operate actively with the federal authorities in making this quarantine effective. The five counties affected are Lake, McHenry, Kane, DuPage and Cook.

Under the terms of this quarantine no cattle can be shipped from the five counties for dairy or breeding purposes unless they are accompanied by a certificate showing that they have been subjected to the tuberculin test and found free from disease. These certificates must be issued by an employe of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

The necessity for this quarantine, which has been recognized by the state authorities, arises from the misuse on the part of a limited number of cattle owners and shippers of the privilege of inspection by private veterinarians. In some cases it has been found that health certificates have been issued for cattle which were obviously diseased. As a result twelve states now refuse to accept

Illinois cattle unless accompanied by a certificate of federal inspection.—Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

#### HERE'S A LAW EVERY STATE NEEDS.

The state of Virginia at the recent session of its legislature has passed a novel dog law, which it is believed will enable that state to raise sheep successfully on a large amount of waste land heretofore idle. This law makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine up to \$50 for the owner to allow his dogs to run at large in the country.

This waste land, while entirely suitable for sheep raising, was not well adapted to cattle, for the reason that winter feed in those districts was too high to make the wintering of beef cattle profitable. All that stood in the way of a profitable sheep industry was dogs, which were kept in large numbers in the shanty settlements. These dogs, which were rarely fed at home, lived on the young game during the spring and summer and preyed on the sheep whenever they were not watched, and especially in winter.

The old dog-license law merely meant that a dog was commonly \$2 a year hungrier for sheep. The general law permitted a sheep owner whose flock had been ravaged to sue the owner of the dog, but commonly the owner owned nothing but dogs and the sheep farmer could not recover. Moreover, if the sheep owner shot a stray dog on his premises, the owner of the dog could sue the farmer for damages. The farmers of Virginia grew tired of having their waste land idle and finally induced the legislature to pass the accompanying dog law. This law, when adopted by a county, makes it a misdemeanor for the owner of a dog to allow that dog off his own property unless he is with the dog. In the case of incorporated villages and towns the law permits the licensing of dogs, but makes it a misdemeanor for them to be alone outside of the incorporated limits.

The indirect effect of this law is to allow any farmer to shoot a lone dog on his property. The owner of the dog, before he can bring suit for damages for the killing of the dog, necessarily must establish proof that the dog was at large and thus subject himself to a fine up to \$50.

Although the law was passed very recently, a number of counties have signified their intention of making it a county rule, and in these counties owners of waste land are already making preparation to establish flocks of sheep.

The text of the law is as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That it shall be the duty of every person owning or having in charge any dog or dogs, to at all times confine such dog or dogs to the limits of his own premises or the premises on which such dog or dogs is, or are, regularly kept; Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the owner of any dog or dogs, or other person or persons having such dog or dogs in his or their charge, from allowing such dog or dogs to accompany such owner or other person or persons elsewhere than on the premises on which such dog or dogs is, or are, regularly kept.

Any person violating this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than two nor more than fifty dollars, one-half of such fine to be payable to the officer

## Wood and Water

The farmers of our great prairies will appreciate the value of a country with plenty of wood and water, along with good farm land. You can get all that on the KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Ask for particulars.

WM. NICHOLSON,  
Immigration Agent,  
Room 671, K. C. S. Bldg.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

#### 160-ACRE FARM FOR SALE.

Creek bottom land; improved; 40 acres in alfalfa; fenced hog tight; black sandy soil; good water; good buildings. Priced for quick sale at \$10,000; will carry \$3,500 at five per cent.

H. H. BURNS,  
Argonia, Sumner County, Kansas.

#### Johnson County, Kas. Stock Farm

for sale. 80 acres; 40 acres corn, 10 acres alfalfa, balance wheat stubble, orchard, etc; 7-room house; 3 barns, 48x50, 32x36 and 20x65, including shed. Machine shed and double poultry house; 2 good wells and 1 good cistern; 18 miles from Kansas City. Price, \$10,000. E. W. BRECKENRIDGE, Olathe, Kas.

#### FOR SALE BY OWNER AT BARGAINS

Four choice irrigated alfalfa ranches in Colorado, with excellent water rights, adjoining good ranges; taken on debts. Call on or write

Wm. M. SPRINGER  
621 Gas and Electric Bldg., Denver, Colo.

## FOR SALE OR TRADE

Good Eastern Kansas farm, part bottom and part upland; some timothy and clover meadow; eight acres of alfalfa. Good house and barn; close to town and school. Will trade for registered stallions, mares or jacks.

BOX 16 - - - Paola, Kansas

#### FARM FOR SALE OR TRADE.

151-acre farm in Anderson County, Kansas; close to Garnett. Will consider a good draft stallion, jack or automobile in good condition, as part payment. W. E. MCKEE, Braddyville, Iowa. R. R. 1

or other person furnishing the evidence upon which such owner or other person having such dog or dogs in his charge is convicted of such violation. This act shall not apply to the running at large of any dog or dogs within the corporate limits of any city or town in this state that require a license tag to be kept on dogs. But this act shall not apply in any county in this state until the same has been adopted by the board of supervisors of such county.

#### MORE LIGHT ON HUMANE COLLARS.

To the American Breeder: In regard to humane collars, will say I have worked horses and mules on the farm for 35 years and find when the weather is hot and the loads are heavy to haul, it is hard to keep the team's shoulders from getting sore and "galded." Seven years ago I bought a set of humane collars, later I bought more. Would not do without them. Have not been bothered with sore shoulders and necks since under ordi-

## Aside From The Stock Show at Pueblo, Colorado



1—Aviator Cook starting. 2—Where he died. 3—The sheriff and his daughter?



nary use. If some of the readers who are opposed to the humane collar would follow the directions that come with the collar, in fitting them on the horse, I think they would get better results and would use more humane collars.—C. H. Giese, Woodson County, Kansas.

#### HOW DO YOU GROW COLTS?

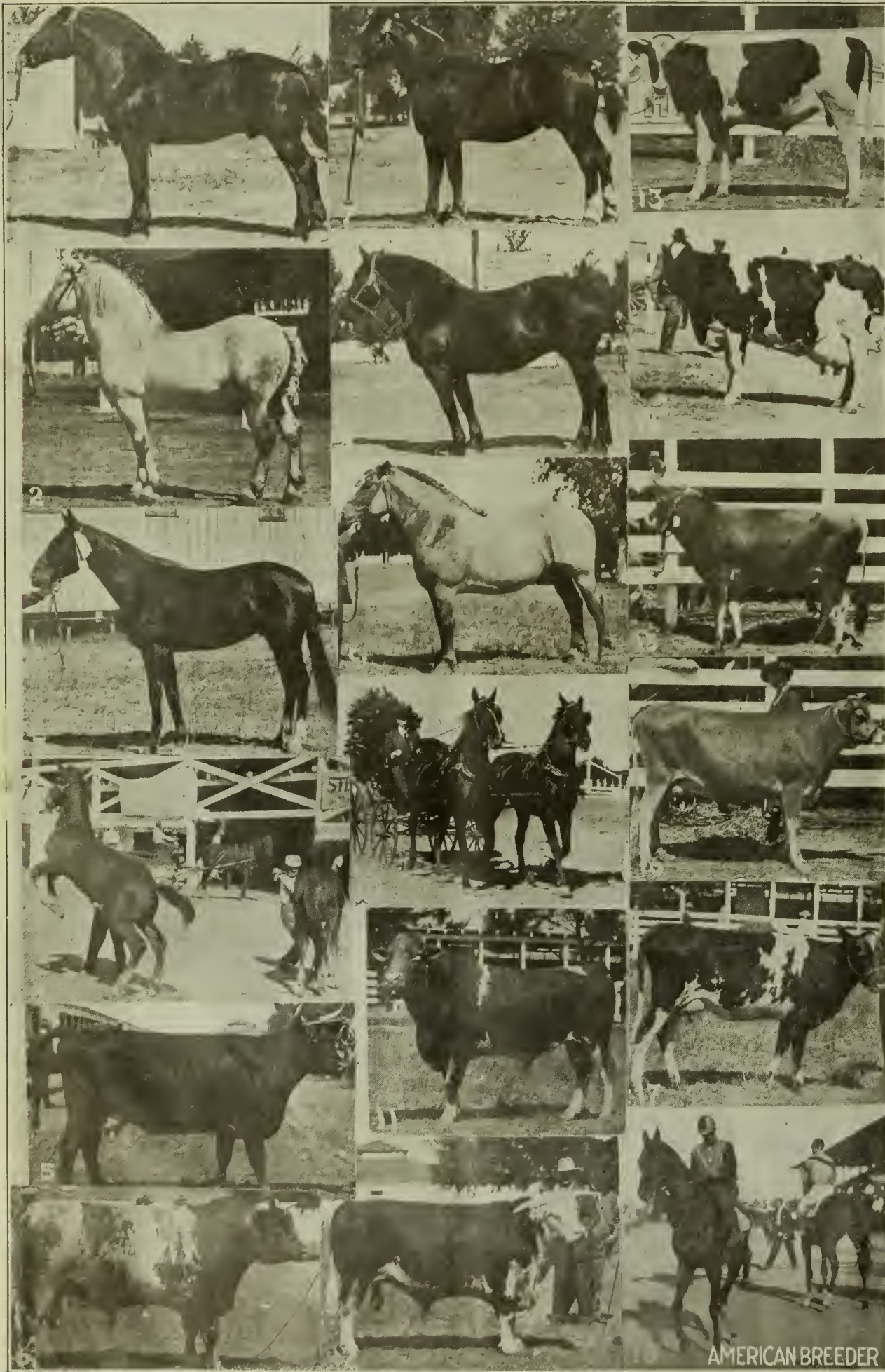
To the American Breeder:—There is one subject I would like to have dis-

cussed by the readers of your paper. Some people claim that if a colt is crowded (some call it pampered), from birth to maturity, that the colt will never make as tough or as good an animal, or will not stand as much as the one that is not crowded or just left to do for itself. For my part I will take the one that is kept growing from birth; the quicker it is made to grow into a horse, the better for me. H. F. WISE, Alberta, Canada.

Editor's Note:—In considering this

question it is important to know what weights a colt can make, say at one month, six months, twelve months, twenty months and thirty months, without affecting it as to soundness or endurance. If a colt stays sound and healthy everybody agrees that the more growth, the better for work stock. Now let's have as many actual weights as possible, for the ages given. Always state the breed, if pure, and if grade, give breed of sire, and weight of dam.

## American Breeder Camera at The Colorado State Fair.



1—Zang's champion Percheron stallion. 2—Dillon's second prize aged Percheron. 3—Champion Standardbred stallion. 4—Boys showing colts. 5—Shorthorn cow. 6—Wm. Henn's champion Shorthorn bull. 7—Hughes' champion Suffolk stallion. 8—Zang's champion Percheron mare. 9—Fisher's champion Belgian stallion. 10—Fancy drivers, coach size. 11—Parker's champion Guernsey bull. 12—Henn's champion Hereford bull. 13—Crewsdale Farm's champion Holstein bull. 14—Woodcroft Farm's champion Holstein cow. 15—McClenahan's champion Jersey bull. 16—McClenahan's champion Jersey cow. 17—Parker's champion Guernsey cow. 18—Ready for the race.

## TWENTY-FIVE HEAD OF HORSES

FOR SALE—These are three year old, geldings and are sired by a good stallion; are all halter broke and gentle. A nice, even bunch of good quality, and priced to sell.

ORVAL HOLLOWAY, Broadwater, Neb.

### Horses for Sale

Car load or more of well bred horses, geldings and mares from 3 to 7 years old, weighing from 1,200 to 1,600 and over; gentle. Nearly all have been handled and some are well broke. Address,

A. G. JOHNSON,

Box 14, St. Joseph, Mo. Dak.

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES. PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES. The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perche this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. Address Hart Bros., Oneida, Iowa.

### ROYAL BELGIAN STALLIONS.

The best collection of Belgian draft stallions, 2 to 4 years old, that was ever imported to Texas, for sale at reasonable prices. Three blue ribbon winners, a champion and a sweepstake winner. Can be seen in Galveston, Houston and at my farm at Cedar Bayou. All first class breeders and well acclimated. LEON VAN MELDERT, Cedar Bayou, Harris County, Tex.

## CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

ALSO SHORTHORN CATTLE.

W. A. DeMerritt

Route 2, Plainfield, Ill.

## Registered Percheron Mares and Stallions

For sale. Two grey mares, four and five years old; full sisters; mate well; bred. Two stallions, two and eight years old.

COL. E. H. URTON, Clarksville, Ohio.

### FIFTY STALLIONS AND MARES.

\$250 to \$1,000 Each.

Write for my illustrated Circular telling why I can save you money on the purchase of Percheron or Belgian stallion or mare.

A. W. GREEN, Middlefield, Ohio. R. R. Sta., E. Orwell, on Penna. Ry., between Ash-tabula and Warren.

### TWO IMPORTED REGISTERED MARES.

For sale. Scaling over two tons. One black; 7 years; an International prize winner; other gray; 13 years; a Springfield championship winner. Both sound, clean, unblemished; good breeders and workers of outstanding class as their show records evidence, and again in foal to Jupiter 11, \$1,200 for pair.

W. T. WILKINSON, Eureka, St. Louis County, Mo.

## Drouth Prices

On registered and high grade Percheron stallions, mares and colts. For particulars, address,

C. G. WELSZ,

Palmyra, Mo. Rte. 4

### PERCHERON STALLION

For sale or trade. Imported; gray; weight 2,000 pounds or better; sound and sure; colts to show; work in all harness; gentle, anybody can handle him. Will sell cheap for quick sale or would trade for pair of pure bred Percheron mares, two years old or older. Write for full description. E. R. THOMAS, Box 52, RYE, COLO.

### Registered Shires

For sale. A few good stallions and mares, different ages, colors and weights. JOHN R. LOVE, R. R. 6, Albia, Iowa.

### GOOD RESULTS FOR OHIO ADVERTISER.

To the American Breeder:—Inclosed find personal check for \$9.50, for which please publish inclosed ad for two months in your valuable paper, beginning with the last issue in September. I have neglected to thank you for the good results received from my last ad with you, but the inclosed order will show my appreciation more than anything I could say. Wishing you success, I am, M. E. Lyons, Delaware County, Ohio.



# MODERN ANIMAL BREEDING

A few years ago an investigator decided to visit a number of the largest breeding establishments in the country in order to find the most successful breeder. After visiting a large number he decided that the principal thing these men could easily explain was that in case the female failed to settle she would be rebred at the next heat period. He then visited a breeder who has probably bred more pure bred Percheron mares than any other man in the world. He was expecting great things at this establishment, and to his surprise the same "information" was obtained.

Many big breeders to whom the breeding world look for knowledge on breeding subjects are not well posted on such subjects, as a rule. These men stick out their chests, put their thumbs in their suspenders and look wise. They do not wish to humble themselves and show their ignorance in order to be up to date at this time. Ignorance is keeping more men away from the Graham Scientific Breeding School than all other things combined. They are afraid to show their ignorance.

These are plain facts. The individual who has reached the point in life where he does not wish to learn any more, or who thinks he knows it all, is a dangerous character. Many of the best posted breeders in the country have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School, and the more they know, the more they praise that institution. Any intelligent man has realized that it will be impossible for one man to know everything, and that it is very easy to learn something anywhere.

There are some who do not believe that it is possible for them to be made proficient breeders during one week's time. Some state that it requires several years for a veterinarian to learn these things. This Breeding School does not propose to teach everything that a veterinarian college does. It gives a plain, practical course, largely through demonstrations, leaving off the technical names. Then again it does not require a great length of time to get familiar with only one set of organs—the generative organs. Breeders who are not familiar with these organs and what they do can never be proficient breeders. Talk to the average stallion owner about making an examination of a mare and he will say that he "opens them up." This is about the smallest part of the breeding business. More damage than good is usually done by the opening process of the average breeder. A breeder should be able to make a thorough examination of the kidneys, ovaries uterine ducts, uterus, cervix, vagina, mucous membrane and a lot of other things. These can all be taught satisfactorily during a very short period of time, by having a number of mares destroyed and hung up in their natural position.

It is remarkable how much a class of breeders can learn in one week, because they are interested and make the very best students, not only while at the breeding school, but it prepares them to see and learn many things from experience, which they never saw before, and for reading literature and studying the subject from a scientific basis. It lays the ground work so that they can increase their knowledge for years to come. Practically every breeder has an opportunity to dissect mares or other animals which have died or been killed. In this school there is a wonderful opportunity for breeders who wish to be more proficient. The individual who is in the rut and does not wish to learn will find that his business will get harder each year.

In 1910 the Graham Scientific Breeding School employed some of the best posted graduate veterinarians in the country and examined one thousand barren mares. After months of labor and a lot of expense the germ has been isolated that is causing barrenness in a lot of mares which should breed. This is conveyed by stallions from one mare to the next through the act of copulation. Breeders are taught

how to diagnose this disease, as well as other diseases. By dissecting mares and cows having this disease (a case of practical demonstration), breeders will learn to recognize these conditions when they see them.

This school gives a condensed course. Just the practical work is given, not studies requiring breeders to learn a lot of technical work that they will never use. Practically everything that will confront a breeder of horses, cattle or hogs is demonstrated.

Breeders from California, New York, Canada, Mexico, Belgium, France and England have attended this school, making the trip for this special purpose. A thousand have come from nearer states. Not a single individual has ever complained. At each term of school each student has had an opportunity to get his tuition refunded if he is not satisfied with the course. Not a single one has ever claimed that privilege. That guarantee is still in effect, and will be. There are still thousands of breeders living near Kansas City who could attend this school with a very little outlay in car fare. Every one of these men could well afford to visit this school and see what it is. No intelligent breeder can doubt the statements of hundreds and hundreds of breeders who have been in attendance. A few dollars car fare, and a little time will satisfy any fair-minded man. If the school is not satisfactory they can go home without paying any tuition. The wonder is that more of them do not investigate this most important offer. The next term of school will cover two weeks; the first week horses and the second week cattle and hogs. This will be the last class on cattle and hog breeding until next fall.

The tuition fee is \$25 for a life membership. This admits the student to any and all terms of school. After August 1, next year, the tuition fee will be \$50. Every breeder who expects to attend the cattle and hog breeding school for the tuition fee of \$25 must be on hand at the next term. This will be an exceptional opportunity for those living a distance to attend both terms and get special instructions upon a subject pertaining to the breeding of live stock. Will the breeders wake up and quit breeding in the dark? This is the place to learn.

A great many men state that they do not have the time. Is it not better to spend a few days during the fall than to spend a lot of extra time and energy of the breeding stock during the busy breeding season, and lose money? Practically every breeder gets from 10 to 20 mares for either his stallion or his jack, that require three or more services. Why not eliminate those worthless services? Make every service count. This is more important for the breeder who is compelled to breed by natural service, because he must make every service count. Capsule breeders can take some chances as using up the extra semen will not cost anything.

Some breeders contend that they cannot adopt modern methods in their community. That is a mistake. By sending their customers the Mare Owner Editions of the American Breeder, which begins with the next issue, all obstacles to doing this can be easily removed. As a further help the breeding school sends experts to lecture in communities where graduates of the school wish to extend their patronage. The methods taught have long passed the experimental stage and modern practices are now upon a solid foundation for all who wish to get busy and make money and be of some service to their community. Don't forget to be on hand Monday morning, October 26.—Advertisement.

**LARGE NUMBER OF INQUIRIES.**

To the American Breeder: I am just in receipt of a large number of inquiries about the jacks and jennets. The advertisement which you have written this time wakes the public. I hope to be able to do some business within the next two or three weeks with these parties.—John A. Edwards, Greenwood County, Kas.



**Oak Lawn Stock Farm**  
Breeds and imports champion draft stallions and mares; Percheron, Belgian and Shire. All stock for sale at reasonable prices. Come and see them before you buy.  
**GEORGE EGGERT, Newton, Iowa.**

## WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

**American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.**  
The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.**  
Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.



### THIRTY PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS



and one Shire. They range in age from 1 to 7 years; all sound and heavy boned; weighing from 1,800 to 2,200 pounds. There are 17 stallions and 13 mares. I will also sell my herd stallion, Jupiter 65723, coming 5 years old; weight, 2,200.  
These stallions are all sold under a guarantee to be 60 per cent foal getters. I have four year olds that weigh 2,200; 2 coming 3 that weigh 1,800. Can sell a good ton stallion for \$750; sound and right in every way; some a little higher, and some lower. I will sell at a bargain to early buyers. I have  
**PETER J. EGGERS, DENISON, IOWA.**

both imported and home bred Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

## Paramount Stock Farm

Breeds and Imports

### Percherons, Belgians and Shires

Home of the Iowa and International Grand Champion FARCEUR 7332 (72924), the greatest Belgian stallion in the world today. He is proving an excellent stock horse. Send your good mares to him and raise the best. Always a select lot of stallions and mares for sale at prices that cannot be beat for high class, sound, 2,000 to 2,500 pound horses.



**WM. CROWNOVER, Hudson, Iowa.**

## Belgian Emporium of America



Largest collection of Belgian Draft Stallions and Mares in America. Home of Jules Remi, first prize Belgian stallion, Iowa State Fair, 1912 and 1913. Also some very good Percheron stallions and mares.  
We have 100 pure bred mares and colts in 11 different pastures. We never had as large and as choice a collection of mares as at present. Come to Cedar Rapids or Iowa City, Iowa, and take the interurban to Lefebure Station, and telephone to Fairfax for auto to meet you at the interurban. We defy competition in quality and prices.  
Four large farms all adjoining; 7 large barns. Illustrated catalogue free.  
**H. LEFEBURE & SONS, FAIRFAX, LINN COUNTY, IOWA.**

### THREE COLTS FROM ONE SERVICE.

To the American Breeder:—You will please find picture of three colts, the product from one cover, three out of four capsuled mares. These are the

colts which I mentioned last winter; three out of four by capsule breeding. I am coming to the Breeding School again this winter and think I will scare up about three new students to bring along. Hoping you are having success, and with best wishes, I am,  
**G. F. Lucore, Lincoln County, Colo.**



TREBLING AN INCOME THROUGH MODERN METHODS.



**FOR SALE OR TRADE**  
Two large, handsome, registered Percheron stallions, three and five years old, for sale or will trade one for registered Belgian stallion.

Also 16 hand registered Mammoth Jack, 6 years old; second prize Jack in the American Breeder Jack Show of last summer. Will sell to some one wanting an extra good one.

H. H. HURNS,  
Argonia, Sumner County, Kansas.

## MUST SELL

Financial difficulties compels me to sell my imported Percheron stallion; 10 years old; weight 1,800 pounds; in good flesh; extra good breeder; colts to show; fine disposition; pasture broke; just right for range use. This horse cost \$1,850 at six years old. Best offer takes him.

H. B. SMITH, Coldspring, Mo.

### REGISTERED PERCHERONS

For sale. One extra good three year old stallion; two dark gray yearling stallions and two high class weanling stallion colts, sired by imported Janter, second prize three year old at International, 1912.

Also one dark gray five year old mare safe in foal to the above horse.

F. E. AIKMAN,  
Lyons, Clinton Co., Ia. R. R. 3, Box 35.

### IMPORTED and HOME BRED STALLIONS

for sale. Can show buyers more registered stallions and mares than any firm in America owns. Come and see my horses and mares and visit the best and liveliest horse country in the West. Reference, any bank in Creston, Iowa.

A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Iowa.

### BELGIAN, SHIRE AND PERCHERON STALLIONS

and mares, also Standard bred stallions and mares, \$200 and up. E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Ia. (Mention this paper). 23 miles S. W. of Charlton, Ia., 82 miles south of Des Moines, Ia., at Leroy.

## For Sale or Trade

Percheron stallion; registered; black; 8 years old; large bone; good disposition and an excellent breeder for Percheron mares, young mules or Shorthorn cows.

WALTER ALLEN, Dunlap, Ill.

### Grey Percheron Stallion

For sale; 5 years old; weight 1900 pounds; registered in P. S. of A.; extra good breeder; fine disposition; best draft horse in Southeast Missouri. Cost \$1,000. In order to settle up deceased husband's estate will take \$500 if sold by October 15.

MRS. J. B. THOMPSON  
R. R. No. 3, West Plains, Mo.

### GOOD PERCHERON FOR SALE.

My registered Percheron stallion, No. 53973; black, with star in forehead; 4 years old; sound and an extra breeder; weighs 1850 pounds and works in all harness on the farm. This is a grand young horse with fine action; heavy bone and absolutely tight. A chance to buy a good stallion cheap, for quick sale.

A. A. FOLTS, York, Nebr. R. F. D. 1.

### PERCHERON STALLIONS.

I have for sale two black-grey Percheron stallions, registered in the Percheron Society of America; they are two year olds, weighing over 1,800 pounds each; will mature to better than ton horses; heavy boned and right every way. They are priced to sell. If you want the best at the right price, write me. M. E. LYONS, R. F. D. 4, Delaware, Ohio.

### STALLIONS FOR SALE

Or Will Exchange for Cattle, Hogs, Horses or Mules.

One imported Shire stallion; weight, 1,980 pounds; color, brown, stripe in face; three white legs; age 10. Also one dapple grey Percheron stallion; weight about 1,500 pounds; pure bred; age 7 years; a sure foal getter; colts to show. A bargain if taken at once. Reason for selling: going out of business. For price and particulars, write A. E. CLEM, Route 1, Beason, Ill. Railway station, Chestnut, Ill., half way between Chicago and St. Louis, on I. C.

## Maplewood Percherons

A choice lot of stallions and mares developed under practical farm conditions, with strong, rugged frames and constitution. Buy them now direct from the pastures at low prices.

C. G. ANDERSON, Hector, Minn.

### Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Mares

from suckers up to six years old, including my herd stallion Adore, first premium and champion Belgian stallion at American Royal in 1912. All priced very cheap; good terms on bankable paper.

J. M. NOLAN, Paola, Kas.

## Questions and Answers

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

Sign Your Name and Address to all Questions.

### 1267—CURVATURE OF THE SPINE

I have a fine, large three year old mare. We worked her carefully this spring. In the last part of June we turned her onto clover and timothy pasture. Soon she began to run down and get poor, while the other horses became fat. Her neck became low and her back bent up in the loins. What was the cause of her being this way? She was bred the second and last time the 16th of June. She was in good condition when we let her on the pasture and seems to be gaining now and her back has straightened out more to its natural shape. Is it advisable to begin working her now?—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—We would judge from your description that your mare has been seriously wrong and we would advise against working her this early. Give her plenty of time to recover, which she is seemingly promising to do.

### 1268—LAME MARE

I have a mare 17 years old. When we were through with spring work we turned her onto good clover and timothy pasture. When she had been on pasture a while she began to limp on her left front foot at certain times; then it changed off to her left hind foot. When she stepped on this foot it would bend in the hock and give way under her weight. Since then this lameness has affected all of her legs. In pulling her hind legs bend in the hock and she swings her head from side to side. She does not seem to have full control of her feet and slips about very much when walking on wet ground. She gained and became fat when in pasture and her legs were all right when she quit spring work. What is the cause of this lameness? Is it the clover pasture? How can it be remedied? This same mare seemed to be in heat early this spring; later on we tried her with the stallion every week for the whole season, but could not catch her in heat. She was in heat the first of this month, however. She has had seven colts and been quite a sure breeder. Why did she not come in heat this spring? She was in good condition and healthy except for the lameness.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—This mare appears to have suffered from some injury that has produced a partial paralysis of the organs of locomotion, and on account of her age it is doubtful if one can do much good with medicine. We would advise longer rest in the shape of a continuation of pasture.

1269—PIN WORMS—I have a three months' old colt that rubs itself whenever it can find a place to rub. It rubs its hips and tail and some on the back. I have looked for lice but can't find any, but I notice it has pin worms. Will this cause it to rub? What will I feed it to get rid of the worms? Colt is in good condition. It runs with its mother in pasture most of the time.—Canada Subscriber.

REPLY—Inject a quart of warm water containing a teaspoonful of table salt, by means of a fountain syringe, into the rectum every two or three days until relief from the worms is secured.

1270—WELSH PONIES—Is there any place in the United States where Welsh ponies are raised, where a stallion could be purchased?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—There are several firms in the United States breeding Welsh ponies, but the whereabouts of many of them is being kept a secret. Should any of them decide to take the buying public into their confidence our advertising columns are open to them.

1271—PTALISM—I have a mare that has slobbered the year around for about two or three years, but it isn't her teeth. Can you tell me what causes it and what to do for it? She takes spells for three or four days that she won't eat about three or four times a year. She is fat all of the time.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—There are a number of things that will induce the symptoms complained of. One is the teeth, which should again receive a thorough examination at the hands of a qualified veterinarian. Paralysis of the lips, either partial or complete,

will cause an animal to slobber, and when from that cause is very difficult to correct. The food consumed has an influence, as is well known. Again the salivary glands are over stimulated, leading to an excessive flow of saliva. The cause of the difficulty must be first worked out before anyone can prescribe with any assurance of giving relief to this case.

### 1272—SPAVIN OR THOROUGHPIN

I have a registered horse with spavin or thoroughpin on his left hind leg. About two weeks ago I noticed a small lump on the outside of hock. I have worked this horse on the ranch for a year. When he is resting this leg, and I press on this, it seems to go through on the inside. This is a valuable horse and any information would be appreciated.—Oregon Subscriber.

REPLY—There is a difference between the two diseases called spavin and thoroughpin, and in either case we would not be able to prescribe for the case so you could treat the animal yourself. You are in need of a good veterinarian, who may be given the opportunity of making a careful examination and study of the case, and after doing this he will be in position to advise you what you can expect from treatment.

1273—UMBILICAL HERNIA—I have a Standardbred mare colt about four months old with a rupture at the navel about the size of a half dollar. It has been there for about two or three months. Will the colt outgrow this? If not, what is best to do for it?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—It is always a good plan to have such cases operated on by a competent veterinary surgeon while young, as an operation done at that time nearly always insures a cure. Some of these cases do recover themselves without treatment, but one can never tell in advance what the termination will be. As these cases grow older an operation is not so satisfactory, and it has been found that animals two and three years old are very difficult to relieve by any method.

1274—SKIN ERUPTION—About two months ago I noticed small spots of hair coming off my horse's neck about a quarter of an inch in diameter, some smaller. The flies were very bad and I thought they were the cause. There would be kind of a scurf—could hardly call it a scab—where the hair came off; rather whitish in appearance. Recently I notice he wants to rub as though it was itchy; he bites himself and is getting sore below his knees. Do you suppose it is mange? What do you think would be the proper treatment?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely your animal is affected with eczema. If possible give the horse a run at grass, giving sufficient grain twice a day to maintain the proper amount of flesh. Give one-half ounce of Fowler's solution in each grain ration. Apply a 2 per cent solution of iodine in alcohol to the parts once a day.

1275—FEEDING SEPARATED MILK—What tendency has good, sweet, separated milk have on a colt 16 months old? I am feeding mine about 12 quarts a day; believe it is good for

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diptheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

## ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Gout, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops pain and inflammation. Price \$1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

## Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"  
A Remedy for Moon Blindness



(Ophthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

"VISIO" will convince any horse owner that it is the best remedy for defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our money back GUARANTEE. \$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. VISIO Remedy Ass'n., 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## HUMANE STALLION COLLARS

These collars are the only kind suitable for working on a stallion. We make them to fit any size and kind of trace. In ordering describe style of hames you use. If single trace hames be sure to state width of trace and length of hame tug from hame to buckle. you use chain or Moeller hook traces, so state.

Sizes 15 to 25 inches, \$7.50 each; larger than 25 inches, 50 cents extra. We prepay shipping charges.

BREEDERS' HARNESS & WHIP CO.  
Williamson Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

## FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER REMEDY



Guaranteed to Cure and Prevent Colts and Horses in same stable with sick ones from having Distemper, Influenza, Epizootic, Pink eye, Shipping Fever, Catarrhal Fever, Coughs, Colds and all Diseases of the Horse affecting the nose and throat. A powerful germicide given internally alone will do the work, and that is found in FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER CURE.

Made and sold by A. W. FRAVEL, Ph. G.V.S. Centralia, Mo.

## A BRAND NEW IMPORTATION!

I was in France and Belgium all through May, making early, careful selections from the best stallions and mares to be found. These are now at my barns and ready for sale, along with some desirable American bred animals. It is a good time to buy.

LONZO McCLAIN & SONS, Lima, Ohio.



# American Breeder Camera at The Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson



1—Robison's champion Percheron stallion. 2—Robison's first prize three year old Percheron mare. 3—W. C. Cooper's second prize aged Percheron stallion. 4—Cantwell Bros.' first prize suckling mule. 5—Frank Mills' first prize two year old mule. 6—Hineman's first prize jennet colt (capsule). 7—Hineman's champion jack. 8—Mill's first prize three year old jack. 9—Lookabaugh's champion Shorthorn cow. 10—Klaus Bros. champion Hereford bull. 11—Lookabaugh's champion Shorthorn bull. 12—Showing saddlers. 13—Robison's first prize aged Percheron stallion. 14—W. C. Cooper's champion Belgian stallion. 15—Robison's champion Percheron mare. 16—Hill's first prize two year old mule. 17—Harrison & Harrison's champion Angus heifer. 18—Harrison & Harrison's champion Angus bull. 19—Hineman's first prize yearling jack (capsule colt). 20—First prize three year old jennet. 21—O. G. Hill's first prize three year old mule. 22—Klaus Bros. champion Hereford cow. 23—Nevius' Junior champion Shorthorn cow. 24—Sutton's junior champion Angus cow.

## FOR SALE AT HALF THEIR VALUE.

One 2200 pound blue roan Belgian stallion; 6 years old; one of the biggest draft horses in Iowa. One black Percheron; 4 years old; 1900 pounds. One chestnut sorrel Belgian; 7 years; 1800 pounds. One very dark bay Clydesdale; 1700 pounds. One big black jack 15½ hands; big bone and a fine looker; sure and well broke to mares. This stuff will be sold cheap as I am making a change in my business.

This is not old trading stuff. We can prove their value here at home where they have been successfully used and never overdone.

We breed the big, smooth Poland China hogs and ship them on approval east or west; no money until you see them. Will refer you to any bank in our city.

M. P. LYDON, Creco, Howard County, Iowa. R. F. D. No. 1.

## A GOOD HERD JACK

To exchange for one as good, or would sell, or buy one if suited, and priced reasonably.

NIXON E. BEAIRD

Lamesa, Dawson County, Texas.



## Miller Stock Farm

A Big Tract of Rich Land Devoted to Improved Live Stock Production.  
SEPTEMBER BULLETIN.

**WE WANT** One good registered Percheron stallion, right in every respect; one good registered Hereford bull, and can handle work mules and heavy mares any time.

### FOR SALE OR TRADE.

One 8-year-old jack, \$300; three 3-year-old jacks, \$600 to \$750; one 2-year-old jack, \$1,000; four yearling jacks by Highball, world's record priced 2-year-old. Standard bred and registered stallions as follows: Two grandsons of Croesus, 3 and 4 years, at \$150 and \$175; two bay sons of Claremont Director (Matinee) 2:17, a 1,260-lb. horse, at \$250 and \$300. The breeding, style, speed, manners and quality will astonish you, the prices mean business.

From our jennet herd (headed by one of the very few great big good jacks living) we can always spare a few head. Can always spare a few work mules or brood mares.

Give Particulars Fully and Truthfully; We Trade No Other Way.

**F. M. LORIMER, Mgr.**

**Olathe, Kansas**

## ASTRAL KING 2805

Here is a household name in every home where the World's most beautiful breed of horses is appreciated.

### WHY?

Because the horse that bears it represents the acme in every quality which in this breed has reached its highest development, and so faithfully has he reproduced his kind that his colts have advertised him everywhere. Ask his owner,

**JAMES A. HOUCHIN**  
Jefferson City, Missouri

### REGISTERED MORGANS FOR SALE.

A choice lot of young stallions and mares, weanlings to 4 years old. Weanlings and yearlings can be crated and delivered to any point by express at a moderate price. Can sell fillies and stallions of different breeding that would be suitable to mate together. Could sell a car load of registered mares and fillies that have been bred to registered Morgan stallions, at a very moderate price. Most of my young stock is out of The Admiral. Headlight Morgan is now at the head of my stud and I am expecting at least 40 colts from him next spring.

**RICHARD SELLMAN, Rochelle, Texas.**

### Registered Morgan Stallion

For sale. Good breeder; fine disposition.

Also 6 year old registered jack; hard to beat in quality and breeding; quick to serve. For particulars address

**J. T. HESTER, Saybrook, Ill.**

### BLACK HAWK MORGANS.

For sale, or will exchange for young, small, unbroke range horses, six registered black stallions; two matured; 15½ hands; 1,200 pounds; two, three years old and two, two years.

**E. F. BROWN, DERBY, IOWA.**  
**R. F. D. No. 2.**

### SADDLE STALLION, PERCHERONS AND 10 JACKS.

For sale. Registered saddle stallion by the Great Chester No. 10; sound and a good breeder. Two, two-year-old registered Percheron stallions and ten jacks from yearlings to five years old; from 14½ to 16½ hands high for sale at reasonable prices. Write your wants or come and see me.

**W. L. Graham,**  
Mackville, Washington County, Ky.

### RIDING AND DRIVING MARE WANTED

Need not be registered, fancy or five gaited, but must be serviceably sound, perfectly safe for lady to drive, have an easy canter and be in a healthy condition for breeding. Will pay only a moderate price. Please give full description and price in first letter.

**AMOS BURHANS, Waterloo, Iowa**

### FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

One of the best imported German Coach stallions in this part of the state; also one jennet. Could use automobile, motor cycle or good bull. This horse has plenty of colts to show and is a sure breeder. Might use other stock. Write what you have.

**J. W. ETHRIDGE**  
**R. R. 4 Mt. Vernon, Ill.**

**PERCHERON STOCK WANTED**  
in a trade on the following, or will sell any or all cheap for cash: 1 registered Trotting stallion; black; 1,050 pounds; has a mark of 2:15 and can beat it today; 1 registered French Coach stallion, 1,200 lbs; 1 registered Clydesdale stallion, 2 years, 1,400 lbs; 1 bay road gelding, 1,100 lbs., trots 12 miles an hour on road and can pace in 2:15. Stallions sure breeders. Write me what you have and how you will trade.  
**W. F. GIBBONS Reading, Mass.**

him. Would like to hear from some one else.—Minnesota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Feeding separated milk to a colt of this age should produce a good growth in the animal, and the fats that are taken out through the process of separation could be supplied quite well by adding a little ground flax seed to the milk. Again, if food containing a goodly proportion of starch is fed, it will help to balance the ration.

**1276—SUPPOSED THRUSH**—I have a valuable Belgian stallion that has a bad case of thrush. I have tried different remedies but so far they have all failed to cure. Last season this same stallion got the skin broke on the right front pastern joint which resulted in an ugly sore. I treated it all summer but it did not heal until cool weather. This summer it has broken out again and is now about the size of a silver half dollar, and so far I have failed to heal it. Would appreciate your advice for treatment.—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Possibly your stallion has contracted a more obstinate disease of the feet than thrush ordinarily proves to be. The disease called canker manifests itself very similarly to thrush, but is far more difficult to cure. First wash the affected parts and scrape them with some blunt instrument, so as to free them of all foreign matter. Always keep the animal in a clean, well bedded box stall and remove all excrements twice or three times a day. Apply once a day for three or four days the following, with a small syringe, taking plenty of time to work it well into all the affected parts: Formalin, two ounces; alcohol, six ounces. As soon as the parts appear dry, discontinue the application. The wound mentioned has become a "summer sore" and needs the personal attention of a veterinarian.

### Advertising Briefs

#### PUBLIC SALES.

Jacks and Jennets.  
October 20 and 21—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.

October 28—Henry Beck, Litchfield, Neb.

#### Percherons.

October 28—Henry Beck, Litchfield, Neb.

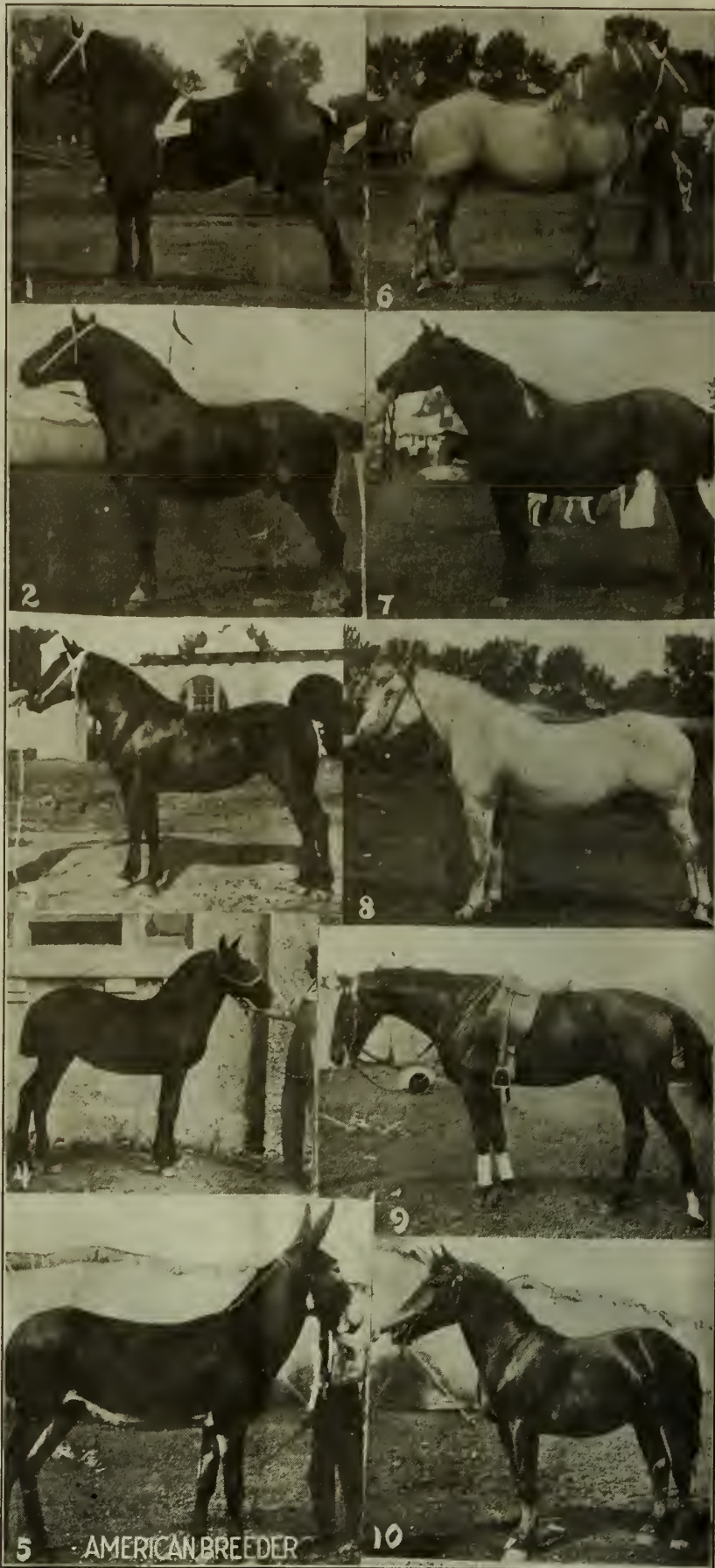
#### Shorthorns.

December 16—C. F. Jones, Rippey, Ia.

December 16—C. F. Jones, Rippey, Ia.

The Fourteenth Annual Missouri State Fair will open in Sedalia on September 26 and will close on October 3—an eight-day exhibit of all that is best in Missouri products. Seven days of racing, four nights of music and light and the showing of the world's finest horses. Every building full of exhibits. Every hour of every day full of life. A bigger and better fair than ever before was assembled in the Middle West. Private homes have been opened in the city and in the suburbs and even in

## American Breeder Camera at Topeka, Ks.



1—Kirk's champion Percheron stallion Joel. 2—Bruce Sanders' reserve champion of Kansas service stallions, Inklus. 3—Lee Bros.' prize yearling filly by Scipion. 4—Branson & Sons' reserve champion Belgian stallion colt. 5—M. J. Roller & Son's champion jack. 6—Lew Jones' champion Belgian stallion. 7—Branson & Sons' first prize two-year Percheron. 8—McCully's champion Percheron mare after producing five colts in five years. 9—Thoroughbred U. S. Army mount Deceive, with a high jump record of 6 ft. 3 in. 10—Lew Jones' first prize Belgian yearling stallion.

nearby towns for the accommodation of those who do not want or fail to get hotel reservations.

**The Fravel Remedy Company, Centralia, Mo.**, has many regular customers among horsemen. Here is a letter from one of the big firms of the Mississippi valley: "This is to state that we have used some fifteen or twenty cases of Fravel's Influenza and Distemper Cure in the past two years, and we most cheerfully recommend this remedy to all horse and mule dealers. We are the lessees and operate the Memphis Union Stock Yards, handling thousands of head of horses and mules annually, and have used a great many remedies, but find Fravel's to be the best that we have ever used. In cases of colds or fever, we rely upon this remedy exclusively and have discontinued the use of a veterinarian. HAZEL-DARNELL MULE COMPANY."

**E. W. Breckenridge, Olathe, Kan.**, is advertising in this issue an 80-acre farm for sale, 18 miles from Kansas City, for \$10,000. 40 acres are in corn,

10 acres in alfalfa and the balance wheat stubble, orchard, etc. Write for particulars.

**C. G. Anderson, Hector, Minn.**, has a choice lot of stallions and mares for sale. These horses are developed under

### EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. **W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville Republic County, Kansas**, Member American Shetland Pony Club.

## SHETLAND PONIES

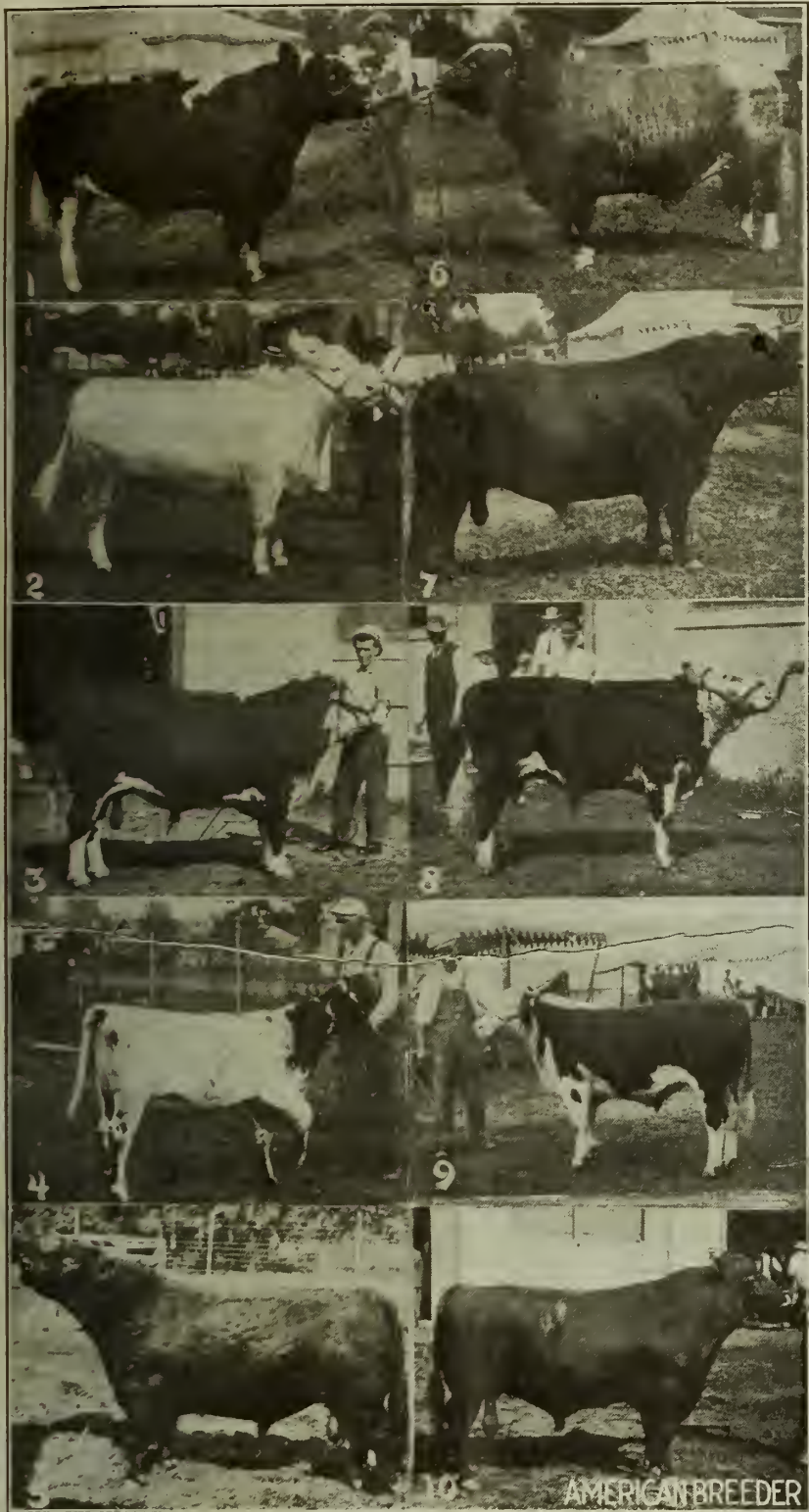
For sale—Three choice Shetland stud colts; spotted and nicely marked bred from pure Shetlands.

**S. T. CAMPBELL,**

43rd & Center Sts., Omaha, Neb.



## At The Topeka Kansas Fair.



1—Kansas Agricultural College's grand champion steer (Shorthorn). 2—H. C. Lookabaugh's champion Shorthorn cow. 3—W. J. Davis' champion Hereford bull. 4—D. C. Van Nice's first prize Polled Durham calf. 5—Geo. E. Clark's champion Galloway bull. 6—Howell Reice's champion Shorthorn bull. 7—H. H. Holmes' first prize Shorthorn bull (Kansas class). 8—Thompson Bros.' first prize Hereford bull calf. 9—Kansas Agricultural College's second prize steer calf (Hereford). 10—W. J. Miller's champion Angus bull.

## A BARGAIN

In a Mammoth jack; large boned; black; eight years old; 16½ hands high; registered. Anyone wanting this jack please write immediately to

R. S. ENGLAND, Mercer, Mo., Route 2.

practical farm conditions and are sold right from the pastures at low prices.

A. E. Clem, Benson, Ill., is offering two stallions for sale or will trade for cattle, hogs, horses or mules. Write him for price and particulars.

J. M. Nolan, Paola, Kan., has a nice lot of Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions and mares to select from, and will price this stock cheap.

Box 16, Olathe, Kansas, is offering for sale or trade a good Eastern Kansas farm. Will trade for registered stallions, mares or jacks.

W. F. Gibbons, Reading, Mass., is advertising a variety of stock for sale cheap or will trade for Percheron stock. Write him what you have. The ad is in this issue.

M. E. Lyons of Delaware, Ohio, has two registered grey-black Percheron stallions for sale. They are priced to sell.

Fravel Remedy Company, Centralia, Mo., sends us for publication the following testimonial of their remedy ad-

vertised in this paper: "We have been using your remedy for about a year, and we have not lost a horse or a mule since we have been using it. We think it is the very best thing we have ever used and would not be without it. It has saved us hundreds of dollars, and we recommend it to the world. H. T. BRUCE & COMPANY."

Mineral Heave Remedy Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., sends us the following letter for publication: "Your Heave Remedy can't be beat. It knocked the heaves from one of my best horses. Please send me another package for another horse. RAYMOND ALDERSON, Trenton, Mo."

C. A. Folts of York, Nebr., is offering his Percheron stallion, Coco 53973, for sale cheap if taken at once. The ad appears in this issue.

Mrs. J. B. Thompson, West Plains, Mo., is offering her Percheron stallion for sale at \$500 in order to settle up an estate. See the ad.

For a manure and waterproof shoe read the page ad of Bilger Bros., 508 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

One hundred jacks and jennets will be sold at auction October 20 and 21 by L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo. This will be the year's greatest offering. Send at once for catalogue, mentioning the American Breeder.

Astral King—Ask James A. Houchin, owner, Jefferson City, Mo., for particulars.

Next term of the Breeding School is October 23 to November 7, inclusive. Only term till next fall which will include cattle and hog, as well as horse breeding. See page ad. in this issue.

## 100 JACKS and JENNETS at Public Sale

### Your Best Chance

to head your jennet herd with the kind of a jack you long have wanted, or to add a few jennets of the kind which produce the most profitable as well as the highest selling increase, will come

## October 20, 21

For on those days we sell an offering which we guarantee the best that any breeder, firm of corporation will put up this year—100 Head—including the Great Show Herd of 25 head, selected and reserved for the San Francisco World's Fair next year.

Nothing sold before the sale. Send for catalog now, mentioning the American Breeder.

## L. M. MONSEES & SONS

Smithton, Missouri

## R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right; work always up to the highest standard.



## A BARGAIN

### In Mammoth Jennets

I have 17 good big black jennets, which on account of other business, I want to sell. There is a bargain here for somebody who has the right kind of a jack to breed them to. A few jacks for sale also.

JOHN A. EDWARDS, Englewood, Kas.

## MAMMOTH JACKS

For sale—Large, heavy boned, 15 to 16 hands high. Prices from \$250 up. Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.

JOHN HENRY, Fairfax, Ia.

### FAIRLAND JACK & JENNET FARM.

40 head of fine registered jacks and jennets for the fall trade. I raise most all my jack stock and can sell them cheaper than any man that deals in them. My jacks are all black with white points; in age from colts to 8 years; in sizes up to 16 hands. Formerly of Flemingsburg, Ky.

U. G. SAUNDERS, FAIRLAND STOCK FARM, LEXINGTON, KY.

### FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM

32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right.

J. C. HUCKSTEP, Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

### JACKS AND SADDLE STALLION

FOR SALE OR TRADE. Jacks are 14 and 15 hands high; right in every way. Saddle stallion is 16½ hands high. Will trade part or all for good automobile. Will sell cheap or will consider anything on a trade as I am going out of the stock business.

J. T. TAYLOR, FOLEY, MO.

### BIG MAMMOTH JACKS AND JENNETS.

For sale. I have some good jennets which are kin to my herd jack, for sale at a bargain. Also young jacks, one to coming four years old, and the large, big boned Poland China hogs, breed sows and boars old enough for service, and pigs. Seven miles North of Monett or Frisco R. R., and six miles Southwest of Hoberg on Mo. Pac. R. R. Write for prices to Henry Obermann & Son, Frelstatt, Mo.

### JACK---DUROC HOGS

For sale. A black Jack; light points; six years old; 15½ hands high. Also Duroc hogs.

LOUIS KOENIG, Solomon, Kans.

## 11Worth County Jack Farm

Twenty-five head of jacks and jennets for sale.

CORSON BROS., Potter, Kans.

W. B. CARPENTER  
14th & Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.  
Specialist in Auction Sales of  
LIVE STOCK AND LAND.

## What Is He Worth?



Here is a photograph of my registered jack colt, Big Boy; 23 months old (will be two years old October 1); weighs 910 pounds in medium flesh; is 62 inches high; 68 inches around heart with a tight tape; 8½ inch bone.

I want to know what you Kentucky and Tennessee and Missouri jack raisers think of him. I gave notice about ten months ago in this paper that I had you all skinned, and one man in Tennessee (J. J. Murray) stated that he could show me one as good some time in the future. But he never did show him. I am going to contest for the premiums at the Fort Worth Stock Show, October 10 to 17; also at the Dallas fair, October 17 to 30.

As I am a grocery man and not a jack man, this jack is for sale. Don't you think he is worth \$2,000?

## S. M. COOPER

Riovista, Tex.

### JACKS.

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

### BLACK MAMMOTH JACK

For sale. 15.1 inches high; standard; black, with white points; six years old; weight around 1100 pounds; quick as a horse. Will guarantee him in every way. Cost \$1000 three years ago. I have sold all my stock and am going out of the business. Can have at a bargain if taken soon.

B. R. LEWIS, Coffeen, Montgomery Co., Illinois.



# FREE TRY-ON

## The Neatest Work Shoe Made



# HY-D-Rubber-Wood Manure and Waterproof SHOES

Will Outwear Six Pair of Ordinary Shoes

Thousands and thousands of dollars spent yearly by workers on farms and creameries for work shoes and their repairs can be saved by wearing these HY-D-RUBBER-WOOD manure and waterproof shoes.

These shoes are not only cheaper right at the start, than good leather shoes, but once purchased, they absolutely stop the drain on your pocket book, by giving you almost unlimited service, while keeping your feet dry and happy.

### Leather is Porous and Absorbs Moisture Regardless of Its Toughness and Thickness

You know how leather shoes become water-soaked. You know how they get out of shape and weaken in every part, and no matter how carefully you dry a wet pair of shoes, the soles curl up and become hard—the uppers warp, wrinkle and frequently crack.

You have seen this happen many times. Then comes the expense of half soles and patches, and you are lucky if you do not have to buy a new pair of shoes.

Why spend \$12.00 to \$20.00 a year for leather soled work shoes when one pair of HY-D-RUBBER-WOOD manure and waterproof shoes will wear you for months without repair expense, and keep your feet healthy and happy? Why not stop this drain on your pocketbook?

### KEEP YOUR FEET WARM AND DRY WITHOUT THEIR SWEATING

Just stop and think what this means to you, in health. Rubber boots and artics may keep water out, but they usually make the feet sweat and open their pores. What is the result?

After you have worked all day in leather soled shoes, rubber boots, or artics, with the feet perspiring and pores open, the result is colds, stiffness, rheumatism and the many other troubles that are unquestionably due to wet or perspiring feet.

Having an innersole of non-conducting, selected kiln-dried wood,

which is the most comfortable substance in the world upon which to walk, you can walk or stand all day in these shoes and have dry, comfortable, happy feet at the close of the day's work.

Acids in milk, manure, soil, and especially in creameries where rubber boots rot to pieces has practically no effect on HY-D-RUBBER-WOOD manure and waterproof shoes.

These unsurpassed materials, combined with the highest grade of skilled workmanship, enables us positively to guarantee absolute satisfaction from every pair of HY-D-RUBBER-WOOD manure and waterproof shoes.

The HY-D-RUBBER-WOOD manure and waterproof shoes are made in exactly the same sizes as all leather work shoes. If in ordering, you are not sure of your size, send an outline of your foot, for we guarantee these shoes to fit perfectly.

### The Danger of Becoming Flat-Footed

Thousands of people suffer because the arch of the foot has become badly weakened or has broken down completely.

Do you know that this trouble is caused by the giving way of the arch support in leather shoes? Can you imagine the torture of standing flat-footed all day, without any support to the arch of your feet?

These HY-D-RUBBER-WOOD soles give you an unbreakable and perfectly balanced support to your feet. To the man who suffers from foot trouble, this support alone has frequently been the means of putting his feet again in good condition.

## EVERY PAIR SOLD HAS "MADE GOOD"

### These Shoes Are Good-Looking, Too

Most work shoes are ugly and cumbersome. But these shoes look well and can be worn anywhere. HY-D-RUBBER WOOD Soles are sound proof, yet they do not give that creepy soft feel of rubber boots or over-shoes. You have an honest vibrating step when you walk, and you can walk into any parlor without any danger of scratching or marring the floors.

### Warning! Watch Your Good Health!

Save your health by keeping your feet dry, no matter how long you work in snow, slush or mud. If you work on a farm, in a creamery, on cement floors, in a mine, or in a lumber camp, anywhere in fact where your feet would be exposed in leather soled shoes, you will find them perfectly dry, comfortable and happy in our shoes.

### Think of the Spells of Sickness You Have Had

The sickness of your family or neighbors has usually started with a bad cold, the result of wet, cold, clammy or perspiring feet. Surely you do not want to continue exposing yourself to all these troubles, when you can not only prevent them and enjoy greater comfort, but can save considerable money on your shoes in a year.

### This Shoe is Built for Hard Usage

The sole is made of a special grade of rubber, mixed with Sea Island cotton canvas and put under a ton of hydraulic pressure and hardened almost to the toughness of armor plate. The shoe is very light and comfortable, weighing less than any heavy all-leather shoe.

The uppers are of the best old-fashioned tannage of AA grain leather which is soft but heavy and waterproof. Uppers are attached to the HY-D-RUBBER-WOOD soles by a special process, which makes them positively waterproof all the time.

### Comfortable, Healthy Feet

Think of having dry, happy and healthy feet, free from bunions, corns, chafings and pain. Consider the absolute security in which you live without any fear whatever of such dreaded diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, stiffness of the joints, sore throat, quinsy, pneumonia, any of which may result from wet feet.

It is not wiser to pay \$2.80 for shoes like these rather than to pay for shoes that offer you no surety of health and the most limited wear?

### Just Look at the Leather Shoes You Bought Last

If you have worn them for two months, note the run down heels and their general break down. Then consider how these HY-D-RUBBER-WOOD manure and waterproof shoes will look after the same period of wear. No leather soles to shrivel up and harden, but a firm, straight pair of soles to stand on, with the arches well supported and the entire shoe retaining its good appearance and comfortable shape, until completely worn out.

### Thousands of Farmers Will Buy These Shoes in Place of Rubber Shoes and Over-Shoes

Out in all kinds of weather, farmers want shoes that will not only keep their feet warm, but dry. They cannot take the chance of sweaty feet in rubber boots and overshoes. These shrewd farmers want our shoes because they know that HY-D-RUBBER-WOOD soles not only keep the feet dry and warm, but they furnish a non-sweating dry warmth that is

## SEND FOR A FREE, TEN-DAY, NO RISK TRY-ON

healthy. Once they wear the HY-D-RUBBER-WOOD soled shoes, they will not take the long risk of wearing porous leather soles, which offer practically no protection for the feet in winter in snow and slush or in rain-soaked fields and roads, not to speak of the sloppy barn yard any day of the year.

Every Shrewd Man Sufficiently Values His Health and the Saving of His Dollars and Cents to look into a proposition that means as much to him as does the HY-D-RUBBER-WOOD manure and waterproof shoes, especially when he can do so with absolutely no risk.

Forgetting the manure and waterproof features and the assurance of good health, we say to you and to all other careful and shrewd buyers that for wear alone, these shoes for \$2.80 the pair are the biggest bargain and the best purchase you ever made.

### WARMER THAN FELT BOOTS

For those who wear felt boots or suffer from cold feet, we make a special shoe, lined with an extra weight of red flannel.

This lined shoe is warmer than a felt boot or a felt house shoe, and may be worn out of doors, on the stormiest day or in wet places.

In every respect it is the same as our regular shoe, only made extra warm for those who require it.

We specially recommend this shoe as a substitute for felt boots and charge 25 cents a pair extra to cover the exact cost of extra material and work required.

### FREE TEN-DAY TRY-ON By Prepaid Insured Parcel Post

Let us send you a pair of HY-D-RUBBER-WOOD soled manure and waterproof shoes on ten days' trial. You may try them on. Wear them around the house, and if they fail to convince you in the slightest respect or if you are not perfectly satisfied, you may simply send them back, at our expense, and you will receive back every cent you paid for them. You must be satisfied, or we do not want you to keep the shoes at any price.

Send \$2.80 for a pair of HY-D-RUBBER-WOOD manure and waterproof shoes and prove to yourself that you can have perfect foot ease and comfort every minute you wear them. Prove that you can also save from \$12.00 to \$20.00 per year in your shoe bills.

Remember you take no chances. We absolutely guarantee to please you, or back goes your money to you without a kick or any delay.

We want your trade and will do any reasonable thing to get it. But, if you "are from Missouri" and do not need the shoes immediately, we will be glad to send you our free booklet, telling Why and How we are able to give such a splendid value for \$2.80.

You take chances by delaying, but that is up to you. Send for the booklet, but better yet, send for the shoes. You will be a pleased man when you put your foot in them. We know it. We have sent out 3,000 pairs this summer without a complaint of any kind.

Therefore, we say again, fill out the coupon and send it today and learn for yourself what is real work shoe comfort and economy.

Bilger Bros.,  
508 So. Dearborn St.,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find \$2.80. Please send me one pair HY-D-RUBBER-WOOD manure and waterproof shoes (size.....) for a free, no risk, ten days' try-on, as per your advertisement.

Name .....

Postoffice .....

R. F. D. .... State.....

## BILGER BROS.

508 S. Dearborn St. Dept. 8 Chicago, Ill.



# AMERICAN BREEDER

A Farmer's Paper, Devoted to the Breeding and Care of their Live Stock  
and the Welfare of their Families and Homes

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, One Year 50c, Three Years \$1.00

Volume VIII

Kansas City, Missouri, October 5, 1914

Number 3

American Breeder Cameras at the Illinois, Missouri and Oklahoma State Fairs,  
See Pages 1, 5, 8, 9, 11, and 13



## Champions and Other Prize Winners at Springfield, Illinois.

1—Taylor & Jones' first prize aged Shire stallion, Severn Flag. 2—J. Crouch's champion Belgian mare, Indigete. 3—J. Leitch & Sons' champion Clydesdale stallion, Crabstone. 4—W. S. Corsa's first prize Percheron filly, Folito. 5—J. Crouch's champion Percheron stallion, Kaptif. 6—Trumans' first prize two year old Shire stallion, Royal Patch. 7—South Bros' first prize two year old Clydesdale stallion, Enterprise Pride. 8—H. B. Smith's champion home-bred Shire mare, Eureka Diamond. 9—Chas. Lord & Sons' first prize home-bred Shire stallion, Harold Dasher. 10—D. Augstin's champion home-bred Percheron mare, Rosline. 11—Soderberg's champion Clydesdale mare, Osco Darling. 12—Owen Fitch's junior champion Devon cow, Phony. 13—Riverbank Farms' champion Jersey cow, Grey Portia. 14—Homewood Farms' junior champion Guernsey bull, Mar of Homewood. 15—Leemon's Stock Farm's first prize yearling Percheron stallion, Bawn's Pride. 16—John Myers' second prize draft team in harness. 17-18—Trumans' champion Shire stallion, Boro Blusterer, coming and going. 19—Weir Bros' mule colts, the best one a capsule colt. 20—M. A. Steele's two year old prize winning saddle stallion, Blue Blood. 21—J. P. Detweiler's first prize aged home-bred Percheron stallion, Bonaparte. 22—Trumans' first prize Shire stallion, Fayette Royal. 23—G. S. Perkins' first prize home bred two year old Belgian mare, Louviere. 24—Soderberg's champion home-bred Clydesdale stallion, Come Again. 25—Trumans' champion Percheron mare, Joie.



# BREEDING SCHOOL

October 26 to November 7, Incl.

## HORSES, CATTLE AND HOGS

The Only Term of Cattle and Hog Breeding Until Next Fall



A CLASS OF SUBSTANTIAL BREEDERS AT THE BREEDING SCHOOL LEARNING THE INSIDE FACTS OF THEIR BUSINESS

Two separate terms. The first week horses; second week cattle and hogs. The tuition fee is \$25 for one or both terms, which entitles the student to return at all other terms free of charge (a life membership.) This rate is good until August 1st, 1915; after that the tuition will be \$50.

This is the only recognized school (excepting veterinary colleges), that teaches the anatomy and physiology of the generative organs of domestic animals. No breeder can fully understand scientific breeding without this knowledge. This school gives a lot of new and useful information that is not taught by any other school in the world. This is the only breeding school. The principles taught have stood the investigation of the best posted graduate veterinarians on these subjects. All of the instructors but two are post graduate veterinarians who are doing work recognized by the United States Government.

Mares and cows are dissected and mares and cows, both dead and alive, are examined for the different diseases and abnormal conditions. Every student is required to take part in this work, under the instructions of experts. Students are impressed with facts about diseases of females in a way they will remember. Representative animals for this work are especially selected. Everything is made plain by demonstration and language that the average breeder can understand. All technical work that can be eliminated. The object is to give a course that the average breeder can master in a short time.

This is not a veterinary college, but it does teach how to prevent diseases. Prevention is better than a cure. A large number of animals are used for each class. The most interesting work for the average breeder is that of making examinations on a string of dead mares, supported in natural position. The average breeder has very little conception as to what he will find on the inside of a mare or cow; neither do they understand the why or wherefore, nor will they understand this until they have this special education.

Fathers and mothers need not be afraid to send their boys to this school, as it is a clean institution, and they will learn things that will make them better men and eliminate many of the dangers that men are subject to. Profane or vulgar language is not permitted among the students at any time.

The one drawback of this school is that some students who have attended are not anxious that their competitors do likewise. We do not know of one dissatisfied student and this from a territory which represents nearly every section of the United States and several foreign countries. At the end of each term all students have had opportunity to get their tuition refunded if not satisfied. This offer is still in effect. There are no restrictions to it. The student alone is his own judge, and there have been no takers. This is remarkable compared with the large army of men who have attended.

Any breeder can well afford to investigate this proposition offered anywhere to make yourself an expert breeder; to learn to avoid dangers in the breeding business that cause so much loss to owners of good stock.

**REMEMBER THE DATE---October 26 to November 7, Inclusive.**

### SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT

Dissecting Females, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs—Physiology of the Generative Organs—Cells—Infection—Breeding Questions—Breeding Instruments—Foaling—Scientific Mating—Horse, Cow and Mule Judging—Barren Females—Barren Males—Abnormal Conditions—Diseases of the Foal and Fetus—Diseases of the Male and Female Generative Organs—Contagious Abortion—Feeding—Testing Breeding Stock—Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition—Buying Breeding Stock—Hereditary Defects—Horse Breeding—Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not—Getting the Semen—Inserting Capsules, etc.

### EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lecture on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from \$1 to \$1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. When you get here take Observation Park street car at Union Depot; get off at 12th street and walk one block east. Tuition is \$25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life. For other information address

**The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL**  
**225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.**



# THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined  
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

OCTOBER 5, 1914.  
Volume VIII. Number 3.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE,  
Editors.

Published semi-monthly (on the 5th  
and 20th of each month) by the  
GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
INCORPORATED,  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
BELL TELEPHONE, 4297 GRAND.

All communications for this paper  
should be addressed to the American  
Breeder, or the Graham Publishing  
Company, and not to individuals.

Subscription Rates within the United  
States: \$1 for 3 years; 50 cents for  
one year. All other countries, \$2 for  
3 years; \$1 for one year.

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replaced.

Entered as second class matter No-  
vember 28, 1911, at the postoffice at  
Kansas City, Mo., under the Act of  
March 3, 1879.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING  
REPRESENTATIVES:  
JOHN D. ROSS, 608 Otis Bldg., Chicago  
Telephone, Franklin 1429.  
WHITE-SIMONSON, INC.,  
904 Tribune Bldg. New York.

LIVESTOCK ADVERTISING RATES.			
Space	1 Issue	1 Month	2 Months
1/2 inch ....	\$2.00	\$2.80	\$5.00
3/4 inch ....	2.40	4.00	7.25
1 inch ....	2.80	5.00	9.50

All orders in excess of \$9.50 at the  
rate of \$2.25 per inch per issue.

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Mo.

## BUYING PURE BRED FEMALES.

A subscriber asks if it is any as-  
surance that a female will continue to  
breed if she has progeny by her side.  
There will always come a time when a  
female will cease to produce, owing to  
advanced age. There are also numer-  
ous other things that might be consid-  
ered in answering this question, but  
the principal thing that every buyer  
of female breeding stock should under-  
stand is examination for diseased  
ovaries.

The writer would not buy a mare or  
cow for breeding under any considera-  
tion without making this examination.  
Both ovaries may be in a very bad  
condition and yet the female be preg-  
nant. Mares in this condition are  
usually shy breeders. The ovaries  
may be diseased in mares to the ex-  
tent that they never can be made pro-  
ducers. The mare which is a shy  
breeder from the effect of bad ovaries  
is not profitable as a producer, as a  
rule. Neither can she be cured, as a  
rule, though some benefit may be de-  
rived from manipulation.

A breeder recently purchased a  
pure bred cow at a very long price,  
but she probably will never breed. She  
had been examined by a lot of indi-  
viduals who should thoroughly under-  
stand how to make the ovarian exam-  
ination. None of these gentlemen  
seemed to have thought of this im-  
portant point. A great many similar  
cases might be mentioned. A school  
boy can easily be taught by a compe-  
tent instructor how to make this ex-  
amination on either mares or cows.  
There is practically no danger con-  
nected with it when properly done.  
We would not advise anyone, however,  
to attempt this without having some  
special instruction from one thorough-

ly familiar with the anatomy of these  
organs.

Most of the other breeding defects  
of mares or cows can be remedied,  
but if the ovaries fail to discharge,  
no results can be expected. Ovarian  
trouble should be looked for in fe-  
males which have been closely housed,  
pampered, and without having had  
plenty of exercise, fresh air and sun-  
shine.

Aside from the ovarian trouble, if  
a female having progeny by her side  
is handled correctly she has the best  
evidence of being a regular producer.

## A COLLEGE MAN ON LIVE STOCK PHOTOGRAPHS.

The American Breeder's wide use of  
live stock photographs, particularly in  
portraying the prize winning types at  
the leading fairs and stock shows, has  
caused the widest comment and praise  
and spurred other live stock publica-  
tions to improving their service in this  
respect. The importance of our policy  
as an educational influence is con-  
trasted with the cheap and harmful  
practice followed by some breeders as  
well as some papers, in the following  
article by E. J. Iddings, animal hus-  
bandry instructor of the Idaho Agricul-  
tural College:

"In the days when photography was  
in an imperfect stage of development  
our pictures of live stock were made  
by artists who used the living animal  
as a model, afterward retouching the  
picture to show the individual to the  
best possible advantage. As a result  
of these 'corrections' applied to the  
original sketch the animal and the  
finished picture not only differed in  
many essentials, but often bore little  
resemblance to each other.

"The ease of securing in our day  
good photographs of animals and animal  
life renders unnecessary the more  
expensive and less accurate method of  
representation by means of drawings.  
The photograph is a reasonably fair  
reproduction of the animal's strong and  
weak points, showing him as he really  
looks and should be used much more ex-  
tensively by live stock breeders. For  
advertising and illustrative purposes  
in the live stock press cuts can be  
made at a reasonable cost and the true  
animal likeness reproduced for the  
benefit of a very great number of  
people.

"In spite of the accuracy of the pho-  
tographic method and of the relative  
cheapness of cuts from photo prints,  
many live stock men still prefer to  
use cuts from distorted drawings to  
represent their animals. We see fat  
chunky pigs with useless sorts of  
heads and legs, great prancing and un-  
real horses, sheep of a form that does  
not now and never did exist, and dis-  
torted views of beef and dairy cattle  
in catalogues and live stock journals  
and are less well informed as to the  
idea to be conveyed after gazing upon  
such a picture than if we had not seen  
it. Such cuts certainly have no educa-  
tional value.

"Let us throw aside those old pic-  
tures and cuts that mean nothing and  
come to the practical, accurate and  
modern method of animal photography,  
showing in catalogues and in the ad-  
vertising pages of our press the typi-  
cal form and carriage of our live  
stock. A good picture or cut from the  
same means something and conveys  
useful and practical information to  
those who look upon it, and used in  
advertising matter is certain to bring  
good results. If our stock will not  
stand accurate representation by the  
photographic method let us leave out  
the illustrations or get the kind of live  
stock that will bear the closest scru-  
tiny of the camera or of the eye of  
the visitor."

## FARMERS AND BREEDERS.

Some farmers believe that it is not  
necessary for them to be posted on  
live stock subjects but that they must  
know the market value of grain; that  
it is only necessary for breeders of  
fancy stock to be familiar with live  
stock.

This is a serious mistake. Every  
man who uses farm land or expects  
to, should be familiar with live stock  
and its use and benefits. The strictly  
grain farmer is hauling the fertility  
of his soil to market each year. The  
productiveness is surely being removed  
from his premises.

If it is necessary to keep live stock  
why not keep a profitable kind and  
handle it in the best possible man-  
ner? Practically every big breeder in  
this country started with a very small  
beginning, but they were not the men  
who had decided that it was not nec-  
essary for them to learn about live  
stock and its management.

Quite frequently one notices two

farmers living in the same vicinity,  
one of whom makes money every year  
and the other probably loses. Is it  
the man who strives to be posted on  
these subjects who makes money?  
Can a little extra information be of  
any value to a man? Every live stock  
breeder should take a live stock pub-  
lication which supplies the necessary  
information for farmers and breeders,  
and which makes a specialty of that  
kind of material. No matter how  
many farm papers, how many books  
or what education one has, this up-  
to-date, special knowledge has great  
value. Those who have boys could  
not do anything of more interest to  
the rising generation than to keep  
good live stock and properly handle  
it.

It is surprising to know how many  
people there are in the world who be-  
lieve that all of this good material  
should belong to the other fellow and

## SPECIAL

Subscription Offer to New  
Subscribers, for acceptance  
before November 1: 50 cents  
for the American Breeder un-  
til January 1, 1916.

not to themselves. The progress in  
live stock improvement depends large-  
ly on the knowledge of farmers and  
breeders. Until more interest is taken  
by the small farmers in this country  
in this subject this country will have  
to go to other countries for breeding  
stock. The millions of dollars that  
have been sent across the water is a  
charge against American progress.

We should like to ask every man  
interested in live stock improvement  
to show the American Breeder to his  
friends and neighbors. Ask them to  
subscribe for a special live stock  
paper dealing with subjects of especial  
importance for them. Show them  
the photographs of prize winning live  
stock so that they may have an idea  
of what constitutes a good animal.

A lot of new and useful information  
along lines which have never received  
attention in any publication, will be  
started soon, in a connected series for  
effective study. With the assistance  
of our loyal readers we expect to  
make the American Breeder the big-  
gest and best live stock publication in  
the world.

## A FIGHT THAT TOUCHES EVERY- BODY.

All over the world newspapers and  
periodicals are commenting on the re-  
markable reports coming from Russia  
concerning the results of a prohibition  
measure put in force there by royal  
proclamation. As a part of the im-  
perial war policy the czar prohibited  
the sale of vodka, the national intoxi-  
cant, in all public houses. This meant  
a much more nearly complete prohi-  
bition of alcoholic liquors than if the  
sale of beer was prohibited through-  
out the United States.

Immediately following the enforce-  
ment of this order officials of Russia  
began to remark upon the improve-  
ment of conditions in both villages  
and towns throughout the empire, and  
this at a time when the war was  
creating an unprecedented interrup-  
tion of industrial and civic activities.

If prohibition in Russia can more  
than offset the exhaustion and distur-  
bances caused by war and war prepara-  
tions, what could it not do for this  
country in time of peace. A local dry  
worker recently has preached national  
prohibition in the United States by  
1920. It looks like an unnecessary  
concession to make the date even as  
late as that, although if that could be  
assured it would surpass all other wel-  
fare factors now in its benefits. When,  
however, the southern states, one  
after another (throughout the terri-  
tory which has been considered the  
cradle of the "personal liberty" idea)  
are voting for prohibition, it is hard  
to imagine the northern states linger-  
ing very far behind. Virginia is the  
latest southern state to go over en-

tirely to the cause of temperance, de-  
cency and sobriety, but in a recent lo-  
cal option election held in Kentucky  
where a barrel of "moonshine" used  
to be thought by some outsiders to  
be a part of the state's coat of arms,  
nine counties out of the few remain-  
ing wet ones, were voted dry. Mis-  
souri as a state would have been dry  
long ago had it been left to the coun-  
try districts, but an organization  
made up of the brewers, distillers, sa-  
loon men and allied interests and poli-  
ticians, has been strong enough to de-  
feat the move even though the state  
has been voting "dry" one county at  
a time until only 23 or 24 counties  
remain in the "wet" column.

There is no question of public pol-  
icy now before the people of the  
United States or any other locality  
which is of more immediate or im-  
portant concern to those who are rais-  
ing families and paying taxes in the  
sections where this question is an is-  
sue. No one so situated can afford for  
a minute to assume that he is not con-  
cerned. Outspoken protests should be  
made on all occasions, not only  
against the drinking, sale and tolerance  
of intoxicating liquors, but against  
the interference of liquor partisans in  
public affairs of every sort. The  
brewers and saloon men respect no-  
body and no conventionality in the  
effort they are making to keep their  
immensely profitable and infinitely  
harmful business alive, and every man  
who is not in with them is their vic-  
tim to some degree, so long as they  
exist. Let all who are not "in with  
them" act accordingly.

## GRAFTING SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.

Of late years state fairs and other  
similar gatherings have attempted to  
eliminate some of the pests connected  
with certain newspapers. A very dis-  
agreeable individual to meet, to say  
the least, is one of those fellows who  
is continually stopping those who may  
be in attendance by offering to give  
them his paper along with a lot of  
other worthless junk. If these graft-  
ers are not given access to ply their  
special trade in the regular newspa-  
per stand they will go singly to a  
horse barn or some other place where  
the picking is good, and offend a lot of  
people who do not sympathize in the  
graft they are working.

A few days ago a newspaper which  
is still forced to get its circulation in  
that manner, had a man in charge of  
a number of these grafters. He had  
a lot of knives that they were giving  
away as premiums. When he had to  
leave his own tent in charge of his  
so-called agents, he would remove all  
of these premiums to another tent,  
whose occupants were all strangers  
to him, and he made the remark that  
he was afraid to leave anything with  
his agents for fear they would steal  
him blind. He must certainly have  
had a very good opinion of the men  
in his own employ. There seems to  
be nothing that these grafters will  
not do. What right has a publisher to  
turn them loose on the public?

Perhaps the best thing connected  
with this kind of graft occurred at a  
state fair where there is a large game  
preserve. In this inclosure a great  
variety of wild fowl could be found.  
A "subscription agent" stationed him-  
self here and represented to the  
prospective subscriber that the paper  
which employed him owned all of  
these fowls, and in order to thorough-  
advertise that particular publication  
they were giving away a choice of  
these beautiful birds with each sub-  
scription. He requested each one to  
come there to make their selection  
that evening at a certain hour; also  
arrange some way to take the fowls  
home with them. After greatly in-  
creasing the circulation of that par-  
ticular publication during the day, he  
quietly left the premises. It was not  
long until a large gathering of inno-  
cent purchasers came there to get  
their birds. They looked very care-  
fully for this agent until they were  
informed that neither he nor the pa-  
per had any interest whatever in the  
birds. Some had brought baskets,  
others sacks, strings and different



means for taking home their premiums. What will be the opinion of such a publication by its new subscribers when they were defrauded in the very first act of their acquaintance.

The writer has attended a majority of the leading state fairs this fall and has come in contact with these leeches at every gathering except one, and this in spite of an agreement among the state fair managers that this is prohibited. An honest effort has been made by some of the fair managers, at least, to make these grafters obey the rule (which all fair managers in the association published), but it looks as though the owners of the papers themselves (and they are really the ones at fault) would have to be made responsible for their regulation.

#### A VETERAN'S ENDORSEMENT.

To the American Breeder:—I have the first copy I ever read of your valuable paper, and like to see it come; read it closest of any other paper. Have taken \_\_\_\_\_ and other magazines, but the American Breeder has more horse news and information than all the others. I like the stand it takes for honor in breeding. Am 72 past and am getting too stiff in the legs to handle stallions, but would like to see every farmer take the paper. Have sent in a few names and may send more later. If I was young I would attend the Breeding School. I wish the paper good success.—N. DeMott, Scotts Bluff County, Neb.

#### WHAT AN AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIBER THINKS.

To the American Breeder:—I will take the opportunity to say that I am indebted to the Breeder for much information of a very valuable nature. It is a paper which should be in the home of every breeder. Such articles as the "Lessons in Horse Breeding," and the "Fundamentals of Breeding" are of particular value, whilst one can obtain a fund of knowledge from your "Answers to Correspondents" columns. With good wishes for your continued success.—E. B. Comant, New South Wales, Sydney, Australia.

#### FAIR FACTS APPEAL TO MR. NELSON.

To the American Breeder:—I want to compliment you on your very excellent State Fair table as published in the American Breeder. I do not know when I have seen a piece of newspaper work that appealed to me as more worth while.—W. L. Nelson, Missouri State Board of Agriculture.

#### WANTS THOSE "HUMANE COLLARS."

To the American Breeder: You will find inclosed my order for mare owners' editions. Send them the September 5th issue if you can. I could not send it sooner. I wish you would please send me the name of the Texas man that did not like the "Humane Collar." If he wants to sell them so badly it is likely I can buy them. I find them all O. K. Luck to you with your cracking good paper.—W. A. Sayre, Morrison, Noble County, Okla.

#### "HUMANE COLLARS" ON REGISTERED PERCHERONS.

To the American Breeder: I, for one, have used the Humane Collar and think I have given it a fair test. The one I used is a Whipple collar, just like the cut shown in the paper, but didn't cost as much as the man paid in Texas. It cost \$7.50. I have used it on two different stallions four seasons, and on a mare two seasons. Stallions and mare were registered Percherons. It has always given entire satisfaction, as neither of them ever had a sore neck or shoulder. I think the man in Tom Green County, Texas, surely got stung a little when he paid \$20 for a pair.—A. M. Ewbanks, Alva, Woods County, Okla.

## Bettering the "Average Animal." Tenth Lesson

By Prof. H. W. Vaughan, Iowa Agricultural College

A nation's greatness in the live stock world is determined, not by the comparatively few pure-bred animals which it may have, but by the average value of all the animals within its borders.

Persons interested in live stock work desire to see the average value of all kinds of farm animals increased to a marked degree. It is impractical to advocate that this shall be done by supplanting all common stock by pure-bred animals, because the latter constitute only about one per cent of all our live stock. The improvement must come about through the use of pure-bred males on the common stock of the country.

This, then, is the function of pure-bred animals—to supply as many sires as possible for use on common stock. We shall make progress just so fast as farmers come to realize the value of the pure-bred sire and just so fast as breeders of pedigreed stock are able to send out good sires at reasonable prices.

Most breeders of pedigreed live stock recognize the part they play in live stock betterment. They are studying the demands of the open market, setting their ideals accordingly, and molding their pure-bred animals to this ideal. When a stallion, bull, ram, or boar goes out from such a breeder to be used on the common stock of the country, the right step has been taken toward raising the average value of the animals in the community to which the sire is taken.

Hence, a knowledge of market requirements is essential to the breeder of pedigreed stock, for he is engaged indirectly, but most certainly, in the production of animals for the open market. Some breeders overlook this point and with them breeding is a mere hobby. The breeder who ignores the lessons to be learned in the open market will never be able to build up an active demand for his stock. Buyers insist that a thoroughly useful animal shall accompany the pedigree, and the inferior animal does not receive approval, no matter how glowing his family history may be.

Some people imagine that the breeders of pure-bred stock are mostly concerned with the minor or so-called "fancy" points in their animals, but this is not true in the great majority of cases. The useful and soundly practical characters are insisted upon first of all, and the minor points receive only secondary consideration.

What, then, is a pure-bred animal? A pure-bred animal is one eligible to registry in the book of record of that breed; second, it is an animal possessing characteristics which make it useful for some important special purpose; third, it is descended from a long line of ancestry of the same type as itself; and fourth, being backed up by an ancestry of useful animals like itself, it has the power to reproduce this useful type in its offspring.

What is a common or scrub animal? The scrub animal has no definite type and has an ancestry including animals of all shapes, sizes, colors, and sorts, few if any of which were highly useful animals. If the scrub male is mated with common females like himself, he does nothing to raise the average value of our farm animals.

When the pure-bred male is mated with common stock he has the ability to transmit half of his characters to the offspring, and these characters will be, for the most part, highly useful ones. Hence the first cross of a pure-bred male on common stock gives offspring of much higher average value than the dam. In some instances, one such cross upon common stock results in improvement which seems really marvelous.

When the pure-bred male is crossed on common females the resulting offspring are called grades. If these grade animals are again mated with a male of the same breed as their pure-bred parent, or with a male of some other breed, the result will still be a grade.

When common or scrub stock has been improved by three or more crosses by sires from the same breed, the resulting offspring will possess 87.5 per cent or more of pure-bred ancestry and will be called high-grades.

How much can the farmer afford to pay for a pure-bred male to be used in such a grading-up process? How much should be paid for a beef bull to be used on grade beef cows to produce beef for the market? The first question is too general to be answered here, but the second will be considered.

As the bull is half the herd, considerably more money should be invested in him than is represented in any one of the cows. No progress whatever will be made by using other than a pure-bred bull and continuing in the same breed when other herd headers are bought. The grading-up process must be continued, and where this has been done through a number of generations, herds will be found that are, for all intents and purposes, pure-bred, so far as production for the market is concerned.

The price the breeder is justified in paying for a bull will depend upon the conditions. Some very satisfactory bulls have been bought at moderate prices. If a full quota of cows is at hand for breeding, not less than \$100 should be invested in a beef bull, and more often it will be advisable to pay \$200, \$250 or more, rather than \$100. A small increase in the value per head of one season's crop of calves by the higher-priced bull, as compared with the cheap one, will return the difference in the price of the two animals. Furthermore, when the heifer calves by the higher-priced sire are gone over with a view to keeping out certain ones for use in the breeding herd, there will result a breeding herd of higher average merit than otherwise, and the improvement thereafter will be doubly fast.

The man who sees no farther than first costs when purchasing a bull is surely doomed to failure. As to which breed of beef cattle to patronize when selecting a bull for grading-up work, that is a matter to be decided somewhat by the conditions, but it is largely a matter of personal preference. Each breed has its own special advantages and there is no best breed of beef cattle.

Fancy, pure-bred, registered beef cows and bulls frequently sell for \$1,000, and wonder is sometimes expressed that a bull or cow can command such a price. Only when it is remembered that the sons and daughters of these high-priced animals will not be sold to the butcher, but will be used as improvers in herds that produce cattle for the butcher, is it realized that such prices do not necessarily represent a foolish waste of money. It may be several years before many descendants of such an animal reach the market, they being multiplied in the meantime; but when the market finally feels the good influence of such an animal, the benefits are lasting and society in general is repaid many times the price of the original bull or cow.

The foregoing considerations apply with equal force to the selection of a dairy bull to be used on common dairy cows, or to the selection of a stallion, ram, or boar for mating with common or grade females of their respective kinds.

Among Wisconsin farmers there has been started a pure-bred sire league whose members agree to use only pure-bred sires in all their breeding operations. Whether this league proves a success or not, one thing is certain, namely, that until pure-bred sires are much more generally used we can not hope to increase the value of our farm animals to any marked degree.

The average horse in the United States now has a value of \$109.32, the average mule is worth \$123.85, the

average dairy cow is worth \$53.94, the average beef cow, \$31.13, the average hog \$10.40, and the average sheep \$4.04. These figures speak for themselves.

This series of articles is now brought to a close. The writer trusts that these "lessons" have been reasonably clear, and that readers have gleaned enough food for thought to make their publication worth while. It is hoped that these articles have helped to remove the vast amount of superstition and ignorance which surrounds most breeding subjects, and that the business of breeding pure-bred live stock has been discussed in such a way as to bring to the pure-bred sire better appreciation and much greater patronage.

#### TWO DRAFT CROSSES ON A ROADSTER MADE 2,250-LB. GELDING.

A striking lesson in "breeding up" was afforded at the Illinois State Fair by the Truman Pioneer Stud Farm's first prize draft gelding, Woodrow Wilson—No. 19, opposite page of illustrations. This gelding, weighing 2,250 at five years, was got by the imported Shire stallion, Milestone Harold; its dam (weight 1,550) was by a Percheron stallion and out of a roadster bred mare weighing 1,050 pounds. This gelding was purchased as a four-year-old by the Trumans in the auction at the East St. Louis, Ill., market at the record price of \$625. It was bred in Edgar County, Ill.

#### FOUR SEASONS UNDER A STALLION LICENSE LAW.

To the American Breeder:—Before giving any figures or facts relative to the operation of our stallion license law, it might be well to make a brief statement as to the purpose of a stallion license law.

The purpose of a stallion law is to require stallion owners to represent and advertise their stallions for just what they are and to give mare owners a means of knowing exactly what they are patronizing. It takes absolutely nothing from the stallion owner that rightfully belongs to him. It simply puts the public service stallion business on an honest, square-deal basis.

When the law went into effect in 1910 the majority of our stallion owners thought that the law meant a lot of restrictions that would ruin their business, and because of this misunderstanding we found considerable opposition. But as the real purpose of the law became apparent, opposition disappeared very rapidly except from one class of stallion owners—the men who were misrepresenting their stallions and knowingly deceiving their patrons.

During the year 1909 before we had a stallion license law over 2,000 grade and scrub stallions were found to have been advertised in newspapers definitely and specifically as pure-breds. In 1914 not a single grade or scrub was advertised as a pure-bred in Kansas.

During the year 1910 the state licensed 2,599 pure-breds and 3,766 grades and scrubs to stand for public service. That means that 40.8 per cent were pure-breds and 59.2 per cent grades and scrubs.

During the year 1914 the state has licensed 3,055 pure-breds and 2,544 grades and scrubs to stand for public service. In other words, 54.5 per cent are pure-breds and 45.5 per cent are grades and scrubs.

A study of our records shows that 456 more pure-bred and 1,222 fewer grade and scrub stallions were licensed to stand for public service during the year 1914 than during the year 1910. This means an increase of 17.5 per cent in the number of pure-breds and a decrease of 32.4 per cent in the number of grades and scrubs licensed to stand for public service. Judging from past experience, the state, through the Live Stock Registry Board, has saved the horsemen of Kansas \$100,000 annually by eliminating the unscrupulous stallion peddler who formerly did a flourishing business selling as pure-breds to inexperienced purchasers at prices ranging from \$500 to \$4,000 grades and scrubs.



# American Breeder Camera At Illinois State Fair.



1—Crouch & Sons' champion Belgian stallion, Distingue. 2—Robinson's first prize two year old home-bred Percheron stallion, Marley Forest. 3—D. Augstin's first prize yearling Percheron stallion, Marley Forest. 4—Ben M. Green's jack, General Wolfe. 5—Warren T. McCray's champion Hereford bull, Imp. Farmer. 6—W. W. Rose & Sons' champion Polled Durham bull, Sultan's Creed. 7—Taylor & Jones' prize winning two year old Percheron stallion, Mazarin. 8—G. A. McCarty's first prize Belgian stallion, Bristol De Stalbrille. 9—E. R. Stoutmeyer's fourth prize yearling Percheron filly, Queen Quality. 10—C. D. & E. F. Caldwell's champion Angus bull, Kiahogia. 11—J. A. Kilgore's champion Shorthorn bull, Fair Acres. 12—Caldwell's champion Angus cow, Pride Petite. 13—Stubblefield's fourth prize yearling Percheron stallion, Harold. 14—Augstin's first prize home-bred aged Percheron mare, Coquette. 15—C. E. Dunham's third prize in yearling Percheron stallion class, Miner. 16—Adam Seltz's champion Ayrshire cow, Imp. Lady Mary Stewart 2nd. 17—L. M. Huff's champion Dutch Belted bull, Columbia King. 18—Allynhurst Farms' champion Brown Swiss cow, Arlene. 19—Trumans' first prize draft gelding, Woodrow Wilson. 20—H. Williams' champion jack, Rube. 21—Weir Bros' jack, Reynold's Orphan Boy. 22—R. E. Haeger's champion Holstein cow, Minerva. 23—Riverbank Farms' champion Jersey bull, Ocean Blue. 24—W. W. Rose's champion Polled Durham cow.

with fake and fraudulent pedigrees. These results, due to the operation and enforcement of the stallion license law, are certainly worth while.

Twenty states now have stallion license laws.—C. W. McCampbell, Secretary Kansas Live Stock Registry Board.

## CHIPPEWA INDIANS HOLD AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

Two thousand persons, 500 of whom

were whites, attended the big day of the Indian fair at Red Lake, Minn., which, according to Walter F. Dickens, superintendent of the agency, was not only a bewildering surprise to visitors, but probably was the first Indian fair ever held that was devoid of dances.

Exhibits of grain grown by the Indians included specimens of oats, barley, and wheat that would average twenty-five bushels to the acre, and yellow dent corn fully matured.

The stock display included regis-

tered Holstein and Shorthorn cattle.

There was also a fine display of vegetables and fruits, all of which were raised by the Indians. The exhibits included cantaloupes and sugar-sweet watermelons. There were also crab apples and displays of other apples and fruits.

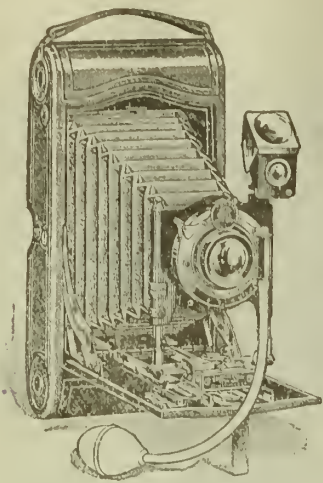
The women and girls had exhibits of bread, pies, cakes, jellies, preserves, pickles and other dainties. But probably the most artistic and beautiful display ever seen at a county

fair was found in the display of beaded work. The exhibit included, among other things, head dress, sacques, mocasins, dresses, belts, hat bands, banners, buckskin leggings, and jackets.

There was no disorder nor intoxication.—New York World.

The Minnesota fair has struck a great lead in advertising through moving pictures exhibited throughout the state. This advertising campaign was started last fall soon after the fair





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## Live Stock, Hay and Grain Market Review

Except horses suitable for cavalry mounts there is no important demand St. Louis and Kansas City dealers have about filled the first order from the British Government for 10,000 and are expecting a further order soon. It is the general belief that the British will continue buying horses as long as the war lasts. It is also reported that the Greek Government has placed an order for 10,000 horses, with an Oklahoma firm, and specifications for them are more strict than for horses going to the British. This general demand for horses is going to clear this country of a big lot of light horses that otherwise would not have been in much demand, owing to the general situation in the cotton states. The general specifications call for horses 14 1/2 to 15 3/4 hands high and for animals sound, 4 to 7 years old, and well built. In the rush to buy a strict age and quality line has not been maintained. One feature, however, in the demand is that many mares are being sold. While they are not choice in quality, they would bring a good mule colt or could be graded up by heavy drafters. Evidently this foreign buying will leave the country short in supplies of the medium classes.

The South is still unable to get itself in a position financially to buy the horses it really needs. General plans are materializing to care for this year's cotton crop, but unless some definite plan is determined on soon, the usual fall orders will be carried over until spring.

The East, the largest users of draft horses, is in as bad a shape nearly as the South, and orders from that source are practically suspended indefinitely. Farmers, however, are not offering to sell their heavy horses at prices quoted, so that receipts remain small. Conditions that will improve Southern demand will improve Eastern demand also.

There have been several feelers started by the British Government for American mules, to use in the South African campaign. These feelers, however, have resulted in no orders as yet, but it would not be a surprise to the trade to see general buying start at any time. The general situation in mules now is as dull as it has been for the past six weeks, and that arm of the trade is seriously in need of assistance. Feeders have purchased few thin mules for fattening this winter, and on present prospects are not liable to.

Country producers, however, realize that the conditions in both the horse and mule trade are only temporary, and as soon as financial stringency is relieved trade will improve.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

Horses—	
Drafters, 1700-pound extra quality.	\$200 @ 240
Drafters, good to choice.	165 @ 200
Drafters, fair to good.	140 @ 160
Chunks, good.	125 @ 155
Chunks, fair	90 @ 120

Southerners, good to choice.	100 @ 150
Southerners.	50 @ 100
Mules—	
13 1/2 to 14 1/2 hands.	\$ 80 @ 100
14 1/2 to 15 1/2 hands.	100 @ 125
15 1/2 to 16 hands.	120 @ 165
16 1/2 or better	170 @ 215

### Big Movement of Western Cattle.

The last two weeks in September developed a normal movement of range cattle from the West and Southwest. That supply, however, was large, compared with previous periods this year, as cattle have been held back, owing to good grass. From point of numbers Kansas and Texas offered the bulk of the supply, though Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado and the Northwest contributed freely. The general situation, save for a moderate price decline, has not changed. Demand is large, and the offerings have been cared for in such a shape that any tendency to decreasing supplies will be met by a quick rebound in prices. The money situation, which operated as a drawback to large country buying for a time, has improved and commission men in the past two weeks have been able to float considerable cattle paper. The preference of bankers in making loans seems to be for cattle intended for feed lots, and that encouragement has enabled feeders to buy 1,100 to 1,250-pound half fat steers with considerable freedom. The scarcity of thick fleshed steers still remains a problem with killers. Markets uncovered a \$11 and \$11.05 tops, and October is expected to duplicate that figure, maybe surpass it. Wintered Western and thick fleshed grassers are being used freely owing to the scarcity of fed heaves. Kansas fed steers sold up to \$10.90, Missouri steers \$11, Texas steers \$8.85, and Colorado steers \$9.50; all had been fed. Wintered Western steers are bringing \$8.40 to \$9.25, and grass fat steers \$6.25 to \$8.40, on the native side, and \$5.25 to \$7.25 on the quarantine side. These prices are considered 25 to 40 cents lower than two weeks ago.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers.	\$10.00 @ 11.00
Choice to good steers.	9.00 @ 9.95
Fair to good steers.	8.15 @ 9.00
Common to fair steers.	7.00 @ 8.10
Meal fed, choice	8.75 @ 9.50
Meal fed, common to fair.	8.25 @ 8.70
Quarantine steers, fed	7.75 @ 8.50
Quarantine steers, grass fat	5.25 @ 7.70

### Some Butcher Cattle Lower.

The only impression killers were able to make in prices for butcher cattle were the medium grades. They declined 25 to 35 cents, but "canners" and choice cows and heifers remain firm. The demand for canning material is large, and killers are put to the

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## New KEROSENE LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE

10 Days FREE—Send No Money

We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like oil lamp. Tests at 14 leading Universities show that it

**Burns 50 Hours on One Gallon** common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

**\$1,000.00 Reward**

will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? **GET ONE FREE.** We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free.

**MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 390 Aladdin Building, Chicago, Ill.**  
Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Kerosene Mantle Lamps in the World

### We Want Men With Rigs or Autos to Deliver

the ALADDIN on our easy plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 61 lamps the first seven days." Another says: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 31 calls." Thousands who are coming money endorse the Aladdin just as strongly.

**No Money Required** We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in an unoccupied territory.



**TWICE THE LIGHT  
ON HALF THE OIL**



necessity of buying by recent foreign orders. Scarcity figures as the principal factor in the active demand for fed cows and heifers. Yearling steers sold up to \$10.50, heifers \$9.75, veal calves \$10.50. Most of the "canner" cows are bringing \$4.25 to \$4.65, and bulls \$4.75 to \$5.75. Hide values are a big factor in determining prices of butcher cattle.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice.....	\$6.75@ 7.50
Good to choice.....	6.00@ 6.75
Fair to good.....	5.50@ 6.00
Common to fair.....	4.85@ 5.45
Canners.....	4.25@ 4.85
Heifers—	
Choice.....	\$9.00@ 9.75
Good to choice.....	8.25@ 9.00
Fair to good.....	7.25@ 8.15
Common.....	6.00@ 7.25
Veal calves.....	7.00@ 10.50
Bulls.....	4.50@ 7.00

### Feeder Movement Increases.

September showed nearly a normal movement of stockers and feeders to the country. Temporary checks that operated against general buying was tight money and scarcity of feed in some localities. However, both these conditions were improved and purchases in the last week of the month were the largest of the season. Prices have declined on the common to fair kinds, but continue firm for those of choice quality.

The following quotations are for the various grades of stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders.....	\$ 8.00@ 8.75
Good to choice feeders.....	7.35@ 8.00
Fair to good feeders.....	6.50@ 7.30
Plain to fair feeders.....	6.00@ 6.50
Selected stockers.....	7.75@ 8.25
Good to choice stockers.....	7.25@ 7.75
Plain to fair stockers.....	6.00@ 7.20
Stock calves.....	7.00@ 8.50
Stock cows.....	5.25@ 6.25
Stock heifers.....	5.75@ 7.50
Milch cows.....	60.00@ 110.00

### Big Decline in Hog Prices.

Hog prices dropped 65 to 75 in the past two weeks and are \$1.10 to \$1.15 lower than closing quotations in August. This loss is the result of a general bear campaign, which packers have directed. Their object is to lower prices as far as possible before the winter packing season begins. To force this decline in prices packers sacrificed both numbers and quality, as a strong order trade prevailed the entire month. Shippers in the past two weeks culled out the supply at all markets at 30 to 50 cents above packers' bid, and this left the common hogs for packers. Receipts have been light, and on the basis of the supply the market should go no lower, but if packers persist in depressing prices it will be because they store no product. Further decline will place prices where general demand will increase.

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.....	\$7.90@ 8.25
Medium, 200@250 lbs.....	8.00@ 8.30
Mixed, 190@215 lbs.....	8.10@ 8.30
Light weight.....	7.50@ 8.20
Light lights.....	5.50@ 7.45
Stags.....	4.50@ 8.00
Boars.....	4.50@ 6.25
Bulk of sales.....	7.75@ 8.15

The range in prices of hogs in Kan-  
(Continued on page 10.)



**MINERAL HEAVE REMEDY**  
In use over 50 years  
**CURES HEAVES**  
Booklet free

\$3 Package CURES any case or money refunded. \$1 Package CURES ordinary cases. Mineral Heave Remedy Co., 428 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.



**SELDOM SEE**  
a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat

**ABSORBINE**  
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean it off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book \$ K free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Verrucae, Old Sores, Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 363 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

## Profitable Live Stock Breeding

In order to make the most profit from the least expense every female kept for breeding purposes should produce regularly. It is amusing to hear a lot of men talking about shy breeding females and discussing the probable causes. Those who wish to be posted on such subjects should be in attendance at the next term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. This will be the last opportunity to attend the cattle and hog breeding school for the low tuition fee of \$25. The next term in cattle and hog breeding will not be held for a year. After August 1st next, the tuition fee will be advanced to \$50. This offers an opportunity for farmers and breeders to attend both terms of cattle and hogs with one railway fare.

A very large attendance should be on hand for this next term. There are those who believe it will be impossible for them to get away from home for two weeks. Asking oneself a question should solve that problem: can any breeder afford to stay away from the school and do without this information, which he can use for years? Can he not spare the time better now than later during some very busy season? Can he afford to keep or breed meanwhile a lot of females which are not producing? Can he afford to serve a diseased female which will carry that infection to his own stock or other stock, causing great damage, and loss of time and money? There is just one way for people to attend the breeding school and that is to make arrangements to be on hand at the next term. Sickness should be the only thing to prevent any breeder from being on hand if he cares to come. Those who do not come between now and the first of next August will pay double the price. Every breeder will overlook something who fails to be on hand.

An army of men have attended the school and all have been satisfied. The work of the school has won national recognition. Those not familiar with it should read the advertisement in this issue and send for further particulars. Here are some of the letters from a few more of our many successful graduates:

Sept. 21, 1914—I cannot praise the

Graham Scientific Breeding School or their instructors enough. I think any man handling stock cannot spend a week to better advantage.—Ed Darnell, Rochester, Minn.

Sept. 21, 1914.—I attended the school one term and felt it my duty to drop you a few lines to encourage the work along the line of advance breeding and for the betterment of the live stock industry. I think it will pay any man, old or young, who is interested in live stock breeding, to attend, and as to the moral standing, it is the very best.—G. O. Fleming, Jewett, Ohio.

Sept. 18, 1914.—The Graham Scientific Breeding School to me was a step from darkness into light along the line of breeding, and I think there are many people who need a term at the school to learn what it means and is to have a good, clean character, which I think doubles the value of the school many times. I thank you many times for the good the school has done me.—G. S. Vollmer, Edon, Ohio.

Sept. 18, 1914.—The Graham Scientific Breeding School is a necessity to any breeder and a benefit to any man whatever business he is engaged in. Your course is just the thing for live stock auctioneers and I expect to be with you at least twice a year.—Louis A. Wilson, Logan, Iowa.

Sept. 21, 1914.—I think the Graham Scientific Breeding School is fine. I expected it to be good but it was far better than I expected it could be. I want to attend the last term this season. We are getting ready for our fair and colt show the 24th to 26th.—J. H. Griswold, Agra, Okla.

Sept. 19, 1914.—I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School December, 1913, and March, 1914. I learned more at either term than I could have learned at home in a life time. I expect to go every year; if it

wasn't so far would attend every term. No man in the stock business  
(Continued on page 12.)

**Warranted to Give Satisfaction.**

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam




**Has Imitators But No Competitors.**  
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for  
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.  
As a Human Remedy, for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

## Don't Have a Blind One

# "VISIO"

**A Remedy for Moon Blindness**  
(Ophthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis  
Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.  
"VISIO" will convince any horse owner that it is the best remedy for defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been affected. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our money back GUARANTEE. \$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.  
VISIO Remedy Ass'n, 245 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.





## FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER REMEDY

Guaranteed to Cure and Prevent Colts and Horses in same stable with sick ones from having Distemper, Influenza, Epizootic, Pink eye, Shipping Fever, Catarrhal Fever, Coughs, Colds and all Diseases of the Horse affecting the nose and throat. A powerful germicide given internally alone will do the work, and that is found in FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER CURE.  
Made and sold by A. W. FRAVEL, Ph. G.V.S. Centralia, Mo.

# I'LL STOP YOUR LOSSES FROM WORMS!



**Read These Letters**

"I was surprised at the rapid improvement my fattening hogs showed during the sixty days I had been feeding 'Sal-Vet'. None of those I butchered showed any signs of worms. Have fed different remedies to expel worms, but 'Sal-Vet' beats them all."—T. A. Jackson, Wharton, Iowa.

"I never invested money in anything from which I derived as much benefit as I did from 'Sal-Vet'. My horses were in bad shape before I began feeding it and after using 'Sal-Vet' a short time, they rapidly picked up and now are in better shape than ever before. I also used 'Sal-Vet' on a bunch of seventeen hogs and never had better hogs than these. They average 210 lbs. a piece, and are less than five months old."—H. W. Ury, Evansport, Ohio.

"I have used 'Sal-Vet' for two years, within which time I have not lost a single hog. I consider it a sure preventive of cholera. I have fattened 74 head of May pigs that we sold December 10th, which averaged 207 lbs. each. They took 'Sal-Vet' every day and never stopped growing."—F. R. Dairymple, Carthage, Indiana.

"The hog cholera is all around us in this neighborhood, but so far there is not a single case among the hogs belonging to the men who are feeding 'Sal-Vet'."—Thomas Cannedy, Roodhouse, Illinois.

"Keep on making 'Sal-Vet'; I had lost 40 head of hogs up to the time I began feeding it. After giving 'Sal-Vet' to those I had left, it was not long before they were on the road to market. I enclose a check for another 200-lb. barrel."—B. De Voer, Rt. No. 3, Corsica, S. D.

**PRICES** 10 lbs., \$2.25; 20 lbs., \$3; 30 lbs., \$3.75; 50 lbs., \$5.21.12. Special discount for large quantities. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. on 60-day trial offer. Never sold in bulk; only in trade-marked SAL-VET packages.

**SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.**  
**THE S. R. FEIL COMPANY,**  
Dept. AB10-5-14 CLEVELAND, O.  
Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, agree to report results promptly in 60 days and at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name.....  
P. O.....  
Shipping Sta.....  
Number of Sheep..... Hogs.....  
Cattle..... Horses.....

## I'll Rid Your Stock of Worms!

### I'll Prove It BEFORE You Pay—I'll Prove It or NO Pay

Worms are the cause of 90% of live stock diseases and losses. They rob farmers of millions of dollars yearly. Let me drive out these deadly pests that steal your profits. Let me make every worm-sick animal on your place worm-free, and put them in a thrifty, healthy, vigorous condition. I'll make them look better and bring you greater profit. I'll prove all this before you pay—if you will just send me the coupon on the right.

**The Great WORM Destroyer**  
**SALOVET**  
**The Great LIVE STOCK Conditioner**

Insure death to all stomach and free intestinal worms. It is safe, cheap and easy to feed. You can let your stock run to it freely. They doctor themselves. For worms in horses and as a conditioner, SAL-VET has no equal.

### Here's My 60 Day Before-You-Pay Offer

Just send me the coupon—tell me how many head of stock you have and I'll send you enough SAL-VET to last them 60 days. You simply pay the freight charge when it arrives, and when the 60 days are up, report results promptly. If SAL-VET does not do what I claim—I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a cent.

**Don't send any money—Just the coupon at the right.**  
**SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres., THE S. R. FEIL CO., Dept. AB Cleveland, Ohio**

S. R. FEIL, Registered Pharmacist and Graduate of the National Institute of Pharmacy.



# The Ten Money Winners in the Missouri State Fair \$2,500



Jas. Houchin's Astral King (first prize) two top rows, Numbers 1 to 4 and 25 to 28 inclusive. Loula Long's Kentucky's Best (second prize), Numbers 5 to 8 inclusive. Paul Brown's Johnny Jones (third prize), Numbers 9 to 13 inclusive. Ball Bros. Sadie Macy (4th prize) Numbers 14 to 16 inclusive. Miss Long's Maurine Fisher (5th prize), 17 to 20 inclusive. E. D. Moore's Miss Cliff (6th prize), Numbers 21 to 24 inclusive. E. D. Moore's Majestic McDonald



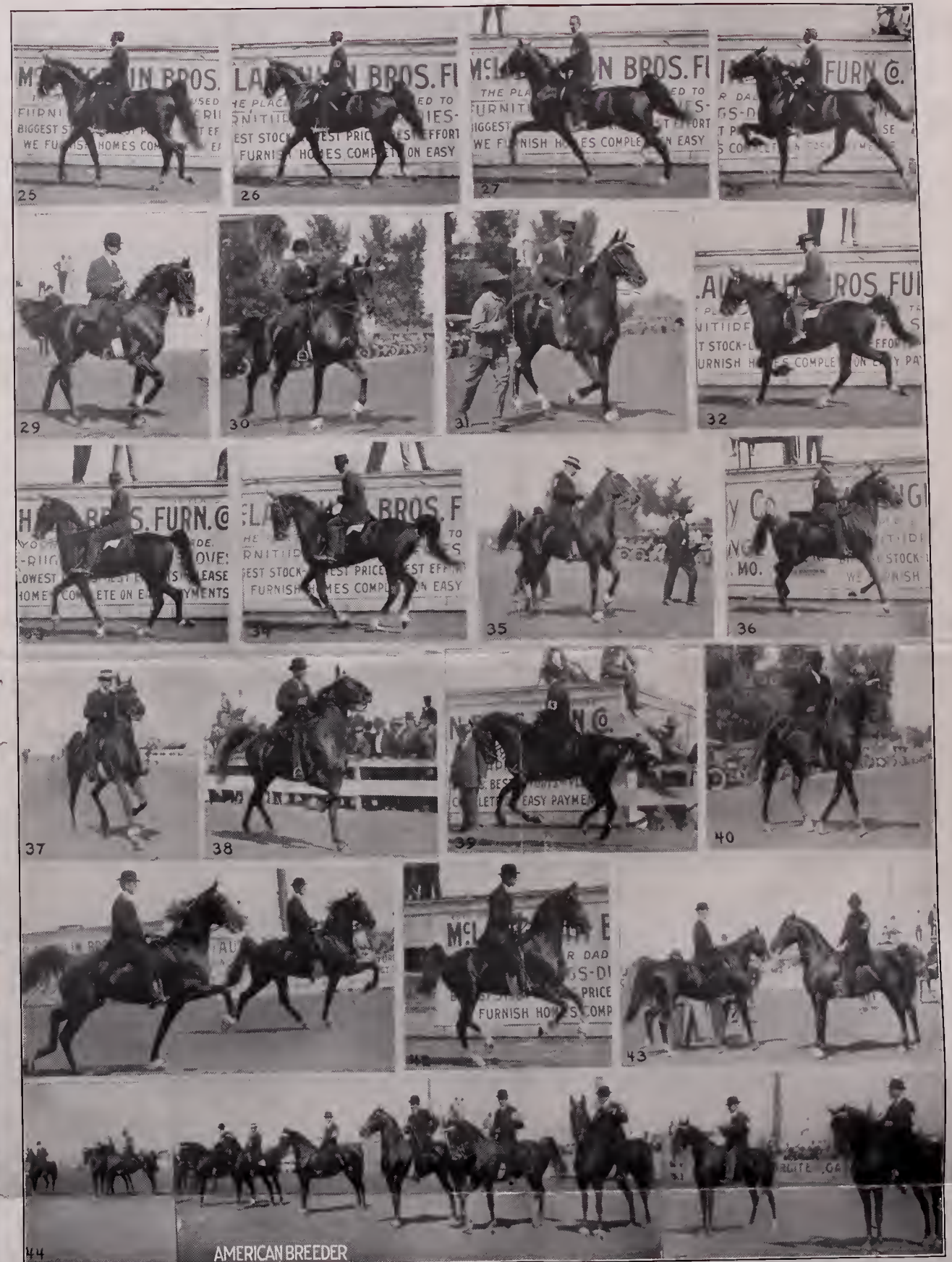
# American Breeder Camera.



prize), Numbers 29 and 30. Hook & Woods' Wilson's King (8th prize), Numbers 31 to 34 inclusive. Hook & Woods' Cigarette (9th prize), Numbers 35 inclusive. Tom Bass' Cason McDonald (10th prize) Numbers 38 to 40 inclusive. Number 41, Kentucky's Best and Astral King. Number 43, Johnny Jones. per 43, Astral King and Kentucky's Best. Number 44, the line up.



The Ten Money Winners in the Missouri State Fair \$2,500 Saddle Horse Stake, as Caught by the American Breeder Camera.



Jas. Houchin's Astral King (first prize) two top rows, Numbers 1 to 4 and 25 to 28 inclusive. Loula Long's Kentucky's Best (second prize). Numbers 5 to 8 inclusive. Paul Brown's Johnny Jones (third prize). Numbers 9 to 13 inclusive. Ball Bros. Sadie Macy (4th prize) Numbers 14 to 16 inclusive. Miss Long's Maurine Fisher (5th prize). 17 to 20 inclusive. E. D. Moore's Miss Chiff (6th prize). Numbers 21 to 24 inclusive. E. D. Moore's Majestic McDonald (7th prize). Numbers 29 and 30. Hook & Woods' Wilson's King (8th prize). Numbers 31 to 34 inclusive. Hook & Woods' Cigarette (9th prize). Numbers 35 to 37 inclusive. Tom Bass' Cason McDonald (10th prize) Numbers 38 to 40 inclusive. Number 41, Maurine Fisher and Astral King. Number 42, Johnny Jones. Number 43, Astral King and Kentucky's Best. Number 44, the line up.

Photographs by Frank B. Graham, Editor.



## Horse Stake, as Caught by the American Breeder Camera.



AMERICAN BREEDER

(7th prize), Numbers 29 and 30. Hook & Woods' Wilson's King (8th prize), Numbers 31 to 34 inclusive. Hook & Woods' Cigarette (9th prize), Numbers 35 to 37 inclusive. Tom Bass' Cason McDonald (10th prize) Numbers 38 to 40 inclusive. Number 41, Kentucky's Best and Astral King. Number 43, Johnny Jones. Number 43, Astral King and Kentucky's Best. Number 44, the line up.



## Johnson County, Kas Stock Farm

for sale. 80 acres; 40 acres corn, 10 acres alfalfa, balance wheat stubble, orchard, etc.; 7-room house; 3 barns, 48x50, 32x36 and 20x65, including shed. Machine shed and double poultry house; 2 good wells and 1 good cistern; 18 miles from Kansas City. Price, \$10,000. E. W. BRECKENRIDGE, Olathe, Kas.

## FOR SALE OR TRADE

Good Eastern Kansas farm, part bottom and part upland; some timothy and clover meadow; eight acres of alfalfa. Good house and barn; close to town and school. Will trade for registered stallions, mares or jacks.

BOX 16 - - - - Paola, Kansas

### 160-ACRE FARM FOR SALE.

Creek bottom land; improved; 40 acres in alfalfa; fenced hog tight; black sandy soil; good water; good buildings. Priced for quick sale at \$10,000; will carry \$3,500 at five per cent.

H. H. BURNS,

Argonia, Sumner County, Kansas.

## Wood and Water

The farmers of our great prairies will appreciate the value of a country with plenty of wood and water, along with good farm land. You can get all that on the KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Ask for particulars.

WM. NICHOLSON,

Immigration Agent,

Room 671, K. C. S. Bldg.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

**Wanted**—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

### LIVE STOCK, HAY AND GRAIN MARKET REVIEW.

(Continued from page 7.)

sas City in the past two weeks:

	Preceding Week	
Monday. . . . .	\$8.10@8.60	\$8.40@9.00
Tuesday. . . . .	8.00@8.60	8.30@8.90
Wednesday. . . . .	7.90@8.50	8.25@8.70
Thursday. . . . .	7.75@8.37½	8.15@8.55
Friday. . . . .	7.75@8.35	8.10@8.50
Saturday. . . . .	7.65@8.30	8.00@8.35

### September Live Stock Receipts.

In September receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep were short of those in the same month of 1913. The decrease in cattle was 164,000, in hogs 305,000 and in sheep 318,000. In the nine months the shortage in cattle was 775,000, hogs 1,560,000, and sheep increased about 56,000.

### Grain Prices Lower.

Liberal receipts of wheat, without enough export demand to keep the stocks at principal markets from showing a material increase, have resulted in lower prices. Cane is feeling the effects of the nearness of the new crop. Prices are lower. Oats and other feed products are down also.

Wheat—		
No. 2 hard. . . . .	\$0.98@1.00	
No. 3 hard. . . . .	.95@.98½	
No. 2 red. . . . .	.98@.99	
No. 3 red. . . . .	.96@.97½	
Corn—		
No. 2 white. . . . .	.73@.74	
No. 3 white. . . . .	.71@.72	
No. 2 mixed. . . . .	.70@.72	
No. 3 mixed. . . . .	.68@.70	
Oats—		
No. 2 white. . . . .	.44@.45	
No. 2 mixed. . . . .	.40@.41	
Rye. . . . .	.81@.82	
Chop. . . . .	1.38	
Bran. . . . .	.86	
Barley. . . . .	.50@.51½	
Shorts. . . . .	.98@1.08	

### Hay Prices Lowered.

Owing to recent rains which have increased forage crops prices for hay have declined 50 cents to \$2 a ton. The market is weak at the decline.

Quotations are as follows: Alfalfa, choice, \$13.50@14; No. 1, \$12.50@13; standard, \$11@12; No. 2, \$9@10.50; No. 3, \$7.50@8.50; prairie choice, \$13@13.50; No. 1, \$10@12.50; No. 2, \$7.50@9.50; No. 3, \$4.50@7; timothy, choice, \$15; No. 1, \$13.50@14.50; No. 2, \$10@13; No. 3, \$6@9.50; clover mixed, choice, \$14; No. 1, \$12@13; clover, choice, \$12@12.50; No. 1, \$10.50@11.50; straw, \$5.50@6; packing hay, \$5.

## Questions and Answers Department

**1277—FIXING SEX**—Have owned a stallion for three years and during that time three-fourths of his colts have been horse colts; another stallion in this neighborhood has gotten nearly three-fourths mare colts. Would like to know whether it is in the stallion or just happened so.—Iowa Subscriber.

**REPLY**—An animal that is descended from a line largely of one sex is more inclined to transmit that feature than one coming from families of equal sex division. It must also be remembered that certain crosses tend to fix sex also.

**1278—WORMS**—Please give me a remedy for worms in colts and horses. Saw one in your paper some time ago, but have lost the paper.—Iowa Subscriber.

**REPLY**—A teaspoonful of sulphate of iron may be given in the feed twice a day as a remedy to destroy worms in horses, which may be continued for a week if necessary. Laxative food should be given in the meantime, as the iron is more or less constipating.

**1279—INJURY TO SPINE**—My father has a mare he has been trying to get in foal for seven years—trying every year. She is 9 years old and has always been in good health. Just shortly before I arrived home they had bred her and since that time she has been sort of paralyzed all over; she almost falls down at times; she cannot walk in a straight line. I thought it was her spine. She works all the time; eats good and feels good. Could this mare be in foal to cause this trouble? This mare's mother was a fine breeder and easy to get in foal. Please advise me what to do.—Arizona Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is quite likely that the mare has in some manner been injured in the spine and no doubt will require the services of a veterinarian to locate the seat of injury. Treatment will be unsatisfactory until a more specific diagnosis has been made.

**1280—RING BONES**—I have a 2-year-old jack that I fed corn to last summer and let him run on alfalfa pasture. He got sores on his hind legs above the hocks and seemed to have the scratches above the hocks. Took the grain from him and he got about well. I thought I had to give him some grain so gave him chop and wheat bran once daily and he is worse now and seems to have ring bones coming on his legs. They look full above the hocks, and I can feel and see from the raised hair what looks to me like a ring bone. Am not feeding him any grain now. On the worst leg the hoof feels soft for some distance below the hair line. In the summer the hoofs split badly and the fronts broke off, and to look at his legs from the rear he looks to be a little stocky and larger around the hocks. When he walks his right leg pops and slips above the hoof. I can hear it and see him give over in this joint. Please advise me what to do for him.—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—If your jack is positively affected with ring bones and other serious defects, you should not think of using him for a breeder. It is by breeding to such animals that the serious diseases are chiefly propagated.

**1281—WARTS**—Please tell me how to remove warts on horses.—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Where the wart projects above the surface so as to permit, a strong string may be tied tightly around its base, when in a few days it will drop off. In the event the warts are large they should be removed by a competent and experienced surgeon.

### 1282—STOCKINESS IN HORSES—

Please tell me what to do for stockiness in horses.—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We presume you refer to stocking of the limbs. When necessary to confine horses they should be kept on clean dirt floors, which should be well bedded. If possible an animal that stocks badly should have access to pasture, so as to move about and take exercise, which tends to prevent filling of the limbs.

**1283—PARROT MOUTH**—Please explain what a parrot mouth is and if it is an unsoundness, and if a horse should be disqualified in a show ring for the above stated reason and for being stocky and having warts.—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Parrot mouth is a condition wherein the upper jaw projects anterior to the lower jaw, the incisor teeth not contacting. A horse with a parrot mouth is not a normal horse, therefore should be classed as unsound. Of course, the degree of parrot mouth should be taken into consideration as some animals are only slightly so. On account of the teeth not contacting, such teeth will in the course of time become sufficiently long so as to interfere with the act of eating. So far as warts are concerned they can usually be removed and the horse then be practically sound.

**1284—ATROPHY**—My neighbor has a fine mare that I bred for him this season. About three months ago the flesh shrank away on her hip, just inside of hip bone. She has never been lame. What is the trouble? Can I do anything to fill it out again?—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is possible that certain nerves that supply these muscles have in some way been injured, which sometimes occurs during the act of foaling. If the mare is not lame, the muscles will fill out in the course of time if the animal is put to light work.

**1285—USE OF SULPHUR**—Does sulphur have anything to do with breeding a mare? I bred a mare for a man this season and did no good until he quit feeding oats that he had put sulphur on when he stacked them to keep mice out of them.—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Our attention has not heretofore been called to the effect sulphur may have in preventing conception, but must be remembered that no mare is in the best condition for breeding if her system is loaded with any drugs.

**1286—SUSPECTED RIDGLING**—I own a valuable stud colt, 16 months old, that I desire to let run for breeding purposes. One testicle has been down for several months, but I cannot even feel the other one. When it was a suckling colt it had two down and they seemed to be normal. Is there anything to be done to bring the other one down?—Arkansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is too early to condemn your colt, but the chances are not in his favor towards the descent of the other testicle. Nothing will aid in the matter excepting time, which should be given in a valuable animal up until he is three years old.

**1287—REGISTRATION**—If a man breeds a registered saddle horse to a thoroughbred running mare, can he have colt or filly registered in the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association?—Arkansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We suggest that you make your inquiry direct to Roger R. Lillard, Secretary of the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association, Lawrenceburg, Ky.

## Missouri State Fair Winners; See Opposite Page.

1—Swofford & Son's champion mule (4 years old). 2—Snyder Bros. first prize 3-year-old mule. 3—M. G. Holloway's first prize 2-year-old mule. 4—C. S. Miles' first prize yearling mule. 5—G. V. Elliott's first prize suckling mule. 6—Clark's Champion Galloway cow, Daisy Dimple. 7—Monsees & Sons' champion jack, Limestone Big Boy. 8—Monsees & Sons' champion jennet, Belle of the Grand Champions. 9—C. J. Irvines' second prize yearling mule. 10—Lew Jones' Belgian champion mare. 11—McCray's Junior Champion Hereford bull, Superior Fairfax. 12—Saunders' junior champion Shorthorn heifer, Gypsy Cumberland 3rd. 13—Saunders' champion grade Shorthorn steer, Kansas Lad. 14—Missouri Agricultural College's first prize Shorthorn steer calf, Doctor. 15—Harding's champion Shorthorn cow, Lancaster Duchess 7th. 16—McCray's champion Hereford cow, Joan Fairfax. 17—Caldwell's champion Angus cow, Erite. 18—Harris & Sons' grand champion Hereford bull, Repeater 7th. 19—Missouri Agricultural College's champion Galloway steer, Wildwood. 20—Bradley Bros. prize jack colt. 21—First prize Shetland pony team. 22—Duroc Jersey champion sow. 23—Berkshire sow. 24—English Yorkshire boar. 25—Large type Poland China boar.

## Amazing Prices on STEEL Shingles

A lifetime bargain on Edwards Steel Shingles to a limited number—a sensational opportunity to those who write at once. You can buy the patented genuine Edwards Reo Steel Shingles—that won't rot, rust, crack, burn or leak—for the same price as good wood shingles.

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Wood Shingles are no longer popular since Edwards Interlocking Steel Shingles have proven to be the best. In all kinds of tests, over 135,000 successful farmers now use Edwards Steel Shingles.

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Come in big clusters ready to put on. A few nails, hammer and a little time—10 times faster and 10 times easier than putting on wood shingles, one at a time. Edwards Shingles are rust and leak proof.

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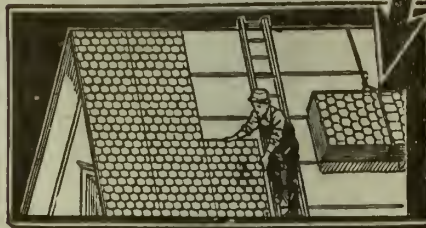
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The Edwards Manufacturing Company  
1026-1076 Lock Street, Cincinnati, Ohio



## You Can't Beat Galloway Prices Anywhere

You can't get Galloway quality at anywhere near my price. I get one small manufacturing profit, the rest of your dollar buys what you need. The other way your dollar pays the profit of the manufacturer, the jobber and the dealer. You have tried the old way. Now try my way and see what you save.



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Published twice a month.  
At Kansas City, Mo.  
Editor, Frank B. Graham, Kansas City, Mo.  
Managing Editor, Frank B. Graham, Kansas City, Mo.  
Business Manager, Frank B. Graham, Kansas City, Mo.  
Publisher, Graham Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Owners (if a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock):

Frank B. Graham, Kansas City, Mo.  
W. K. Shaw, Garnett, Kas.  
W. S. Smith, Stockton, Ill.  
Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities:  
National Bank of Commerce, Garnett, Kas.  
(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager or owner)  
(Signed) FRANK B. GRAHAM.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d day of September, 1914.  
(Seal) GEO. H. HOUGH,  
Notary Public.  
My commission expires September, 1917.

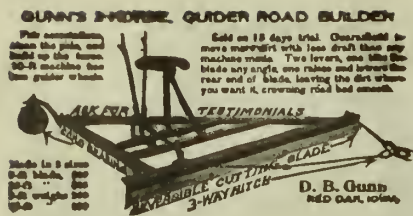


# American Breeder Camera at The Missouri State Fair, Sedalia



SEE PAGE 10 FOR OWNERS, CLASSIFICATIONS AND WINNINGS OF THE ANIMALS SHOWN ABOVE.





## COLLIES

Pups two months old, sired by my imported dog, and registered bitches; extra individuals with the best of breeding and plenty of grit, and make the best of workers with little training. Priced to sell quick.

EMPORIA KENNELS,  
M. H. RICHARDS, EMPORIA, KAS.

### QUILT PATTERNS.

Every quilter should have our book of 450 designs, containing the prettiest, queerest, scarcest, most grotesque patterns, from old log cabin to stars and puzzle designs; also crazy stitches and Cat. All post-paid, for 12c, or club of 3 sets for 30c.

LADIES' ART CO.,  
Block 196, St. Louis, Mo.

### DRAFT HORSES.

#### FOR SALE OR TRADE

Two large, handsome, registered Percheron stallions, three and five years old, for sale or will trade one for registered Belgian stallion.

Also 16 hand registered Mammoth jack, 6 years old; second prize jack in the American Breeder Jack Show of last summer. Will sell to some one wanting an extra good one.

H. H. BURNS,  
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## Drouth Prices

On registered and high grade Percheron stallions, mares and colts. For particulars, address,

C. G. WELSZ,  
Palmyra, Mo. Rte. 4

## 40 HEAD OF PERCHERON

#### Stallions and Mares

Now on hand at Woodlawn Stock Farm. Prices right. Write us.

SPOHR & SPOHR,  
Latham, Butler County, Kansas.

### TWO IMPORTED REGISTERED MARES.

For sale. Scaling over two tons. One black; 7 years; an International prize winner; other gray; 13 years; a Springfield championship winner. Both sound, clean, unblemished; good breeders and workers of outstanding class as their show records evidence, and again in foal to Jupiter 11. \$1,200 for pair.

W. T. WILKINSON,  
Eureka, St. Louis County, Mo.

## ROYAL BELGIAN STALLIONS

I have a few imported stallions for sale, 2 to 4 years old; well acclimated. No better horses for this country. Hardy and vigorous. Have won many blue ribbons with them. Prices right. Such horses will not be imported for the next six years. Buy them now before they are out of reach.

LEON VAN MELDERT,  
Cedar Bayou, Harris County, Texas.

## Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Mares

from suckers up to six years old, including my herd stallion Adore, first premium and champion Belgian stallion at American Royal in 1912. All priced very cheap; good terms on bankable paper.

J. M. NOLAN Paola, Kas.

## Special Price

On 11 Percheron mares, from yearlings to aged mares; two young studs. All recorded in Percheron Society of America. Will sell one or all. Special price on the bunch. If you want a bunch of mares, get busy.

T. J. WYLAND, Kirkman, Iowa.

### BELGIAN, SHIRE AND PERCHERON STALLIONS

and mares, also Standard bred stallions and mares, \$200 and up. E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Ia. (Mention this paper). 23 miles S. W. of Charlton, Ia., 82 miles south of Des Moines, Ia., at Leroy.

### Registered Shires

For sale. A few good stallions and mares, different ages, colors and weights.

JOHN R. LOVE, R. R. 6, Albia, Iowa.



# 440 ACRE STOCK FARM and 62 BREEDING ANIMALS



Stallions, Mares, Jacks and Jennets

ALL AT AUCTION

LITCHFIELD, NEBRASKA, OCTOBER 28

9 Stallions: 5 Percherons, 3 Shires, 1 Belgian--1 to 7 years

17 Mares: 8 Percherons, 5 Shires, 4 Belgians--1 to 10 years

14 Jacks; all black and all registered--1 to 5 years old

21 Jennets; all but 3 registered--1 to 9 years old

Come the day before and get a good look at the farm

Terms on farm: \$1,000 cash; \$7,500 carried on the place; balance to be paid March 1, 1915.

Write at once for catalog; terms of sale, etc., and mention the American Breeder when writing



## HENRY BECK

Litchfield, Nebraska



### CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

ALSO SHORTHORN CATTLE.

W. A. DeMerritt

Route 2.

Plainfield, Ill.

### PROFITABLE LIVE STOCK BREEDING.

(Continued from page 7.)

I can afford to miss this school. I surely appreciate the school advocating a higher standard of living. The school takes great pains and interest in teaching the students; everything is uplifting and educational. They will make you feel at home when you go there.—John Wilson, Wayside, Ill.

Sept. 12, 1914.—I attended the August term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School and have surely been benefited many times over the cost and expenses. One cannot praise this school too much as it is everything it claims to be. If breeders could know how much damage they do to mare owners and themselves every year by not being able to diagnose diseased mares, they would either attend your school or quit the business.—Arthur J. Delanne, Napoleonville, La.

Sept. 17, 1914.—I think the Graham Scientific Breeding School is the greatest help to breeders that is known. I try to get the breeders to go to it, and the mare owners, too; it would benefit any man and pay him if he had only one mare.—L. P. Kessler, Iowa City, Iowa.

## Maplewood Percherons

A choice lot of stallions and mares developed under practical farm conditions, with strong, rugged frames and constitution. Buy them now direct from the pastures at low prices.

C. G. ANDERSON Hector, Minn.

### Percherons and Belgians

For sale—Three registered Percherons, one three-year old Belgian stallion—one of the big draft kind.

Imported Belgian mare; seven years old; with five months old filly by her side, and in foal again. These horses have size and quality and are sound.

L. P. YOCUM, Clarenc, Iowa.



## Oak Lawn Stock Farm

Breeds and imports champion draft stallions and mares; Percheron, Belgian and Shire. All stock for sale at reasonable prices. Come and see them before you buy.

GEORGE EGGERT, Newton, Iowa.

## A BRAND NEW IMPORTATION!

I was in France and Belgium all through May, making early, careful selections from the best stallions and mares to be found. These are now at my barns and ready for sale, along with some desirable American bred animals. It is a good time to buy.

LONZO McCLAIN & SONS, LIMA, OHIO

Sept. 18, 1914:—I think the school is O. K.; much better than I expected. I am satisfied and aim to go again. I think every horse or jack man ought to attend the school.—C. C. Angle, Advance, Mo.

Sept. 16, 1914:—I think the Graham Scientific Breeding School is one of the finest and best. If only more people would realize the value of breed-

## WANTED

Draft mares, fillies or mules in exchange for auto, Mitchell touring car; five passenger; fully equipped.

Will pay cash for two Clydesdale weanlings, pure bred or high grades. State what you have in first letter.

BIG MIAMI STOCK FARM,  
North Bend, Ohio.

### FOR SALE AT HALF THEIR VALUE.

One 2,200-pound blue roan Belgian stallion 6 years old; one of the biggest draft horses in Iowa. One black Percheron; 4 years old; 1,900 pounds. One chestnut sorrel Belgian; 7 years; 1,800 pounds. One very dark bay Clydesdale; 1,700 pounds. One big black jack 15½ hands; big bone and a fine looker; sure and well broke to mares. This stuff will be sold cheap as I am making a change in my business.

This is not old trading stuff. We can prove their value here at home where they have been successfully used and never overdone.

We breed the big, smooth Poland China hogs and ship them on approval east or west; no money until you see them. Will refer you to any bank in our city.

M. P. LYDON,  
Cresco, Howard County, Iowa, R. F. D. No. 1.

## For Sale or Trade

Percheron stallion; registered; black; 8 years old; large bone; good disposition and an excellent breeder for Percheron mares, young mules or Shorthorn cows.

WALTER ALLEN, Dunlap, Ill.

### IMPORTED and HOME BRED STALLIONS

for sale. Can show buyers more registered stallions and mares than any firm in America owns. Come and see my horses and mares and visit the best and liveliest horse country in the West. Reference any bank in Creston, Iowa.

A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Iowa.

### PERCHERON STALLIONS.

I have for sale two black-grey Percheron stallions, registered in the Percheron Society of America; they are two year olds, weighing over 1,800 pounds each; will mature to better than ton horses; heavy boned and right every way. They are priced to sell. If you want the best at the right price, write me. M. E. LYONS, R. F. D. 4, Delaware, Ohio.



# American Breeder Camera at The Oklahoma State Fair



1—Marion Wolf's second prize (Oklahoma class) Percheron mare, Letha. 2—J. H. Jackson's first prize (Oklahoma class) aged Percheron stallion, Core. 3—Thrale Bros.' first prize three-year-old mule. 4—Lee Bros.' first prize two-year-old Percheron mare, Monette. 5—J. H. Smith's first prize two-year-old jack. 6—J. H. Jackson's first prize (Oklahoma class) Percheron stallion colt, Johnny. 7—J. H. Smith's first prize three-year-old jack, Big Ben. 8—W. E. Smith's first prize aged jack, Highball. 9—J. C. Jones' grand champion Jersey cow, Gold Mejoran. 10—T. E. Smith's junior champion Hereford bull, Beaut Modesta 2nd. 11—Eastview Farms' grand champion Jersey bull, Noble's Oxford. 12—Lee R. Patterson's champion Shorthorn cow, Young Butterfly. 13—L. A. Hampton & Son's first prize filly Percheron colt, Cozel. 14—Lookabaugh's undefeated Shorthorn heifer, Lord's Violet. 15—N. D. Pike's first prize (Oklahoma class) two-year-old Hereford cow, Margaret. 16—J. B. Coin's grand champion Guernsey bull, Harcourt I Am. 17—Do elephants run wild in Oklahoma? 18—At least they are civilized enough to bathe. 19—For "them as likes it." 20—Sadly retrospective: he has seen Lookabaugh's Shorthorns. 21—Actors "In one of the vaudeville acts; a troupe of trained "Arabians."



## Paramount Stock Farm

Breeds and Imports

### Percherons, Belgians and Shires

Home of the Iowa and International Grand Champion FARCEUR 7332 (72924), the greatest Belgian stallion in the world today. He is proving an excellent stock horse. Send your good mares to him and raise the best. Always a select lot of stallions and mares for sale at prices that cannot be beat for high class, sound, 2,000 to 2,500 pound horses.

WM. CROWNOVER, Hudson, Iowa.



#### THIRTY PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS



and one Shire. They range in age from 1 to 7 years; all sound and heavy boned; weighing from 1,800 to 2,200 pounds. There are 17 stallions and 13 mares. I will also sell my herd stallion, Jupiter 65723, coming 5 years old; weight, 2,200.

These stallions are all sold under a guarantee to be 60 per cent foal getters. I have four year olds that weigh 2,200; 2 coming 3 that weigh 1,800. Can sell a good ton stallion for \$750; sound and right in every way; some a little higher, and some lower. I will sell at a bargain to early buyers. I have

PETER J. EGGER, DENISON, IOWA.

both imported and home bred  
Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

#### WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares. The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.



## Miller Stock Farm

A Big Tract of Rich Land Devoted to Improved Live Stock Production.  
SEPTEMBER BULLETIN.

**WE WANT** One good registered Percheron stallion, right in every respect; one good registered Hereford bull, and can handle work mules and heavy mares any time.

#### FOR SALE OR TRADE.

One 8-year-old jack, \$300; three 3-year-old jacks, \$600 to \$750; one 2-year-old jack, \$1,000; four yearling jacks by Highball, world's record priced 2-year-old. Standard bred and registered stallions as follows: Two grandsons of Croesus, 3 and 4 years, at \$150 and \$175; two bay sons of Claremont Director (Matinee) 2:17, a 1,260-lb. horse, at \$250 and \$300. The breeding, style, speed, manners and quality will astonish you, the prices mean business.

From our jennet herd (headed by one of the very few great big good jacks living) we can always spare a few head. Can always spare a few work mules or brood mares.

Give Particulars Fully and Truthfully; We Trade No Other Way.  
**F. M. LORIMER, Mgr. Olathe, Kansas**

#### FIFTY STALLIONS AND MARES.

\$250 to \$1,000 Each. Write for my illustrated Circular telling why I can save you money on the purchase of Percheron or Belgian stallion or mare.

A. W. GREEN, Middlefield, Ohio.  
R. R. Sta., E. Orwell, on Penna. Ry., between Ash-tabula and Warren.



## Breeding Farm for Sale

Cass County, Missouri. 80 acres; 35 in corn, balance in grass, clover and alfalfa; orchard, etc.; 8-room house; 2-room summer house; wood house; 2 hen houses, 10x40; granary; corn crib and wagon shed; hog house, 18x26 and shed; 2 barns, one 64x36; 2 silos; breeding barn, 20x26, with large lot; 3 cisterns, one good well.

Two registered Percheron stallions; one jack. Stallions eight years old, black and four years old, dark gray; jack four years old. All good and sure breeders. A very good location and good paying neighborhood. Not over six colts not paid in eight years' business. Have been using capsule method four years. Stock and farm if taken soon, \$10,000. 55 miles south and east of Kansas City; 8 miles southeast of Harrisonville, Mo. For further information, call or write,

D. G. KAUFFMAN, Garden City, Mo.

## FOR SALE

One car choice jennet burros, bred to horse. Write,  
N. A. SCHWALB, Maxwell, N. M.

#### INNIE PROPOSITION—EVERYTHING FURNISHED.

800 acre ranch improved; all ready to occupy; with an abundance of outside range; everlasting water; close to railroad town (2½ miles); equipped with 100 burros, with one stallion broke to serve Innies. Garden, cows, chickens, saddle horses—everything ready to go to work. Located in central part of New Mexico. Pasture the year around; no feed necessary. Will contract with right party for a term of three years to divide the profits equally. The party accepting this proposition should have money enough to run him one year. Any one interested should write or call soon. Arrangements must be made before the 20th of this month.

CARL E. FREEMAN, 801 BATES COURT, KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Astral King Won

In the Recent \$2,500.00 Missouri State Fair Saddle Horse Stake in the Most Hotly Contested Saddle Horse Ring Ever Shown.

## What Else Could You Expect?

We have for sale 15 of his weanlings and a few of his young stallions—two and three years old.

**JAS. A. HOUGHIN, Jefferson City, Mo.**

Sept. 17, 1914:—I think the Graham Scientific Breeding School is all that is claimed for it, and more, too. I think a person can learn more there about the breeding business than anywhere else.—S. L. DeWitt, Blue Springs, Mo.

Sept. 18, 1914:—I am surely glad that I had the opportunity to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. With such an advantage as your school has I really think that any young man can afford to spend the money it costs if he never bridles a stallion or jack. I think the science in breeding is wonderful and I am sure that men get ideas there that they never will get anywhere else, and the instructors are gentlemen and moral men. Go and try it.—W. E. Gaddis, McCune, Kas.

Sept. 19, 1914:—I think the Graham Scientific Breeding School is a great thing for any breeder and worth many times its cost. One can get valuable information there that cannot be had anywhere else. I can cheerfully recommend it to any breeder. It also has a moral side that is elevating and good for the younger members. Success to the American Breeder and all its readers.—A. J. Dunaway, Chilhowee, Mo.

Sept. 17, 1914:—The Graham Scientific Breeding School has no equal. It is not only an uplift to the breeders of the land, but to the human family as well. This school is a place that no young man can afford to miss. I can say that I was doubly paid for the time and money I spent there last winter. I would encourage anyone who has never attended this school to do so.—Leath Smith, Jonesboro, Ind.

Sept. 24, 1914:—I think the Graham Scientific Breeding School is all right. It is a good moral school as well as a breeding school. It is well worth the price for any man. I think parents need not be afraid to send their boys for they will be enlightened in such a way that will make them better citizens and better husbands.—Wm. F. Meinke, Maquoketa, Iowa.—Advertisement.

#### THE BUSHNELL HORSE SHOW.

To the American Breeder:—The Seventh Annual Bushnell Horse Show will be held on Thursday and Friday, October 15th and 16th. The show promises to be the best one we have ever had. In addition to our show (the largest and best of its kind in the United States) we will have with us the six-horse draft team owned by the Union Stock Yards Company of Chicago. These noted geldings, driven by the veteran, William Wales, will give an exhibition each day of the show. The Shire Horse Society of Great Britain is giving two gold medals; the American Shire Horse Association two gold medals; the Belgian Draft Horse Association two gold medals, which,

#### REGISTERED MORGANS FOR SALE.

A choice lot of young stallions and mares, weanlings to 4 years old. Weanlings and yearlings can be crated and delivered to any point by express at a moderate price. Can sell fillies and stallions of different breeding that would be suitable to mate together. Could sell a car load of registered mares and fillies that have been bred to registered Morgan stallions, at a very moderate price. Most of my young stock is out of The Admiral. Headlight Morgan is now at the head of my stud and I am expecting at least 40 colts from him next spring.

RICHARD SELLMAN, Rochelle, Texas.

## Registered Morgan Stallion

For sale. Good breeder; fine disposition.

Also 6 year old registered jack; hard to beat in quality and breeding; quick to serve. For particulars address

J. T. HESTER, Saybrook, Ill.

#### BLACK HAWK MORGANS.

For sale, or will exchange for young, small, unbroke range horses, six registered black stallions; two matured; 15½ hands; 1,200 pounds; two, three years old and two, two years.

E. F. BROWN, DERBY, IOWA.

#### R. F. D. No. 2.

#### SADDLE STALLION, PERCHERONS AND 10 JACKS.

For sale. Registered saddle stallion by the Great Chester No. 10; sound and a good breeder. Two, two-year-old registered Percheron stallions and ten jacks from yearlings to five years old; from 14½ to 16½ hands high for sale at reasonable prices. Write your wants or come and see me.

W. L. Graham, Mackville, Washington County, Ky.

#### RIDING AND DRIVING MARE WANTED

Need not be registered, fancy or five gaited, but must be serviceably sound, perfectly safe for lady to drive, have an easy canter and be in a healthy condition for breeding. Will pay only a moderate price. Please give full description and price in first letter.

AMOS BURHANS, Waterloo, Iowa

#### EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas, Member American Shetland Pony Club.

## Shetland Ponies

I have 19 head of full blood Shetland ponies for sale. A stallion, brood mares, 2-year-olds and yearlings. Variety of sizes and colors.

O. M. JOHNSON, ERIE, KAS.

## For Sale

Registered Delaine Rams.  
I. W. GEORGE, New Comerstown, Ohio.

## Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Write today for big, free catalogue of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL,  
Largest in the World.  
NEXT TERM STARTS JAN. 4.  
W. B. Carpenter, Pres., Room 340,  
818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

## R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right; work always up to the highest standard.







## JACKS AND JENNETS AT STATE FAIR

At the the Oklahoma State Fair Last Week  
J. H. SMITH, Propr., Kingfisher Valley Stock  
Farm, Kingfisher, Okla.,

Took more money and more ribbons than all other exhibitors of jacks and jennets combined.

### FAIRLAND JACK & JENNET FARM.

40 head of fine registered jacks and jennets for the fall trade. I raise most all my jack stock and can sell them cheaper than any man that deals in them. My jacks are all black with white points; in age from colts to 8 years; in sizes up to 16 hands. Formerly of Flemingsburg, Ky.

U. G. SAUNDERS, FAIRLAND STOCK FARM, LEXINGTON, KY.

### FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM

32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14 1/2 to 16 1/2 hands high—Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP, Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

### BIG MAMMOTH JACKS AND JENNETS.

For sale. I have some good jennets which are kin to my herd jack, for sale at a bargain. Also young jacks, one to coming four years old, and the large, big boned Poland China hogs, breed sows and boars old enough for service, and pigs. Seven miles North of Monett on Frisco R. R., and six miles Southwest of Hoberg on Mo. Pac. R. R. Write for prices to

Henry Obermann & Son, Frelstatt, Mo.

### JACKS.

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

## MAMMOTH JACKS

For sale—Large, heavy boned, 15 to 16 hands high. Prices from \$250 up Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.

JOHN HENRY, Fairfax, Ia.

### GOOD JACK WANTED.

I have a few young jacks and 17 jennets and must sell the bunch at once or make some trade to get a jack not akin and good enough to breed the jennets to. They are big, black, mealy nosed and good.

JOHN A. EDWARDS, Eaglewood, Kas.

## FOUR JACKS

For sale or trade. All blacks, white points; from 14 1/2 to 16 hands high; from 3 to 6 years old. Priced right for cash. Mules to show. Can use registered Belgian or Shire stallion. Jacks guaranteed right every way or your money back.

T. B. McCLELLAN, Stratton, Nebr.

## MAMMOTH JACKS

For sale. Registered; well boned; one to six years old. If you need a high class jack, we have them. Prices right.

NEILD BROS., Ogden, Boone County, Ia.

### TWO JACKS

For sale. One weighs 1,150 pounds; stand 15.2 standard; age 9. Other one sired by him; think will be as large; 4 years old. Both registered and licensed sound; good performers; guaranteed all sound and right.

A. CALENDER, New Lyme Station, O.

## JACK---DUROC HOGS

For sale. A black jack; light points; six years old; 15 1/2 hands high. Also Duroc hogs.

LOUIS KOENIG, Solomon, Kans.

## FOR SALE BY OWNER AT BARGAINS

Four choice irrigated alfalfa ranches in Colorado, with excellent water rights, adjoining good ranges; taken on debts. Call on or write

Wm. M. SPRINGER

621 Gas and Electric Bldg., Denver, Colo

## ONE HORSE---THREE JACKS

For sale. Imported Belgian horse; 10 years old. This horse is an extra good individual; color bay, with star; weight 1900 pounds. Price \$800. Three extra good jacks. As we are closing out, this stock will be sold for the best offer.

BRACKENRIDGE BROS., R. F. D. No. 5, Olathe, Kans.

## Advertising Briefs

The Antiser Harness Mfg. Company of St. Joseph, Mo., will send you, on application, a catalog of harness, saddles, buggies, etc., which shows the real value of everything in this line. To get this catalog address Department 22, as per their advertisement in this issue.

The Sunshine Safety Lamp is 300 candle power. For information, address Sunshine Safety Lamp Co., 204 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Absorbine is probably the most widely used remedy of its class. Few experienced horsemen are without it, and the best druggists sell it. If your druggist does not, address W. F. Young, P. D. F., 388 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass.

The Wm. Galloway Company, 1717 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa, is constantly giving lower prices and better values in a great variety of staple farm machinery and supplies. Three specialties are now being advertised by this company in the American Breeder, but when you answer the advertisement do not fail to ask for catalogue also. It is a means of money saving.

The Eastman Kodak Company makes the camera and supplies used in securing photographs for illustrations in the American Breeder, as well as in a majority of other publications. A letter to 448 State Street, Rochester, N. Y., addressed to the Eastman Kodak Company, will bring catalogue and full information. Read the special advertisement in this issue.

A. Calender, New Lyme Station, Ohio, is advertising two jacks for sale, one nine and the other four years old. Both registered.

N. A. Schwald, Maxwell, New Mexico, has a car of choice jennet burros, bred to horse, for sale.

J. H. Smith of Kingfisher, Okla., took more money and more ribbon at the Oklahoma State Fair this year, than all other exhibitors of jacks and jennets combined. Anyone in the market for jack stock should not fail to correspond with Mr. Smith.

L. P. Yocum, Clarence, Iowa, has three registered Percheron stallions, one Belgian stallion and one Belgian mare advertised for sale in this issue.

The Mantle Lamp Company, 390 Aladdin Bldg., Chicago, Ill., advertise in this issue, not only a lamp of remarkable brilliance but also a guarantee which will make everybody take notice, and a good proposition to agents. Kindly mention the American Breeder when answering this ad.

The Edwards Mfg. Company's advertisement in this issue should remind every stock man to make sure at once concerning the condition of his barn and shed roofs. Get a catalogue and see what this company can offer you in durable and economical roofing material. Address 1026 to 1076 Lock Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and mention the American Breeder.

The first big public sale this season will be held October 28, by Henry Beck, Litchfield, Neb. Mr. Beck not only sells a big collection of breeding stock, draft stallions and mares and jacks and jennets, but he also sells his stock farm. For description and terms find his advertisement in this issue, and send for catalogue at once.

L. M. Monsees & Sons' great sale of jacks and jennets will be held October 20 and 21 at the farm near Smithton, Mo. This firm just repeated at the Missouri State Fair one of its many show yard successes, winning all the championships, all the first prizes but one and most of the second prizes. Read the advertisement in this issue and mention the American Breeder when asking for a catalogue.

The photographs of Astral King in this issue should be studied by everyone interested in saddle horses. They were taken at the Missouri State Fair during the show in which Astral King won first in the \$2,500 saddle stake against the strongest competition ever brought together.

The Hotel Convention, 12th and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo., advertise regularly in the American Breeder.

The Brooks Rupture Appliance Company's advertisement in this issue should be answered by everyone who is interested. The company is reliable, otherwise its advertisement would not be in these columns. Address them at Marshall, Mich.

## 11Worth County Jack Farm

Twenty-five head of jacks and jennets for sale.

CORSON BROS., Potter, Kans.

# WHO SAID JACKS?

Well you know the firm that for a third of a century in state fairs, world fairs and public auctions has been a leader in Jacks and Jennets, and whose sales have totaled over a million dollars.

We just returned from the Missouri State Fair, where we won every Jack and Jennet championship, every first prize but one and most of the second prizes --- yet we showed only a ---

Part of the Grand Collection We Have Been Reserving for the Great San Francisco World's Fair--and Which We

Have Decided to Sell  
AT AUCTION  
OCTOBER  
20 & 21

Think of that! 100 Jacks and Jennets; the kind you always have wanted to own

Send at once for catalog, mentioning the American Breeder

Nothing Sold Before the Sale

L. M. MONSEES & SONS  
Smithton, Missouri







From a photograph of Mr. C. E. Brooks, inventor of the Appliance, who cured himself and whose experience has since benefitted thousands; if ruptured, write today, to Marshall, Michigan.

# The Truth About Rupture

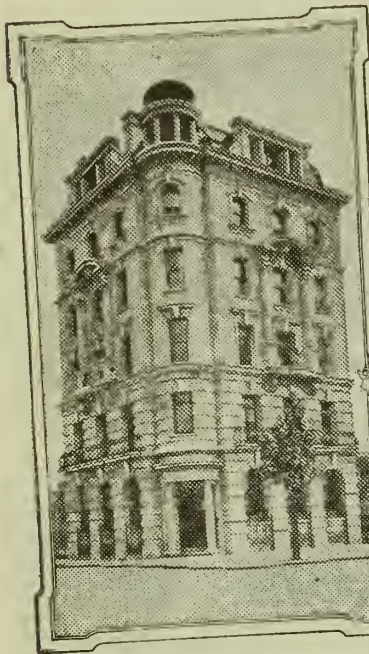
The Wonderful Success of the Brooks Appliance Has Caused Many Irresponsible Parties to Seek to Imitate It.

Do Not Be Tricked by These "Fly-by-Night" Advertisers Who Offer Such Wonderful "Guarantees," But Who Have No Responsibility to Back Up Their Promises.

*The Brooks Appliance Has Been Manufactured and Sold By Us for More Than 30 Years.*

Our Customers Include Thousands of Physicians, Many Noted Men and Women. OUR LARGEST SINGLE CUSTOMER IS THE U. S. GOVERNMENT. Our Business is Conducted Along the Same High Plane of Business Integrity as that of the Largest Banks and Mercantile Houses. There Are No "Ifs and Ands" When You Deal With Brooks, and the Appliance is

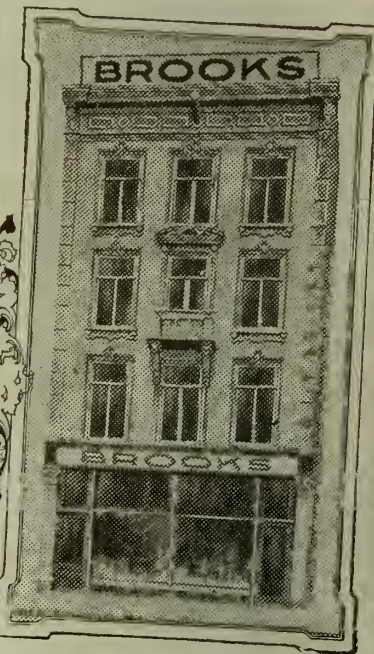
## SENT ON TRIAL TO PROVE IT!



The London, England, Home of the Brooks Rupture Appliance Co., Cor. Kingsway and Portugal St.



The Home of the Brooks Rupture Appliance Co. at Marshall, Mich., U. S. A. Owned and entirely occupied by the Brooks Company. 15,000 sq. ft. of floor space. Largest establishment of its kind in the world.



The Amsterdam, Holland, Home of the Brooks Rupture Appliance Co., at No. 4 Paleisstraat.

**The Most Universally Endorsed Appliance for the Retention and Cure of Rupture in the World.**

The Brooks Appliance is the result of 30 years' experience and stands today as the most perfect device ever invented for the relief and cure of all forms of rupture. It brings instant relief, and in an astonishing percentage of cases, accomplishes an ABSOLUTE and PERMANENT CURE.

There are no "salves," no "harness," no "paraffin"—no lies.

The Brooks Appliance is never sold in drug stores, nor in any other way than by mail, direct from the maker, and every Appliance is especially built for the case for which it is intended.

It is small and pliable, and can not be detected through the clothing. Can be washed without injury, is ventilated and a real pleasure to wear. One of these appliances will make life better worth the living for every ruptured man, woman or child.

It is sent on trial and you are the judge whether our claims are true or not.

Fill out the FREE COUPON today and mail it at once, whether you try this appliance or not. It will bring you much valuable information and should prove the first step toward your final and complete cure.

**Endorsement from Surgeon-General of U. S. Army.**

Let us send you a fac-simile endorsement from the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army. We have sold hundreds of Appliances to the Government for use in Army Hospitals. The Surgeon-General says: "In each case the Appliance was satisfactory."

**Southern Physician Cures Himself.**

In writing to you sometime since, endorsing your Appliance, I was conscientious in giving, as I believed, its just deserts but since, I am even more agreeably pleased to state in addition thereto a "supplement"—a positive cure. Had engaged a surgeon to operate on me about 1st of February inst. but no recurrence of trouble for the past four months assures me my trouble is over and no knife needed. I have (and deem this necessary in all cases) been strict in observing all careful directions and am happy in the enjoyment of its fruits, for the trouble was a serious one and now I am as well as I ever was. Thanking you for courtesies and your invaluable appliance, I am, believe me,

Most gratefully yours,  
(Address) W. W. HILL, M.D., D.D.S.  
Washington, Ga.

**Kentucky Physician—Says "I Cannot Overestimate Its Value"**

Frankfort, Ky.

Brooks Rupture Appliance Co.,  
Marshall, Mich.

Gentlemen:—I have for several years used your Rupture Appliance to the exclusion of all others with perfect satisfaction. It has not failed to give relief in any case in which I have used it. It is especially to be relied on in old chronic cases—in old persons, especially laboring men. I cannot overestimate its value to my patients. Every old chronic case that I have applied it to has sent another sufferer to me for one.

Sincerely yours,  
U. V. WILLIAMS, M.D.

**Cured at the Age of 76.**

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.  
Dear Sir:—I began using your Appliance for the cure of rupture (I had a pretty bad case) I think in May, 1905. On November 20, 1905, I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, 76 years, I regard as remarkable. Very sincerely yours,  
SAM HOOVER.

High Point, N. C.

**REMEMBER.**

I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out free coupon and mail today. No salves—no harness—no plasters—no lies—no false or misleading promises.

### FREE Information Coupon

Mr. C. E. BROOKS, 1724 A State St., Marshall, Michigan

Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name.....

Address.....

R. F. D.....City.....State.....



# THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Farmer's Paper, Devoted to the Breeding and Care of their Live Stock  
and the Welfare of their Families and Homes

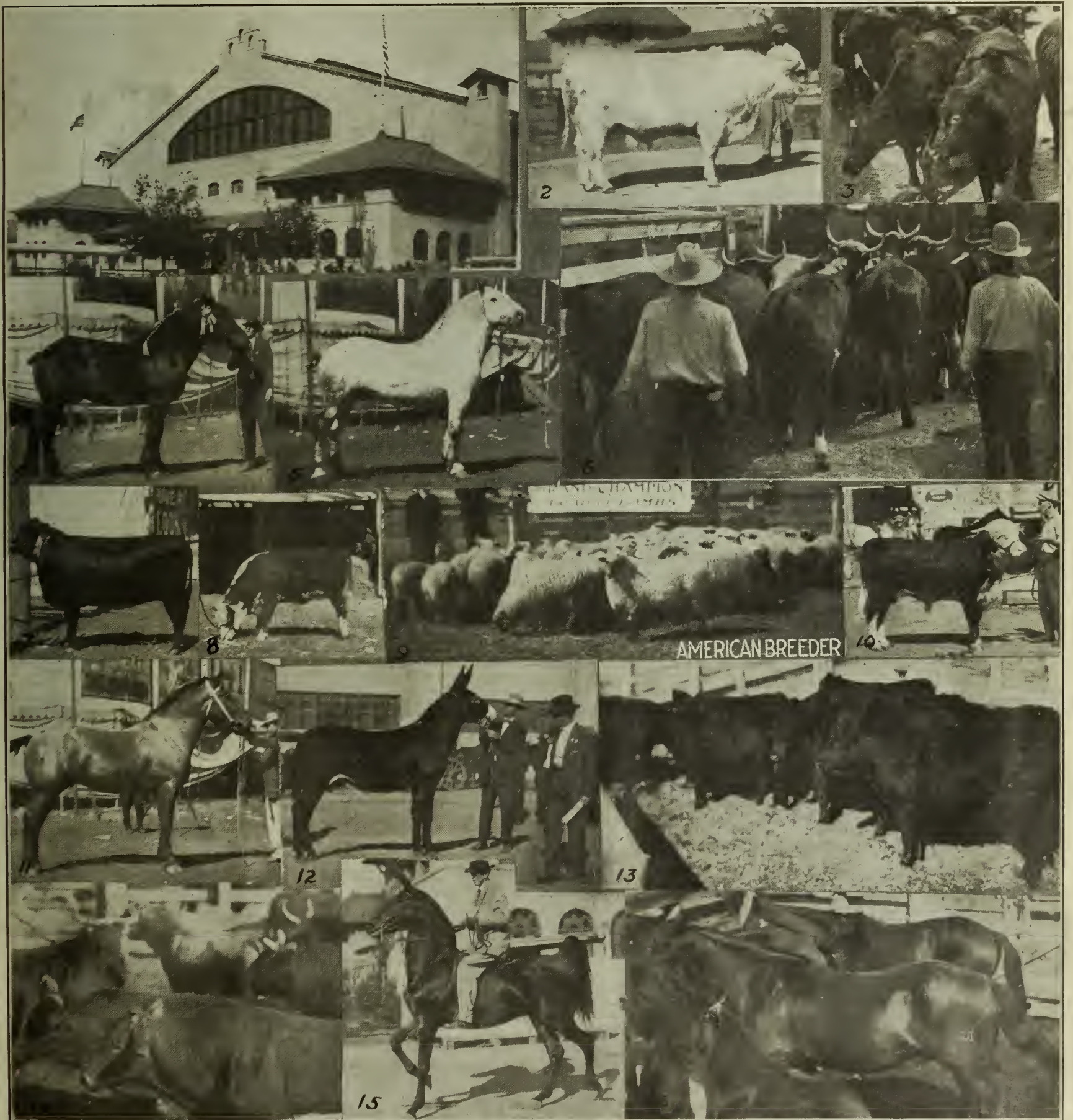
Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, One Year 50c, Three Years \$1.00

Volume VIII

Kansas City, Missouri, October 20, 1914

Number 4

## American Breeder Camera at Fort Worth Stock Show



1—Fort Worth Live Stock Pavilion. 2—Ravenstone's grand Champion Short horn bull, Inglewood's Best. 3—Shorthorn beeves coming. 4—Dr. Van Meldert's first prize three-year-old Belgian stallion, Escadron du Balkan. 5—J. C. Robison's champion Percheron stallion, Injureux. 6—Hereford beeves going. 7—L. R. Kershaw's grand champion Angus heifer, May of Rosemere. 8—W. J. Davis' grand champion Hereford heifer, Vernet Princess 23d. 9—H. M. Robinson's grand champion carload of lambs. 10—W. J. Davis & Co., grand champion Hereford bull, Vernet Prince 18th. 11—J. C. Robison's champion Belgian stallion, Javitor. 12—V. O. Cudd inspecting a jack. 13—First prize carlot of fat yearlings. 14—Grade Zebus (East India cattle) in a bunch of range bulls. 15—J. H. Murphy's saddle stallion, Garrard Chief. 16—Cavalry horses sold to the French government.



# THE HORSE BREEDING SCHOOL

## December 7 to 12, Inclusive

The Week Following the International Live Stock Show



A CLASS OF SUBSTANTIAL BREEDERS AT THE BREEDING SCHOOL LEARNING THE INSIDE FACTS OF THEIR BUSINESS

The tuition fee is \$25, which entitles the student to return at all other terms free of charge (a life membership.) This rate is good until August 1st, 1915; after that the tuition will be \$50.

This is the only recognized school (excepting veterinary colleges), that teaches the anatomy and physiology of the generative organs of domestic animals. No breeder can fully understand scientific breeding without this knowledge. This school gives a lot of new and useful information that is not taught by any other school in the world. This is the only breeding school. The principles taught have stood the investigation of the best posted graduate veterinarians on these subjects. All of the instructors but two are post graduate veterinarians who are doing work recognized by the United States Government.

Mares are dissected and mares, both dead and alive, are examined for the different diseases and abnormal conditions. Every student is required to take part in this work, under the instructions of experts. Students are impressed with facts about diseases of females in a way they will remember. Representative animals for this work are especially selected. Everything is made plain by demonstration and language that the average breeder can understand. All technical work that can be is eliminated. The object is to give a course that the average breeder can master in a short time.

This is not a veterinary college, but it does teach how to prevent diseases. Prevention is better than a cure. A large number of animals are used for each class. The most interesting work for the average breeder is that of making examinations on a string of dead mares, supported in natural position. The average breeder has very little conception as to what he will find on the inside of a mare or cow; neither do they understand the why or wherefore, nor will they understand this until they have this special education.

Fathers and mothers need not be afraid to send their boys to this school, as it is a clean institution, and they will learn things that will make them better men and eliminate many of the dangers that men are subject to. Profane or vulgar language is not permitted among the students at any time.

The one drawback of this school is that some students who have attended are not anxious that their competitors do likewise. We do not know of one dissatisfied student and this from a territory which represents nearly every section of the United States and several foreign countries. At the end of each term all students have had opportunity to get their tuition refunded if not satisfied. This offer is still in effect. There are no restrictions to it. The student alone is his own judge, and there have been no takers. This is remarkable compared with the large army of men who have attended.

Any breeder anywhere can well afford to investigate this proposition offered to make himself an expert breeder; to learn to avoid dangers in the breeding business that cause so much loss to owners of good stock.

### REMEMBER THE DATE---December 7 to 12, Inclusive.

#### SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT

Dissecting Females, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs—Physiology of the Generative Organs—Cells—Infection—Breeding Questions—Breeding Instruments—Foaling—Scientific Mating—Horse, and Mule Judging—Barren Females—Barren Males—Abnormal Conditions—Diseases of the Foal and Fetus—Diseases of the Male and Female Generative Organs—Contagious Abortion—Feeding—Testing Breeding Stock—Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition—Buying Breeding Stock—Hereditary Defects—Horse Breeding—Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not—Getting the Semen—Inserting Cap-sules, etc.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. Tuition is \$25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life. For other information address

#### EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lecture on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from \$1 to \$1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

## The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.



THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined  
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

OCTOBER 20, 1914.  
Volume VIII. Number 4.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE,  
Editors.

Published semi-monthly (on the 5th  
and 20th of each month) by the  
GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
INCORPORATED,  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
BELL TELEPHONE, 4297 GRAND.

All communications for this paper  
should be addressed to the American  
Breeder, or the Graham Publishing  
Company, and not to individuals.

Subscription Rates within the United  
States: \$1 for 3 years; 50 cents for  
one year. All other countries, \$2 for  
3 years; \$1 for one year.

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Entered as second class matter No-  
vember 28, 1911, at the postoffice at  
Kansas City, Mo., under the Act of  
March 3, 1879.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING  
REPRESENTATIVES:

JOHN D. ROSS, 608 Otis Bldg., Chicago  
Telephone, Franklin 1429.  
WHITE-SIMONSON, INC.,  
904 Tribune Bldg. New York.

LIVESTOCK ADVERTISING RATES

Space	1 Issue	1 Month	2 Months
1/2 inch	\$2.00	\$2.80	\$5.00
3/4 inch	2.40	4.00	7.25
1 inch	2.80	5.00	9.50

Space in amounts larger than  
shown above will be charged at  
\$4.50 per inch per month.

NOTICE—Important increases in  
our circulation are adding to the  
value of our advertising space, and  
the above rates are subject to  
change without further notice.

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Graham Publishing Co.

All persons are warned not to re-  
print any part of this paper without  
first securing written permission from  
the American Breeder, Kansas City,  
Mo.

TRANSFERRING REGISTERED  
STOCK.

Every registered animal should be  
transferred on the books of the reg-  
istry immediately after it is sold.  
Every one disposing of recorded stock  
should make it a part of his duty to  
inform the purchaser concerning the  
transfer. The animal does not change  
ownership on the records of the as-  
sociation until such transfer is made.  
In case the registration certificate  
should be lost it might be difficult to  
get a duplicate certificate, if the trans-  
fer had not been made. In after years  
should a question arise concerning  
the ownership, the records would  
probably have much to do with identi-  
fying the owner of the animal.

Most record associations require  
that the ancestors to be regularly re-  
corded before the progeny can be reg-  
istered. A registry certificate gives  
the name of the breeder and the pres-  
ent owner. Every one owning a reg-  
istered animal of any kind should look  
at the certificate and see that the  
right person is specified as the owner  
of such an animal. If the right name  
does not appear on the certificate the  
owner should write to the secretary  
and ask him how to proceed to have  
the animal transferred to his name.  
Some associations make a charge for  
this transfer; others do it for nothing  
when the animal is transferred within  
a limited time. Every record associa-  
tion should encourage the "transfer-  
ring" of animals which have changed  
hands. It serves to keep the records  
complete. Those who have not had

their transfers properly recorded  
should do so.

MEASURING HORSES AND JACKS.

There is only one way to measure  
the height of horses, mules or jacks,  
and that is standard measure. The  
animal while being measured should  
be induced to get his head down even  
with his body with a bucket of water  
or something to eat, then measure  
from the ground straight up even with  
the highest part of the withers. On  
some stock it is difficult to tell just  
where the measure should be unless  
the head is down. By following this  
plan there is very little chance for  
mistakes.

There have been numerous plans in-  
vented to increase the height of little  
jacks, which might be classified under  
the general name of "jack measure."  
Every one interested in this kind of  
stock should insist on the animal  
being measured by standard measure,  
four inches to the hand, while the  
head is down, then there will be very  
little chance for a misunderstanding  
as to height. There are regular meas-  
uring sticks which have a square and  
a level on them. By the use of an  
instrument of this kind accurate meas-  
urements may be had. The ordinary  
square and a level used by carpenters  
or a square and a plumb line, can also  
be used. Let us all forget that there  
is any other measurement in the  
equine world, except standard meas-  
ure.

IT'S THE BREEDERS' OPPOR-  
TUNITY.

The constantly recurring feature in  
live stock market news relates to the  
enormous demand for breeding ani-  
mals, and means, if it means anything,  
that this country is to see for the next  
ten years at least, a revival in the in-  
terest in live stock production and im-  
provement greater than we have  
known during the last quarter of a  
century.

For several years the best students  
of the horse situation have urged that  
farmers give more attention to the  
selection and development of good,  
heavy mares, suitable for producing  
the high priced drafters for the city  
markets. Enough attention has been  
paid to this point to keep country  
prices on good, heavy mares practical-  
ly always above market figures. Now  
comes the warning from the same  
horse market students against too  
close selling of the lighter mares of  
the sort being purchased for European  
army use. The mares being taken by  
the army buyers have got to be clean  
and sound, and it is pointed out that  
since our supply of clean sound, heavy  
mares is far too small to provide for  
the draft horse requirements of the  
future, enough of our better light  
weight mares should be kept on hand  
for grading-up purposes.

It has been proven that two strictly  
good draft crosses on 1,000-pound road-  
ster mares can produce a champion  
draft gelding. Likewise two crosses  
of saddle or standard bred stock on  
similar foundation can produce a valu-  
able animal in each of these respective  
classes. We have in our western na-  
tive stock much that is worth keeping  
in the way of quality in hoof, bone and  
stamina, and we are in danger of losing  
too much of it in the selling of our  
better mares to a trade that is exact-  
ing on these points, although all light  
weight geldings should be sold off the  
farms.

This is only one feature of the evi-  
dence that we must give attention to  
the sources of live stock production in  
this country. As another rather strik-  
ing sample of what is going on we note  
in one day's market news the purchase  
by one man of 1,200 breeding ewes to  
be transferred from Idaho range to a  
corn belt farm, and another single  
purchase of 1,000 grade Angus cows to  
be taken into Texas to re-stock a  
Panhandle ranch which had been  
stripped of its cattle. It cost the Texas  
man \$50,000 to put cows back on the  
land that needed them, while the Illi-  
nois man who bought the 1,200 ewes  
will put them to work raising lambs  
on a farm which represents a good  
sized fortune and from which a few  
years ago all of the live stock was ban-  
ished because the land was thought to

be too high in price to be used for  
pasture.

Everywhere in this country the land  
—arid, semi-arid and the most produc-  
tive—is crying out for live stock and  
the best agricultural future is in store  
for the men who are prepared to sup-  
ply this need with the types best adapt-  
ed to it and of a quality that will make  
good.

SELLING BRED FEMALES.

An Iowa reader asked our advice  
concerning the guarantee placed upon  
females sold as pregnant. There are  
two ways in which this can be done  
satisfactorily. The first plan is to  
make a sale on the basis that in case  
the female does not prove to be preg-  
nant, that the seller will refund a  
specified amount. There is this diffi-  
culty with this transaction. A par-  
ticular female may abort at such a  
time or place that the new owner may  
not know it, or the new owner may

SPECIAL

Subscription Offer to New  
Subscribers, for acceptance  
before November 1: 50 cents  
for the American Breeder un-  
til January 1, 1916.

have knowledge of it and yet deny the  
fact.

A better plan is to make a rectal  
examination for pregnancy, which can  
easily be done in mares or cows at 120  
days after fertilization has taken place.

If the seller will study these prob-  
lems he can prove to the purchaser  
these facts honestly if he cares to.  
The purchaser, however, should also  
know how to make this examination  
for his own safety. The refunding of  
a certain amount of cash will satisfy  
the legal statis of such a guarantee,  
but the purchaser, even though the  
guarantee is fulfilled in every way,  
will be the loser unless the guarantee  
stipulates a good sum of money. Every  
purchaser of pregnant females should  
be able to make his own examination.  
This can be done with a little special  
training and with practically no dan-  
ger whatever.

Buying a bred female without an  
examination is in many cases similar  
to "buying a pig in a poke." The time  
has come when breeders of live stock  
must lay aside many "old foggy" no-  
tions and get down to business.

WE EXTEND OUR THANKS.

Many inquiries have been received  
asking for the last issue, from read-  
ers who believed they had been skip-  
ped. A mistake in making cuts from  
state fair photographs caused the first  
delay. Then when one stops to think  
about the great growth of this paper,  
one might naturally expect the paper  
to be late, as it required four days  
on a large 16-page press to print the  
American Breeder's last issue, for  
which 39,000 copies were required.

This growth has not been brought  
about through the efforts of any one  
man, but it is the co-operation of thou-  
sands of men. Go where you may at  
any gathering of live stock men any-  
where in the United States and you  
can hear some one say, "the American  
Breeder is the best paper published." This  
creates an interest in the hearts  
of other men; they want to know  
something about the American Breed-  
er. Our loyal subscribers all over this  
great growing country are soliciting  
and taking subscriptions from their  
friends and neighbors without a cent  
of commission. Many of them have  
never seen or formed any acquaintance  
with any member of the American  
Breeder force. We have never found  
it necessary to employ a lot of graft-  
ing subscription agents to increase the  
circulation of this paper. A lot of  
men take enough interest to send the  
subscriptions in for their friends and  
neighbors. They believe it is a good  
thing and from an unselfish motive,  
boost it.

All we can say to these men is that  
we sincerely thank them and hope to  
increase the value of the paper, both

as an improver of live stock and a  
benefit to humanity.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

October 21, 1879, was when Mr. Edi-  
son first invented electric lights.  
From that beginning light increased.  
Every intelligent person has some  
idea as to the value of Mr. Edison's  
remarkable discoveries. They have  
led to the safest light and fuel propo-  
sitions we have, yet during all the  
elapsing years there are a lot of citi-  
zens who have preferred to use can-  
dles and live in darkness. Many of  
these could just as well have electric  
lights and a current for other pur-  
poses in the house, yet they are using  
the old-fashioned candles because  
their ancestors used them 35 years  
ago.

Surgery within the last quarter of  
a century has made wonderful strides.  
Before that date an abdominal incision  
was considered a remarkable  
operation if the patient lived; now-  
days it is an exception if the patient  
dies. The greatest requirement in  
modern surgery is cleanliness. At  
any up-to-date surgical institution the  
water used is boiled continuously for  
several hours, and everything in and  
about the operating room is just as  
clean as it is possible to be—clean  
from the standpoint of surgeons who  
understand bacteriology. Before real  
cleanliness was understood patients  
were allowed to die because the bad  
results from lack of perfect clean-  
liness made surgeons afraid to operate.

For more than a quarter of a cen-  
tury G. L. Carlson used gelatine cap-  
sules in horse breeding. He develop-  
ed that method of breeding and gave  
it to the public, and his method has  
been improved during late years to  
meet the needs and convenience of  
commercial breeders. This year about  
10,000 breeders are using capsules in  
their breeding operations. An army  
of breeders are now equipped to pro-  
duce several colts from each service  
of the sire. This has enabled breed-  
ers to buy better stallions and jacks  
and stand them at a lower service  
fee, which in turn is a benefit to any  
community.

Anyone disbelieving these facts con-  
cerning capsule breeding should be  
his own investigator, and visit the  
men who are actually using this  
method. A lot of good men refuse to  
be up to date just the same with cap-  
sules as with electric lights. There  
always will be a lot of good citizens  
who do not believe in modern improve-  
ments, yet improvements will not stop,  
and the individual who does not study  
the problems and their solutions, as  
set forth, is not progressive.

SHELTERING LIVE STOCK.

Those who have not already pre-  
pared quarters for their live stock  
will find it very profitable to build  
soon a substantial shelter. Money  
cannot be spent to a better advantage  
in caring for live stock than in provid-  
ing some means of protection from  
the cold rains and north winds. These  
buildings need not be expensive, but  
should be gotten ready before the in-  
clement weather begins.

PROFANE LANGUAGE.

We are glad to note the great  
change in the present day vocabulary.  
A great many of our most successful  
men are omitting all profane or vul-  
gar language from their conversation.  
There are many good citizens who  
have never thought about the serious  
effect of bad language, even from a  
business standpoint.

A short time ago a clerk in a big  
retail store was heard to use profane  
language in the presence of customers.  
The proprietor immediately gave him  
his check and stated, in the presence  
of the other clerks, that he could not  
afford to lose his business in such a  
manner. There are many who do not  
wish to hear profane language. These  
men very frequently avoid places  
where profane language is used. The  
ones who most notice the use of such  
language very frequently are the ones  
who have recently omitted such words  
from their vocabulary.

The breeding of and dealing in live  
stock is requiring cleaner men in  
every respect. As a rule, the best citi-



zens in a country community are those who are striving to produce better animals. Some of these men have the rough side out and use much language that could better be dispensed with. Let us all get busy and keep in sight the fact that profane or vulgar language is going out of date.

#### "INTERNATIONAL" ENTRIES CLOSE SOON.

A letter from B. H. Heide, Secretary of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, calls attention to the nearness of the entry closing date, which is November 1. All intending exhibitors should mail their entries to Mr. Heide at once. The address of the International is Union Stock Yards, Chicago. The dates of the show are November 28 to December 5, inclusive, but all entries must be in by November 1, four weeks before the show opens. This arrangement enables the International to properly allot its exhibit space, and put out the most accurate and complete catalog of exhibits of any of the regular stock shows.

#### SWINE SHOW AT THE AMERICAN ROYAL.

A strong swine show will be one of the features of this year's American Royal to be held at Kansas City November 16 to 21. N. H. Gentry of Sedalia, Mo., is the director in charge of the swine department, which will be under the superintendency of Prof. L. A. Weaver of Columbia, Mo. Classifications are provided for Berkshires, Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys and Chester Whites. The Standard Poland China Record Association, the National Duroc Jersey Record Association and the O. I. C. Chester White Association offer special prizes on their respective breeds, in addition to the prizes provided for in the regular classification. Swine entries must be made with T. J. Wornall, secretary, before November 10.

#### BLACKLEG BECOMING PREVALENT.

To the American Breeder:—We are receiving numerous letters concerning outbreaks of blackleg and many requests for blackleg vaccine. The disease appears to be more prevalent now than it has been for a number of years. It is therefore advisable, especially in communities where blackleg exists, that all young cattle be vaccinated.

The symptoms of blackleg are very easily recognized by anyone who has ever seen a case. As a rule, the disease appears in a lot of young cattle when on good feed or pasture and making rapid growth. As a rule, it affects the fattest calves in the lot. It runs a very rapid course, lasting as a rule, from twelve to twenty-four hours and almost invariably results in death. The calf first shows lameness. Within a few hours, a swelling appears on some part of the body and generally on one of the quarters. Rubbing the swelling causes a crackling sound beneath the skin. When the animal is skinned, the affected portion appears bruised as if it had been hit with a club. These symptoms are unmistakable.

The carcasses of blackleg calves should be thoroughly burned in order to destroy infection and prevent the spread of the disease. If these carcasses are not burned, the infection will remain on the premises for years and make cattle-growing unprofitable unless all young cattle are regularly vaccinated.

Whenever there is an outbreak of blackleg, all the young cattle in the community should be vaccinated. In the event that a case is lost in a herd and a little time would be required to secure the vaccine, it is advisable to reduce the feed so that they will shrink slightly. They are not so apt to develop blackleg while shrinking as while gaining in weight. Three days after the vaccine is administered, they may be put back on full feed or good pasture.—D. F. Luckey, Missouri State Veterinarian.

#### WHAT AILS MISSOURI'S FAIR?

What is Missouri getting from her big investment in the State Fair Grounds at Sedalia? That is a question being asked by more exhibitors from all the states and more taxpayers within Missouri, than at any time since Sedalia secured the fair.

Why are they asking?

Because here is one of the best equipped state fair plants in America, standing idle 51 weeks of the year, and then only partially used during three or four days of the fifty-second week. If you think we make it too strong when we say only partially used, refer to our table of state fair facts, printed in the issue of September 5. Illinois, for instance, shows a week's state fair attendance of 326,648. Sedalia's best week was 85,000. Nebraska, with 1,192,000 population against Missouri's 3,293,000 (1910 census) has twice as large an attendance. The Texas state fair had in ten days an attendance of 701,000 against Missouri's 85,000 total.

Where lies the fault?

Doubtless it is chiefly a matter of location and transportation. What right had a town, with only two main lines of steam railway, one branch and no electric lines, to be chosen as the home of a state fair in a state like Missouri? Look at the map of Missouri; see where the railway lines converge; see the river cutting it in two in the middle. Only two points, Kansas City and St. Louis, can be conveniently reached by exhibits and attendance from all parts of the state. There are no other points where the taxpayers of the state can afford to maintain such a plant as they now

state fair board, is a "Director in Charge," with direct authority over some one of the good and fully competent men Mr. Stinson has always secured for department superintendents, and who should be subordinate to no one but the head of the fair. Here is a fair with 16 heads, besides the president and secretary, each head with a vote in the election of president and secretary. Some of these directors doubtless have co-operated with the president and secretary, but all have the opportunity to play politics, get favors for friends—political, or otherwise—and encumber the operation of the fair, rather than facilitate it.

The American Breeder has no personal complaint whatever. We have never had other than good treatment at the hands of any "Director in Charge." We are simply pointing out some of the factors of location, transportation and organization which keep Missouri's fair from being what it ought to be.

#### "TRULY MASTER OF HORSEDOM."

To the American Breeder:—I am glad to see the American Breeder prosper and enlarge along the horse line. There are a lot of farm products that are "Jack of all trades, but master of none," but the American Breeder is truly master of horsemanship, to which none of the other papers can hold a candle. I think that our faithful servants, the horses and mules, are worthy of a publication entirely their own. The fair reports last fall in the American Breeder were excellent. The horse market report might be enlarged, the writeup of which is good, but could also be enlarged. Give us more horse and mule information along the lines



#### SOLITUDE WHERE THERE SHOULD BE CROWDS.

Partial view of the immense brick, steel and tile live stock pavilion on the Missouri State Fair grounds. Photo taken from in front of the cattle barns, middle of the afternoon, fourth day of the fair, while Angus and Galloway cattle were being shown. Sedalia had licensed a circus to operate in the city on that day.

have at Sedalia. Supposing the 250,000 attendance mark should be reached at the fair in a week—and Missouri should be satisfied with no less—where would they sleep at night? How would they get back and forth from the grounds? Missouri, like Kansas, is being hurt and held back by the inadequacy of her fair.

Missouri, with the right opportunity, can make a state fair showing which no other state can excel and few can match. She has the natural resources. Missouri's state schools and experiment stations have been especially active and efficient in helping the fair, playing a larger part in its good features than such institutions usually are able to.

Missouri has had a good fair secretary in John T. Stinson. Unless one realizes the unfitness of Sedalia, as a state fair location, and understands the handicap of petty politics, under which the Missouri secretary has to work, he cannot appreciate how good a man John Stinson is. Politics has something to do with most fairs, but with the Missouri fair it has everything to do. It does not stop at making the selection of the secretary a political matter (as sufficiently shown by putting Governor Major's brother in Mr. Stinson's place), but each one of the 16 "district members" of the

of pedigree, history of horses and breeders that have given much of value to us, both here and abroad. Give historical review of the different breeds, both of the present day favorites, as well as those of the past. Give us more diagrams of points of excellence, as well as faults; those of most importance as well as minors. It seems to me that if the big horsemen would talk through the American Breeder of their experience and travels they would talk to the men who have the horse truly at heart. It is a burden to breeders to advertise in half a dozen papers in order to reach their prospective customers, while specializing saves money.—George Larson, Shelby County, Iowa.

#### MISSOURI CORN CROP, 170,000,000 BUSHELS.

In the October report issued from the office of the Secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture a corn crop of approximately 170,000,000 bushels is forecasted for Missouri. This preliminary estimate, based upon a very complete report covering each county in the state, is for an average yield of 23 bushels. An early estimate, subject to revision upon receipt of the final figures, shows 7,382,000 acres in corn.

## PROGRESS IN HORSE BREEDING

There is an army of breeders who forget about their breeding business each fall and winter until the following spring. They do not seem to understand that it is necessary to prepare themselves and their stock in advance. They lose track of the season's problems and lessons, which requires a new beginning at the opening of each breeding season. After it is too late they then remember their mistakes, but forget them again from season to season.

The time to prepare for the next breeding season is right now. Every breeder who can possibly do so should be on hand at the next term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School which begins Monday morning, December 7, and lasts one week, with day and night illustrated lectures and demonstrations.

The Breeding School follows immediately after the International Live Stock Show. This will give those an opportunity to attend both that Exposition and the School with but little added transportation expense. This is especially true of those in Canada and the extreme east and west. Those living in the south can stop off here on their road home from the show.

It is a common complaint of breeders to state that they cannot find an one who can properly care for their breeding stock while they are away from home. This is all imagination. There are plenty of men who can be instructed to give the stock plenty of hay and water and feed a half grain ration, and with stock thus handled there will be practically no opportunity for sickness. Digestive disturbances are usually the result of too much grain. A rest for the stomach is not bad occasionally, anyway.

One other objection frequently comes from the ladies of the house. If the average woman knew what her husband or son would learn at this school she would gladly recommend his attending. There are a lot of things that innocent women have never studied. Just as many things are not known to a majority of men. We do not believe that a wife or a mother has ever been sorry that her relative attended the School.

The last objection is that the breeder cannot find time to leave home. Every industrious man can be occupied the year around, day and night if he cares to be, but there are a lot of jobs that he could postpone to a good advantage in preference to missing the School. It is remarkable how many men will continue year in and year out to conduct their breeding operations absolutely in the dark. Those individuals never know how much money they have lost, because they do not know the other side of the game.

A Kansas breeder had decided to dispose of his breeding stock because it was not a financial success. His son got his consent to attend the Breeding School. The young man put the business on a paying basis the first year and has added not only the best sires in the country, but bought pure bred females as well, and has today one of the best and most successful breeding ranches in the west. We can show hundreds of cases that have turned losses into a financial gain. This School not only teaches the student how to make more money out of the breeding operations, but it actually makes better homes, better men and more happiness. After reading the hundreds of testimonial letters that have been printed in this paper no intelligent breeder should doubt the value of the School.

After August 1st, next year, the tuition fee will be doubled. A few months will slip by and a lot of breeders will overlook this opportunity. Remember the date and be on hand December 7.—Advertising.



# DIAGNOSING ILLS OF HORSES

Lesson IX. Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

Diseases of the respiratory organs are on the whole not so frequent as affections of the digestive system, but in many ways are serious disorders. In the major portion of the diseases affecting the digestive organs the animal will evince sufficient distress so that the most ignorant owner will appreciate that the animal is sick.

Not so with the animal affected with some of the respiratory diseases. Many times an animal severely sick with some form of respiratory distress will not show evidence in the way of conspicuous symptoms that the average man would observe. The animal often consumes a fair ration and performs its work fairly well. This being true it is repeatedly discovered that such sick animals are continued in service, giving opportunity for exposure and fatigue to lower the recuperative powers so that such an animal may succumb to the primary disease or complications that are inclined to develop under such treatment. Too many times when animals have apparently recovered from some respiratory ailment they are required to go back into service before the recovery has fully taken place, thereby encouraging chronic ailments that often jeopardize the life of, and impair the usefulness of the animal in the future.

While it is a fact that animals or dinarily recover more rapidly from disease than does the human family, yet many owners regard an animal well when it shows a disposition to consume three good meals a day.

Exposure to cold probably acts as the most noticeable cause of diseases of the respiratory organs, especially if it occurs when the animal is heated and fatigued. This may be brought about by exposing the animal to cold draughts of air such as occur in illy constructed barns or sheds. An animal or person for that matter will not withstand the same degree of cold if is blown on the body in air currents. Buildings for all kinds of stock can often be made quite comfortable by making sure that they are perfectly tight on three sides.

Further exposure may be brought about by working the animal during cold rain or snow storms, particularly if heated and allowed to afterwards stand exposed to draughts of air.

While we recognize that diseases of this class often follow such exposures, yet no one is in position to prove absolutely that such is the only factor concerned in bringing on the attack. It has been shown that a great variety of germ life normally inhabits the body at all times, and many of these germs are capable of inducing disease when conditions are favorable. The exposure and depression of the animal appears to prepare the way for the activity of these organisms and they seize the opportunity to multiply and thrive at the animal's expense and thus establish disease.

It has been frequently noted that diseases of this class develop outbreaks in barns where the animals are given the best of care and where the sanitary conditions are ideal. A careful investigation discloses no fault in the general management and care of the animals, yet numerous ones become sick, indicating the infectiousness of the malady which is an admission of the presence of germ life capable of exciting disturbances in the respiratory organs. In some of these outbreaks it is possible to isolate and recognize the specific germs.

There are other causes of respiratory diseases that can be traced to the inhalation of substances like irritating gasses, heat, smoke, etc. Like-wise substances of a liquid character or solid particles such as might occur in giving a horse a drench, which might result in the animal permitting some of the material to pass down the wind pipe and enter the lungs which often causes serious trouble and many times death.

There are certain moulds that may be inhaled while an animal is feeding on mouldy forage that are capable of

giving rise to serious disorder in the lungs. During changeable weather horses frequently are affected with an acute catarrhal condition of the nasal passages, that we are accustomed to alluding to as "catching cold." The affection restricts itself to the upper air passage and ordinarily does not greatly inconvenience the animal to any marked degree so long as it remains so restricted. Continued exposure may cause inflammation to spread to neighboring parts where more serious conditions may develop or the disease may become chronic. In the latter case the sinuses of the head may become involved giving rise to a disturbance that often, on account of the nature of things, needs surgical treatment to relieve.

Catarrh of the head begins with marked dryness of the mucous membrane of the nose followed by a watery discharge which later becomes mixed with mucous and pus. As a rule the mucous membranes of the eyes participate in the affection and a discharge takes place from them also. The animal usually preserves its appetite for food and drink and also remains in good spirits while doing its work. Oc-

beyond the mucous rattling and does not wheeze or whistle as in laryngitis. If the deepest portion of the tubes are affected the animal is very much distressed in breathing for the reason that the air cells become filled with fluid, thus seriously interfering with the supply of oxygen and retarding the escape of carbonic acid gas.

Such cases are very serious and often terminate in death. Those cases wherein the lining of the bronchial tubes alone is affected are much more inclined to recover.

One of the annoying features of cases of this kind is the tendency of the animal to be left with a chronic cough. Affections of the bronchial tubes are few in number compared with diseases of the lungs proper.

Inflammation of the lungs or pneumonia is fairly prevalent among horses and is a dangerous disease if the animal is not carefully housed and nursed, or if improperly treated. A horse affected with pneumonia is robbed of his breathing space in proportion to the amount of lung involved. As a rule, the disease restricts itself to one lung but both lungs may become involved. Again, complications such as bronchitis or pleurisy may be easily established. Pneumonia within itself does not kill so often as the associated complications which are to be guarded against. So far as general appearance goes the symptoms of pneumonia do not vary sufficiently from other respir-

As the volume of water increase there is inclined to appear dropsical swellings underneath the chest. When it reaches this stage the animal becomes considerably distressed in breathing on account of the pressure on the lungs, and exercises a deep pumping action during his respiratory movements. Pleurisy is more fatal than pneumonia on account of the tendency for the fluid to collect in excessive amounts in the cavity. It requires a long time for the fluid to absorb, thus prolonging the disease and inhibiting recovery. An animal once having had a severe attack of pleurisy is inclined to be a victim for future attacks on account of the tardy and imperfect recovery. While the previously discussed diseases may terminate in recovery in from two to four weeks, many cases of pleurisy become protracted to two and three times that length of time.

## AMERICAN POTASH SUPPLY.


The United States Secretary of the Interior has announced that the first commercial potash in America is com-

### POSTOFFICE MAILING WEIGHTS

For The AMERICAN BREEDER OF Oct. 5, 1914

Weight of Regulars	- -	3899 Pounds
Weight of Samples	- -	650 "
		<hr/>
Total	-	4549 Pounds

The Above State  
ment is Correct,



Postmaster

This was a 16 page issue, running 120 pounds to the 1000 papers.  
GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO., Publishers.

asionally the upper part of the wind pipe (larynx) may be the chief seat of disease which may have been induced by exposure. The opening through this part of the respiratory tract is comparatively small and inasmuch as the inflammation affecting the part still further lessens the diameter of the opening one can see that difficulty in breathing will naturally follow disease of these parts.

Wheezing and whistling sounds are quite in evidence in laryngitis and the animal may reach a point in distress wherein it will fall from suffocation and succumb.

Oftentimes in inflammation of the throat that disease will extend to the larynx and give rise to the above strain of symptoms. Some discharge will take place from the nostrils, the animal will have some fever and the pulse rate will be increased somewhat in proportion to the distress the animal experiences. The distress in breathing will also be governed by the degree of diminished opening through the larynx occasioned by the inflammation.

When this condition approaches great suffering with threatened suffocation the animal will become restless; there will be an anxious look, a bulging eye, dilated nostrils and perspiration will break out over the body.

Should inflammation develop in the deeper parts of the respiratory tract involving the bronchial tubes there also will be a discharge from the nostrils, cough, labored breathing, dilated nostrils, fever and increased pulse rate. The animal makes but little noise in inflammation of these parts

atory diseases to enable the untrained individual to recognize them. There is usually depression, head is held low, disinclination to lie down, increased breathing with accelerated heart rate, high fever and some loss of appetite. The animal is easily fatigued if exercised.

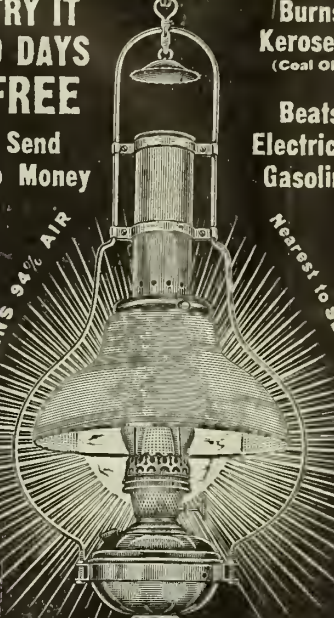
As the animal becomes worse all the above symptoms become aggravated until the animal reaches a point of restlessness on account of suffering for proper amount of air.

Pleurisy is a disease affecting the thin membrane lining, the lung cavity. It is a very painful disease, which pain is aggravated by moving the animal. A horse with pleurisy is much inclined to remain standing in one place and is not apt to lie down for movement and the recumbent position intensify the pain.

The trunk of the body presents a hard drawn appearance and the ribs, even in a fat horse, are quite clearly outlined. When the animal moves it moves with an apparent stiff gait but close observation will detect that the stiffness is in the trunk of the body rather than in the limbs. The movement attending breathing is largely in the flank region for the reason that movement of the ribs increases the pain. Horses affected with pleurisy have only a moderate fever at first and the pulse is not greatly increased. It is a disease wherein unless recovery occurs fairly prompt water will accumulate in the chest cavity where from pressure on the lungs it will seriously interfere with the inflation of those organs.

TRY IT  
10 DAYS  
FREE

Send  
No Money



Burns  
Kerosene  
(Coal Oil)

Beats  
Electric or  
Gasoline

BURNS 94% AIR

Nearest to Sunlight

### Costs You Nothing

to try this wonderful new Aladdin kerosene (coal oil) mantle lamp 10 days right in your own home. You don't need to send us a cent in advance, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, you may return it at our expense.

### Twice the Light on Half the Oil

Recent tests by noted scientists at 14 leading Universities, prove the Aladdin gives more than twice the light and burns less than half as much oil as the best round wick open flame lamps on the market. Thus the Aladdin will pay for itself many times over in oil saved, to say nothing of the increased quantity and quality of pure white light it produces. A style for every need.

### Over Three Million

people now enjoy the light of the Aladdin and every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied users endorsing it as the most wonderful light they have ever seen. Such comments as "You have solved the problem of rural home lighting," "I could not think of parting with my Aladdin," "The grandest thing on earth," "You could not buy it back at any price," "Beats any light I have ever seen," "A blessing to any household," "It is the acme of perfection," "Better than I ever dreamed possible," "Makes my light look like a tallow dip," etc., etc., pour into our office every day. Good Housekeeping Institute, New York, tested and approved the Aladdin.

### We Will Give \$1000

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin (details of this Reward Offer given in our circular which will be sent you). Would we dare invite such comparison with all other lights if there were any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin?

### Get One FREE

We want one user in each locality to advertise and recommend the Aladdin. To that person we have a special introductory offer under which one lamp is given free. Just drop us a postal and we will send you full particulars about our great 10 Day Free Trial Offer, and tell you how you can get one free.

**THE MANTLE LAMP COMPANY**  
391 Aladdin Building CHICAGO, ILL.  
Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Kerosene Mantle Lamps in the World.

### Men With Rigs Make Big Money

delivering Aladdin lamps. No previous experience necessary. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life made over \$500.00 in six weeks. Another says: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 31 calls."

### No Money Required

We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's Easy-System-of-Delivery plan quick, before territory is taken.



ing from a plant at Searles, Calif. Within a few months its output is expected to be 120 tons a day. The important question to farmers is the cost of the potash. Probably neither this nor any other American deposit can furnish enough potash or at as low figures as the great mines of Germany. At current prices most farmers will simply have to do without potash, depending on vegetable matter in the soil and thorough cultivation of it to release enough for ordinary crops.

#### OLD, BUT UP-TO-DATE.

The Jefferson County, N. Y., Agricultural Society recently held its ninety-sixth annual fair, says an exchange. What is the oldest agricultural fair in the country? Probably some are older than this but we do not now think of any. Among the features this year are a few not in

the first fair—an exhibition of wireless telegraphy, a stock-judging contest for boys, grange, Sabbath school and farm bureau exhibits and a booth for suffragettes. Doubtless there were many other things at the 1914 fair that would have seemed strange a century ago, when even the hoss-trot was unknown.

#### TURKESTAN ALFALFA SEED FOUND INFERIOR.

A warning to alfalfa growers to avoid the use of commercial Turkestan seed is contained in Department Bulletin No. 138, of the United States Department of Agriculture, which is shortly to be issued under the title "Commercial Turkestan Alfalfa Seed."

Specialists of the Department have been investigating the comparative merits of different kinds of alfalfa

seeds and have reached the conclusion that there is nothing to recommend the Turkestan variety for general use in this country. The investigators, however, are careful to distinguish between commercial Turkestan alfalfa and special strains of hardy alfalfas that has been developed from certain introductions of seed from Turkestan. Valuable varieties of alfalfas unquestionably exist in Central Asia, but these are at present only fitted for use in experimental work in breeding.

#### WINNINGS OF A COLLEGE HERD.

Thirty-six firsts, fourteen seconds and five thirds, together with \$882 in prize money, were won by the dairy and animal husbandry herds of the Kansas State Agricultural College at the fairs in Hutchinson and Topeka.

#### For Sheep on the Farm.

Washington, D. C.—As the sheep breeding season is now opening, the United States Department of Agriculture urges the desirability of maintaining a small flock of sheep upon the farm. With proper care and attention, a flock of twenty-five or thirty ewes can be kept at very little expense, and they will prove of inestimable value in freeing the farm from weeds, and adding something to the farm income. In addition to providing a considerable supply of delicious wholesome food for the farm table, there will be a surplus for sale, and an additional item of revenue in the form of wool.

Many farmers make a practice of buying ewes in the fall, breeding them and selling the lambs the following summer. Such ewes can be carried through the winter on wheat and rye fields if not pastured too closely, or on clover hay with some roots and a little linseed meal. If the clover hay is not available, corn fodder may be used as roughage, in which case it should always be supplemented with bran or linseed meal. Lambs should come early and should be taught to eat as soon as they are old enough. Give lambs access to corn by providing a creep through which they can go without allowing the ewes to follow.

Ewes can be purchased at the present time at prices ranging from \$3.00 for common, inferior sorts to \$7.00 for good fairly well-bred ewes. For farm purposes the black-faced ewes are more popular than the others, although good results can frequently be obtained from the white-faced ones. In buying ewes, be sure that they stand well on their feet, have good straight backs and good mouths. Ewes that have broken teeth, or teeth that are badly worn down should not be bought. As a rule, a sheep has one pair of permanent incisor teeth when it is one year old; two pairs when it is two years old, and three pairs or a full mouth when it is three years old. A full mouthed ewe, if the teeth are in good condition, can be used for breeding with good results although she may be as much as five years old. Never buy a ewe that has a broken mouth, that is, with teeth that have been broken off or lost.

None but a pure bred ram should be used. It is not necessary to have a show animal, but a strong vigorous buck is essential. Shropshire, Oxford, Southdown and Hampshire rams sire excellent mutton lambs and these breeds are recommended for the farm states.

The two principal drawbacks to the sheep industry in the farm states are dogs and stomach worms. The dog nuisance can be obviated to a great extent by placing dog-proof fences around the pastures. The United States Forest Service has had excellent results in protecting sheep from coyotes and wolves by building fences constructed in the following manner: A barbed wire is first stapled to the posts right on the surface of the ground. Three inches above this is placed a panel of close woven wire. 36 inches high, and above this two strands of ordinary barbed wire. Care should be taken to see that there are no openings between the ground and the lowest barbed wire. An inclosure made in this manner, into which sheep may be turned at night, is inexpensive, and dogs will not get through it. Most of the damage by dogs is done at night.

The presence of stomach worms is a very serious drawback. The young lambs become infested with them by eating grass to which the worms have attached themselves, the eggs being deposited by the mature sheep. It is therefore desirable to keep the lambs on land on which the mature sheep have not run, and if possible in cases of bad infestations to keep the lambs away from the mature sheep as much as possible.

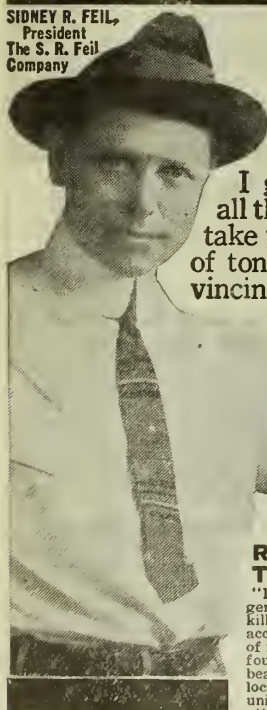
In the farm states, the farmers will find it to their best advantage to regard the wool from the sheep as a by-product, and direct their principal attention to the production of lambs, and mutton for the table.

# TRY SAL-VET NOW

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



SIDNEY R. FEIL,  
President  
The S. R. Feil  
Company



## Prove It—Feed It 60 Days at My Risk

I guarantee to stop your losses from worms or no pay. I take all the risk, furnish you enough Sal-Vet to last your stock 60 days, take your word for the benefits received. I have sold thousands of tons of Sal-Vet on these terms, and I want the privilege of convincing you that your animals will grow faster, thrive better, keep healthier, put on more flesh with no more feed and make you more profit—simply by ridding your stock of dangerous stomach and intestinal worms.

### No Trouble to Feed— No Drenching— No Dosing

#### Read These Letters:

"In this section of Georgia, our hogs are generally full of small worms. I have just killed 12 very fine hogs, all of which had free access to your SAL-VET (they are very fond of it). Not a single worm of any description was found in these hogs, and their livers are the most beautiful I have ever seen. I sell quite a lot to the local butchers, and they invariably comment on the uniformly healthful appearance of my hogs. I attribute this to SAL-VET. Since using your preparation I have not lost a hog or pig on my farm from sickness."—Dr. E. C. Smith, Bainbridge, Ga.

Sal-Vet is a wonderful medicated salt, beneficial to sheep, hogs, horses and cattle as a conditioner, and death to worms that multiply by thousands in the stomachs and intestines of all stock.

I have thousands of just such letters from farmers and stockmen in every state,

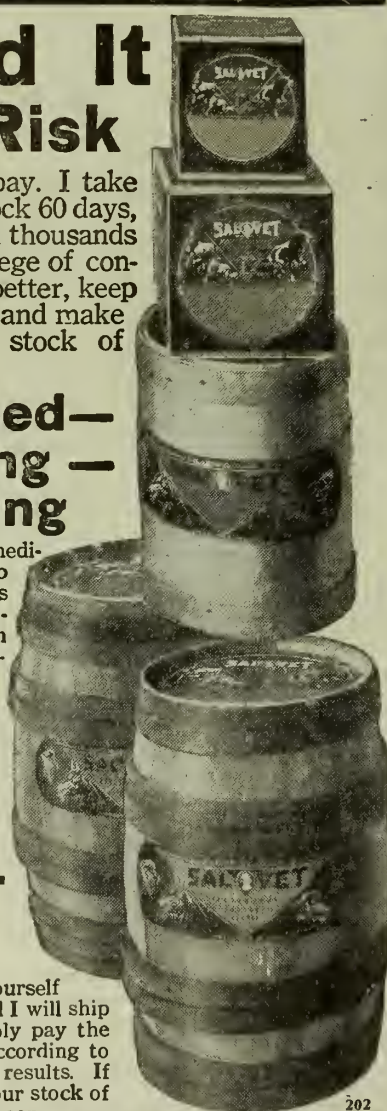
"SAL-VET is a wonder. I had 14 shoats that would not fatten. I fed them SAL-VET and was very much surprised to see come from them rolls of worms from 12 to 14 in. long. They began to mend and are doing fine."—J. E. Snell, Florida, Ind.

## Send No Money— Just the Coupon

I do not want you to pay me one cent until you have satisfied yourself that Sal-Vet will do all I claim. Just fill out the coupon and I will ship you enough Sal-Vet to last your stock 60 days. You simply pay the freight charges when it arrives and feed the Sal-Vet according to directions for 60 days. At the end of that time report results. If Sal-Vet has not done all I claim—if it fails to rid your stock of dangerous stomach and free intestinal worms I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me one penny. Fill in the coupon and mail today—

SIDNEY R. FEIL, President

THE S. R. FEIL CO., MFG. CHEMISTS  
Dept. AB CLEVELAND, OHIO



#### PRICES

40 pounds ..... \$ 2.25  
100 pounds ..... 5.00  
200 pounds ..... 9.00  
300 pounds ..... 13.00  
600 pounds ..... 21.12

Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked Sal-Vet packages. Shipments for 60 days trial are based on 1 lb. of Sal-Vet for each sheep or hog, and 5 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular size packages. Get the genuine Sal-Vet.

Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives and feed the Sal-Vet according to directions for 60 days. If it does not rid my stock of dangerous stomach and free intestinal worms I'll cancel the charge. If it does, you won't owe me one penny. Fill in the coupon and mail today—

Name.....  
P. O. ....  
Shipping Sta. ....  
State.....  
Sheep.....  
Cattle.....  
Horses.....



## RANCHES

in small or large tracts, adapted for stock raising, alfalfa growing, general farming, etc., or for colonization purposes if desired—can be produced at reasonable prices and on good terms. Excellent opportunities for money making.

I will gladly send you complete and authentic information.

R. A. SMITH,

Colonization and Industrial Agent, Union Pacific R. R. Co., Room 373, Union Pacific Bldg., OMAHA, NEB.

## Wood and Water

The farmers of our great prairies will appreciate the value of a country with plenty of wood and water, along with good farm land. You can get all that on the KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Ask for particulars.

WM. NICHOLSON,

Immigration Agent,

Room 671, K. C. S. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## Breeding Farm for Sale

Cass County, Missouri.

80 acres; 35 in corn, balance in grass, clover and alfalfa; orchard, etc.; 8-room house; 2-room summer house; wood house; 2 hen houses, 10x40; granary; corn crib and wagon shed; hog house, 18x26 and shed; 2 barns, one 64x36; 2 silos; breeding barn, 20x26, with large lot; 3 cisterns, one good well.

Two registered Percheron stallions; one jack. Stallions eight years old, black and four years old, dark gray; jack four years old. All good and sure breeders. A very good location and good paying neighborhood. Not over six colts not paid in eight years' business. Have been using capsule method four years. Stock and farm if taken soon, \$10,000. 55 miles south and east of Kansas City; 8 miles southeast of Harrisonville, Mo. For further information, call or write,

D. G. KAUFFMAN, Garden City, Mo.

### 160-ACRE FARM FOR SALE.

Creek bottom land; improved; 40 acres in alfalfa; fenced hog tight; black sandy soil; good water; good buildings. Priced for quick sale at \$10,000; will carry \$3,500 at five per cent.

H. H. BURNS,

Argonia, Sumner County, Kansas.

## Johnson County, Kas Stock Farm

for sale. 80 acres; 40 acres corn, 10 acres alfalfa, balance wheat stubble, orchard, etc.; 7-room house; 3 barns, 48x50, 32x36 and 20x65, including shed. Machine shed and double poultry house; 2 good wells and 1 good cistern; 18 miles from Kansas City. Price, \$10,000.

E. W. BRECKENRIDGE, Olathe, Kas.

## FOR SALE BY OWNER AT BARGAINS

Four choice irrigated alfalfa ranches in Colorado, with excellent water rights, adjoining good ranges; taken on debts. Call on or write

Wm. M. SPRINGER

621 Gas and Electric Bldg., Denver, Colo.

## Stock Farms For Sale

888-acre stock farm; 480-acre stock farm; 566-acre stock farm; 1,020 acres suitable for small ranch; 1,046-acre stock farm; several smaller tracts; 1,021 acres rich bayou farm. For particulars address,

J. A. WATKINS, WARREN, ARK.

## THIRTY REPLIES TO FARM AD.

To the American Breeder:—You may discontinue the farm ad, but run the horse ad as it is for a while and then I will make a little change. I will advise what and when to change. The farm ad did fine; I got nearly 30 answers; some good ones.—J. M. Nolan, Miami County, Kas.

## Live Stock, Hay and Grain Market Review

Mules have begun "going to war." This morning (Tuesday, the 20th) the horse market gave up the expected news. All Kansas City mule dealers are buying to supply on open order, the extent of which is not known. Presumably the same condition obtains at other mule buying centers.

England is buying, and the Missouri mule will get a taste of the European war. The demand is for mules fifteen hands to fifteen-three. This is about the average height taken for cotton mules, but it is too much to expect that war demand will entirely take the place of the still dormant Southern demand. The Boer war took 106,000 mules, which is considerably short of the annual Southern consumption. Inspectors of cavalry horses will resume work at Kansas City next Wednesday, and work on the accumulation of mules probably will start soon after.

Prior to the breaking of this news the horse and mule trade was full of swirls and eddies, with volume of business, except in certain classes, extremely small. Yet there was nothing discouraging in the general out-

ers is to increase quality, and when they begin to do that, those who now have the right class of breeding animals are bound to come out in good shape. Many mares are going into the army hopper, and that means a falling off in the production of mules.

Prices are almost entirely nominal, except for army horses, and contractors are paying \$60 to \$150. They are \$15 to \$25 higher than in August. Mule prices have not had time to reflect the new demand. Some heavy mules have sold to sugar plantations and lumber camps at \$200 to \$235 a head.

Feeders are inactive. Tight money and fear of a continued slack demand is keeping them out of the market. If the South should be able to get an outlet for its surplus cotton in the next 90 days, fat mules would be in smaller supply than for many years past, and far too small to meet requirements from the South.

Horses and mules in the past few years have been such a profitable adjunct on the farm that no one should become panicky now because



SPEED AND DRAFT MULES; ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

1—One of the daily attractions was a running race in which these really fast mules were the contestants. 2—Over 6,800 pounds of mules, shown by Ira G. Sharp; the team on the left is champion pair; outside mule on left, four years old, 1,720 pounds, undefeated in five states; second pair, 3,400 pounds, second premium Illinois State Fair; horse mule in same team four years old, 1,710 pounds; undefeated in five states.

look from the producers standpoint. The East is hard hit by conditions in Europe, and the South's purchasing power is tied up in a cotton crop that is not moving. On top of this, orders for war horses remain, and are taking a class of animals that are usually sent South or permitted to accumulate on the farms. For one class it is a most opportune clearance, and for the best horses it is a period when holding off the market is justified. Curtailed business in this country is responsible for a narrow demand for heavy horses, but that period of depression is bound to be followed by an extension in trade lines later. The Central West, the largest producer of horses and mules, is especially prepared to go through this period of slack demand. It has liberal feed crops, and is seeing its plainest horses cleared at good prices. There is no indication that the war in Europe will be of short duration, and it may drag on through another year. The longer it lasts the more horses will be bought in this country. We can well afford to spare the class of animals Europe is taking now and they will have to be replaced. The general tendency of American farm-

there is a temporary let-up in general demand.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

Horses—  
Drafters, 1700-pound, extra quality. . . . . \$200@240  
Drafters, good to choice. . . . . 165@200  
Drafters, fair to good. . . . . 140@160  
Chunks, good. . . . . 125@155  
Chunks, fair. . . . . 90@120  
Southerners, good to choice. . . . . 100@150  
Southerners. . . . . 50@100

Mules—  
13½ to 14½ hands. . . . . \$ 80@100  
14½ to 15½ hands. . . . . 100@125  
15½ to 16 hands. . . . . 120@165  
16½ or better. . . . . 170@215

## Kansas City Business College

A school that has for its object the thorough training of young men and women for success in life. Book-keeping, shorthand, touch typewriting, penmanship and all English and commercial branches. Free employment bureau. Highest indorsements. One of the strongest shorthand faculties in the entire West, teaching nine standard systems of shorthand and stenotypy. Dement, Pitman, Graham, or Gregg shorthand. Penmen of national reputation. Graduates placed in positions and students aided in defraying expenses while taking the course. Elegant new quarters; finest in Kansas City, especially designed for this school in the new modern fire-proof Young Women's Christian Association Building. For catalogue, address

C. T. SMITH, Y. W. C. A. Building, 1026 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

### Big Cattle Runs Continue.

Crowded by a desire to reduce cattle loans, and hurried by heavy frosts in the high altitude pastures, cattle from the ranges are moving in large volume and prices have been lowered by the weight of numbers. Since the first of September the movement has been increasing but last week reached maximum proportions when more than 200,000 cattle arrived at the five Western markets. Monday of this week receipts were 93,000 at the five Western markets.

Texas at the present time is marketing more cattle than any other state. The thousands of cattle placed under contract for October delivery are moving through markets, and good

## Amazing Prices on STEEL Shingles

A lifetime bargain on Edwards Steel Shingles to a limited number—a sensational opportunity to those who write at once. You can buy the patented genuine Edwards Reo Steel Shingles—that won't rot, rust, crack, burn or leak—for the same price as good wood shingles.

### Wood Shingles Out of Date

Wood Shingles are no longer popular since Edwards Interlocking Steel Shingles have proven to be the best, in all kinds of tests. Over 135,000 successful farmers now use Edwards Steel Shingles.

### Easy to Lay—Saves Time

Come in big clusters ready to put on. A few nails, hammer and a little time—10 times faster and 10 times easier than putting on wood shingles, one at a time. Edwards Shingles are rust and leak proof.

### \$10,000 Guarantee Bond

Get a copy of our \$10,000 guarantee bond protecting all Edwards Reo Steel Shingle roofs against dangerous lightning. We believe in protecting our customers.

### How We Figure Prices

We sell our Steel Shingles at actual factory cost plus a small profit—our large business permits this. You get the jobber's profit, dealer's profit and salesman's profit, as we sell direct to you and we pay the freight.

### Write Before We Are Oversold

This unusual offer won't last long. So write for prices and Catalog 1076 today—give us dimensions of your roof if possible. We manufacture all kinds of steel roofs for buildings, steel garages, etc.

### The Edwards Manufacturing Company

1026-1076 Lock Street, Cincinnati, Ohio



## For Sale

Registered Delaine Rams.

I. W. GEORGE, New Comerstown, Ohio.

## ABERDEEN ANGUS

COWS AND HEIFERS

And a few bulls for sale. Also a good black imported Percheron stallion, 9 years old; weight 1,950; sound; broke to work and sure.

J. O. GRING, DALLAS CENTER, IA.

## Hotel Convention

12th and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

Large rooms, good beds. Special rates to students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, as low as 35 cents per day. Good restaurants in connection and nearby. Only a block from the school and Convention Hall.

## Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Write today for big, free catalogue of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL,

Largest in the World.

NEXT TERM STARTS JAN. 4.

W. B. Carpenter, Pres., Room 340, 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.



Philip Mayhall of New London drove into Hannibal recently in a road wagon that was made for his father, George E. Mayhall, by the Hannibal Carriage Company in 1835. The original tires are on the wheels, the same old body bed and even the seat of the wagon are in good shape. Mr. Mayhall selected the wood and had it thoroughly seasoned for the vehicle. The harness, on the horse which was attached to this road wagon, was made by Louis Benedict of New London, thirty years ago, and the harness is still good—it is silver mounted.—Missouri Stockman.



## A Department For Women

### A COMMUNITY CANNING FACTORY.

A canning factory in every community which will make pin money for the young people and lighten the work of the women folk, is one of the many schemes of Otis E. Hall, the new director of boys' and girls' club work at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Mr. Hall comes to Kansas directly from his successful work with the rural schools in Montgomery County, Ind., and will direct the work of the agricultural college and of the United States government among the boys' and girls' clubs.

A steam canning device controlled by the government and selling for \$15 has been used successfully by him to utilize vegetables and fruit that otherwise would have been wasted.

### SUGAR CURED HAMS AND BACON.

To the American Breeder:—When the meat is cooled, rub each piece with salt and allow it to drain over night. Then pack it in a barrel, with hams and shoulders in the bottom, using the strips of bacon to fill in between or to put on top. Weigh out, for each 100 pounds of meat, eight pounds of salt, two pounds of brown sugar, and two ounces of saltpeter. Dissolve all in four gallons of boiling water, and after cooling cover the meat with it. Bacon strips should remain in the brine four to six weeks; hams six to eight weeks. This is a standard recipe, and has given the best of satisfaction.—Andrew Boss, Agriculturist, University Farm, Minnesota.

### HOW TO MAKE HARD WATER SOFT FOR WASHING.

To the American Breeder:—It's carbonate of lime that makes water temporarily hard. Such water can be softened by boiling.

Permanent hardness is caused by sulphate of lime. The only remedy lies in the use of some chemical. Cheapest and best of these are alkalies, as washing soda, borax and ammonia.

Washing soda, the most effective softener for ordinary use, should be used in the following proportions unless the water is very hard: For each gallon of water use two tablespoons of a solution made by dissolving one pound of washing soda in a quart of boiling water.

Borax is more expensive than washing soda, but is especially good for colored goods and wool.

Iron in water is harder to treat. The only satisfactory method is to add washing soda to the water and let it settle five or six days before using.—Annabell Turner, Instructor in Home Economics, Extension Division, University of Wisconsin.

### PATTERNS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.** We will forward, on receipt of 5c, the Summer number of the Home Dressmaker, illustrating the latest embroidery designs as well as hundreds of designs of garments for Misses, Women and Children, and containing two pages of hints on Home Dressmaking.

1054. Ladies' Apron. Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires  $4\frac{3}{4}$  yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. Price, 10c.
- 9856: Ladies' House or Home Dress. Cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires  $6\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. Price, 10c.
1055. Ladies' Envelope Drawers. Cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 2 yards of 36-inch material for a 24-inch size. Price, 10c.
1060. Child's Dress. Cut in four sizes: 6 mos., 1, 2 and 4 years. It requires  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 36-inch material for a 4-year size. Price, 10c.

1079. Costume for Misses and Young Women. Cut in four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 44-inch material for a 16-year size. Price, 10c.

1059-1062. Ladies' Costume. Waist 1059 cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 1062 cut in six sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires  $8\frac{3}{4}$  yards of 40-inch material for a medium size. The skirt measures  $1\frac{7}{8}$  yard at the lower edge. This illustration calls for TWO separate patterns, 10c FOR EACH.

1078. Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires  $4\frac{1}{4}$  yards of 36-inch material for a 10-year size. Price, 10c.

1063. Girls' Coat, with or without Cape Portions. Cut in five sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size. Price, 10c.



#### Pattern Coupon.

In ordering patterns, be sure and fill in name and address plainly, also number and size of pattern desired.

No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....

Address all orders to Pattern Department, American Breeder, 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

### FALL PLANTING FOR BULBS.

To the American Breeder:—The time to plant bulbs is in early fall. For outdoor culture buy "first" grade bulbs of the following varieties:

For Tulips: Keiserkroon, tall, red and yellow; Chrysolora, yellow, dwarf; Rembrandt, dark red, dwarf.

High grade bulbs are never sold in mixtures. Plant the Keiserkroon variety nine inches deep; the other seven inches deep.

For Hyacinths, plant: Electra, blue, large; Charles Dickens, single, pink, fine; La Grandesse, single white.

Double varieties are inferior to single varieties. Plant hyacinths nine inches deep.

For Narcissus, plant: "Emperor," "Paper White" and "Poeticus."

Plant out of doors deep in rich, sandy loam soil. Drain well. After blooming allow the foliage to die away. Do not cut it. Good foliage means fine bloom next year.

For indoor culture bulbs rank supreme. The secret of success here lies in securing heavy root growth before the leaves are allowed to appear. To obtain this root growth, place bulbs in pots or pans five inches deep in a rich, sandy loam soil, well drained. Set away in a dark, cold place for several weeks. Water occasionally. Frequently these pots, pans, flats, etc., are "plunged" out of doors, covered with several inches of soil and left until after the ground freezes slightly. Then "lift," bring into the warmth and sunshine, water thoroughly as needed, but do not drown. Success is then assured. When buying, secure firm, clean, large bulbs, free from fungus disease. Better buy from dealers who import direct from Europe and who guarantee the quality of their stock.

Our best bulbs mostly come from Holland.

For forcing, buy bulbs in September. Plant in October and successively for Christmas and Easter bloom. Most bulbs force to bloom in about eight weeks after being brought into the sunlight. The best varieties for indoor culture are "Moreno" and "Roman" Hyacinths Freezia, "Refracta Alba," Van Thol Tulips, Double Roman and Paper White Narcissi.

Chinese Lilies and Roman Hyacinths may be grown in water in a Bovril Bottle, or surrounded by stones in a deep glass bowl of water. Remember: Plan deep; rich soil; perfect drainage; plenty of good roots before forcing, means good flowers. Not all varieties force well; the one noted above will.—H. F. Major, Missouri Experiment Station.

### NO "BACKACHE" IN KIDNEYS.

"Shameful lying seems to be a necessity in all fake medical treatment," says Dr. H. W. Hill, executive secretary of the Minnesota Public Health Association. "For instance, backaches are common. They are, therefore, advertised as invariably indicating kidney trouble. Most people with backaches believe this, and, so, call for kidney treatment. The fact is, kidney trouble almost never produces pain in the back. Backaches are caused by almost anything except the kidneys."

## COLLIES

Pups two months old, sired by my imported dog, and registered bitches; extra individuals with the best of breeding and plenty of grit, and make the best of workers with little training. Priced to sell quick.  
EMPORIA KENNELS,  
W. H. RICHARDS. EMPORIA, KAS.

## A World-Wide Response Greet The Silent Seven

Again the OLIVER has scored another triumph. Again it has raised the standard of typewriting, lightened labor for thousands of typewriter users, given greater speed, easier, smoother action.

Since our announcement of the new OLIVER NUMBER 7, it has aroused a furore of enthusiasm the country over. Experts have pronounced it the greatest advance in typewriter mechanics for a decade. Typists proclaim it perfection in lightness of touch, quick response and delightful ease of operation. Yet this beautiful machine, complete, equipped with Printype if desired, with all its added cost and value, is being sold at the same price as previous Oliver Models.

We earnestly urge you to see the new OLIVER NUMBER 7. In no other way can you so quickly appreciate the marvels of this masterpiece—so clearly understand its mechanical excellence—so surely convince yourself that in the new OLIVER NUMBER 7 typewriter building has reached finality.

# The OLIVER 7 Typewriter No.

The Standard Visible Writer

Automatic Devices  
—Easy Action

Now on Exhibition at  
Oliver Agencies

Equipped with "cushioned keyboard," with "anchor keys" and with a score of improvements, refinements and automatic features that make this model supreme.

The result is less effort, less eye-strain, greater speed, and a 25 per cent greater value. And yet any typewriter user anywhere can buy this splendid Model 7, on the same terms as previous models, for our famous 17-cents-a-day plan still applies.

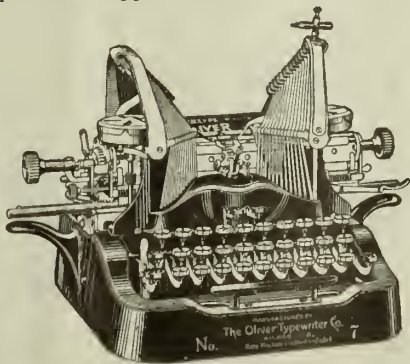
Go see the new OLIVER NUMBER 7 at any Oliver Branch or Agency in the United States. Mark the beautiful simplicity of its construction. Note the rapidity with which it writes; its smooth, silent movement, how the minimum of effort is needed. Inspect the automatic features. Then compare its work with that of any typewriter you know. Try it on many kinds of work no other typewriter will do.

The Oliver was first with visible writing, first with Printype and it is but fitting that it should be first with automatic methods of operation.

#### OLIVER BOOK DELUXE

We have just issued a richly illustrated catalog describing the Oliver No. 7. A copy will be mailed free with our compliments if you send your name. A postal will do.

The Oliver Typewriter Co.  
102 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.





Of all the different things that go to make up our bodies, almost the last and the least to ache is the kidney. Kidney trouble sometimes produces headaches, but people do not know this and neglect the sign entirely, taking headache powders or something equally harmful. The only safe way to discover whether you have kidney disease or not is to go to an expert physician and have a thorough examination made.

#### USE LOTS OF LIME.

If farming people generally realized the great value of lime and the great variety of inexpensive ways in which it can be used, its farm use would double within a year. The plague of flies could be greatly reduced and fertilizing value conserved (increased, in fact) by covering all accumulations of manure and the like with a good sprinkling. In hot, fly-breeding weather, this matter should be attended to daily. Time thus spent is just as essentially profitable as if it was put in plowing or cultivating. Big farms, on which much live stock is kept might use a carload at a time of this commodity.

Lime is a beautifier and a cleaner, and it costs very little compared with other disinfectants that are not nearly so effective.

It has great merit as a soil improver and as a destroyer of vermin. It is one of the best of disinfectants, and is good for pretty nearly everything from eradicating a bad smell to curing a sore on a horse's back.

Here are a few of the things that lime will do for the farmer:

It will keep the poultry houses sweet and wholesome, and free of vermin; remove all foul odors from a duck yard, a cesspool or a pig pen; make the chickens lay hard-shelled eggs; keep away rats and mice; give an appearance as well as a condition of cleanliness to damp, soggy corners; sweeten sour soil; heal a sore on an animal, and keep it free from flies; make a muck heap richer, and remove the offensive odor of decaying humus; protect trees from scale and other insects; lighten the interior of a barn or hen house.

#### Whitewash That Sticks.

There are other uses for lime around the farm, but these are enough to justify the farmer in keeping a supply all the year around. I do not go in as strong for whitewashing as the United States government and some other authorities do, but where it is not feasible to paint, a few coats of whitewash are fine for a barn or a fence. The objection that it rubs off and washes off is met by the fact that properly prepared whitewash will stick almost as well as cheap paint.

For indoor use flour should be used instead of glue to give the desired sticking quality. Glue is better for outdoor use and when used there should be some powdered rice mixed with it, and plenty of wash blue to make the mixture a brilliant white.

Well slacked lime sprinkled on the floors, ceiling and walls of a poultry house, then swept into all the crevices, will be more effective than either spraying or whitewashing with a brush. The dry lime when fresh is volatile and will find a lodgment in crevices that a liquid preparation cannot reach. When swept into the earthen floor of a chicken house it makes a preparation that will kill more vermin in a day than a barrel of patent lice powders will in a week.

The easiest way to air slack lime is to place a pack of the raw lumps in an iron wheelbarrow and sprinkle it with a quart of water, then add more water at intervals until all the lumps are dissolved and stir until the entire mass is a fine powder.

A peck of raw lime will make nearly a bushel of the slacked powder. It is best to slack it in small quantities just as it is needed, for it loses some of its virtues after standing too long in the air. Of course, care must be used not to apply it until it is thoroughly slacked, but it is at its best when it is still warm enough to burn the throat if it is inhaled. If the lime is good the user will find himself sneezing vigorously, unless he manages in some way to do his breathing mostly in the open air.

## THE ARDENNESE HORSE

By Leon Van Meldert, Cedar Bayou, Texas

The Ardennese horse belongs to one of the oldest classes of horses in Europe. In fact, he is the real *Equus Belgicus*, the prototype of the Belgian horse.

The history of the breed can be traced farther than that of any other breed. In the beginning of the quaternary period horses of that breed were hunted by the primitive people of Europe. Bones of more than 100,000 of these horses were found at Solutry, (Soane and Lorie) France, and they are broken, showing that the people of that epoch were feeding on their marrow. This was some 40,000 years B. C.

The bones of the head of the Ardennese horse have some particularities that are not found in the other breeds and it is thus that the Professors Sanson and Pietrement in France and Leyder in Belgium, have been able to ascertain the relation between the old *Equus Belgicus* and the actual Ardennese horse. The country inhabited by those horses are the actual Ardennes, a hilly and mountainous country in the southern part of Belgium, in Luxembourg, Northeast France and around Crier in Germany.

The Ardennese horse is a light draft horse. He is very hardy and easy kept. He is the real artillery horse used in Belgium, Germany and France. The test of war can show the high qualities of this horse. He is the most enduring horse in creation. He is strong and swift, able to trot and gallop with a heavy load, jumping ditches with ease. He is the best all-purposed horse, stylish enough to be used as a coacher. The pedigree of the breed is the most an-

to Coulose, ridden by Renaud, pursuing the Saracen chief, Bourgons, who rode an Arabian steed, and overtook him.

In 1717, the Russian Czar, Peter the Great, went for his health to Spa. His military eyesight saw immediately the qualities of resistance and vigor that there was in the Ardennese horses and he bought 80 mares which he took within East Russia. Since that time every year Ardennese stallions are taken to Russia to improve the native breeds of horses.

Dr. Th. Ronner in his "Hippologie Remembrances of Russia," speaks very highly of those Russian Ardennese horses. After the war of 1812-13, says he, it was wonderful how those horses were in good condition, and able to draw the heaviest artillery.

The great Napoleon of France had just come back from Russia where he had been defeated. In his memories he says that during that campaign the Ardennese horses and the Cretons had been indefatigable and were the only artillery horses that escaped from privations and snow storms during his wars of 1812 against the Russians. In one night during that war of 1812, he lost 30,000 horses from cold weather and exposure.

Who could deny the high qualities of the Ardennese horses when Julius Caesar, Charlemagne, Marechal Courtenne, the Czar, Peter the Great, and the great Napoleon have given them diplomas of the highest grade?

Eugene Gayot, inspector of the French Breeding Stables, in 1836, classes the Ardennese horses among the noble breeds of Europe, with the



A NINE DAY OLD CAPSULE COLT.

P. B. Peterson, Sloan, Ia., Owns this Colt. A. M. Larson's Imported Percheron Stallion, Inedit (82728), Is Its Sire.

cient one. These horses were used by the Trevirians, one of the oldest Belgium tribes, a tribe of horsemen. Their name comes from Trebeca, daughter of Ninus, king of the Assyrians. They had already fought the Russians, been at war with Bavo, cousin to Priam, who after the battle of Tlium settled at Bavay in Hainault. They had also attacked the Romans under their third King, Tulus Hostilius, and Caesar himself had not been able to vanquish them.

Caesar, the Roman emperor, prized very highly the Ardennese horses. His best regiments of cavalry came from the Ardennes. Those regiments under the command of the generals, Vitellius, Valeno and Cecina, routed others in the plains of Bedriac near Cremone (Italy).

The Emperor Nero had in his stables four Ardennese mares that he was using in his chariot races. So great was the impression that the Ardennese horses had made in the olden times, that in all the ancient monuments of Rome and Greece, the horses represented belong to the Ardennese type, says Professor Sanson.

One of the best horses of the mighty Emperor Charlemagne was Bayard, an Ardennese. This horse was so strong that he could run ten leagues easily, carrying the four sons of the Duke Aymon. The same horse, says the legend, ran, in three hours, from Bordeaux

Thoroughbreds and the Anglo-Arabians.

In 1838 a great number of Ardennese colts were imported for stud purposes in Normandy by the Chevalier von Horick, general inspector of the French Stud Farms.

In 1861 an Ardennese horse ran 48 leagues against an English Thoroughbred in the neighborhood of Spa, in 16 hours. In 1900, Spiron, Ardennese stallion, born in Belgium, was champion draft stallion at the Paris Exposition, winning over the Percheron and other draft breeds of France.

There are a few Ardennese horses in the United States. They have been imported as Belgians. They are smaller than the average Belgian; in fact, they are a small Belgian. Most of them are under 15 hands. They are wonderfully good horses.

The war in Europe is killing great quantities of these valuable horses. It is a pity. Somebody here in America should start a ranch where such horses could be raised. This should be a grand thing for this country. This is something for Texas to do.

North America has two new things to be thankful for: that it has no "Triple Alliance" and no "Triple Entente"—whatever that is. Europe has 'em both, and the prescriptions by Dr. Carnegie, Dr. Bryan et al. seem to do no good.

#### TWO IMPORTED REGISTERED MARES.

For sale. Scaling over two tons. One black; 7 years; an International prize winner; other gray; 13 years; a Springfield championship winner. Both sound, clean, unblemished; good breeders and workers of outstanding class as their show records evidence, and again in foal to Jupiter 11. \$1,200 for pair.

W. T. WILKINSON,  
Eureka, St. Louis County, Mo.

## Special Price

On 11 Percheron mares, from yearling to aged mares; two young studs. All recorded in Percheron Society of America. Will sell one or all. Special price on the bunch. If you want a bunch of mares, get busy.

T. J. WYLAND, Kirkman, Iowa.

#### IMPORTED and HOME BRED STALLIONS

for sale. Can show buyers more registered stallions and mares than any firm in America owns. Come and see my horses and mares and visit the best and liveliest horse country in the West. Reference any bank in Creston, Iowa.

A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Iowa.

#### IMPORTED and HOME BRED STALLIONS and MARES.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES. The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perche this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.

## Maplewood Percherons

A choice lot of stallions and mares developed under practical farm conditions, with strong, rugged frames and constitution. Buy them now direct from the pastures at low prices.

C. G. ANDERSON Hector, Minn.

## 40 HEAD OF PERCHERON

Stallions and Mares Now on hand at Woodlawn Stock Farm. Prices right. Write us. SPOHR & SPOHR, Latham, Butler County, Kansas.

## Drouth Prices

On registered and high grade Percheron stallions, mares and colts. For particulars, address,

C. G. WELSH,  
Palmyra, Mo. Rte. 4

FOR SALE OR TRADE Two large, handsome, registered Percheron stallions, three and five years old, for sale or will trade one for registered Belgian stallion.

Also 16 hand registered Mammoth Jack, 6 years old; second prize jack in the American Breeder Jack Show of last summer. Will sell to some one wanting an extra good one.

H. H. BURNS,  
Argouin, Sumner County, Kansas.

#### Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Mares

from suckers up to six years old, including my herd stallion Adore, first premium and champion Belgian stallion at American Royal in 1912. All priced very cheap; good terms on bankable paper.

J. M. NOLAN Paola, Kas.

#### BELGIAN, SHIRE AND PERCHERON STALLIONS

and mares, also Standard bred stallions and mares, \$200 and up. E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Ia. (Mention this paper). 23 miles S. W. of Chariton, Ia., 82 miles south of Des Moines, Ia., at Leroy.

#### PERCHERON STALLIONS.

I have for sale two black-grey Percheron stallions, registered in the Percheron Society of America; they are two year olds, weighing over 1,800 pounds each; will mature to better than ton horses; heavy boned and right every way. They are priced to sell. If you want the best at the right price, write me. M. E. LYONS, R. F. D. 4, Delaware, Ohio.

#### CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale. ALSO SHORTHORN CATTLE.

W. A. DeMerritt  
Route 2. Plainfield, Ill.



## Advertising Briefs

### PUBLIC SALES.

#### Jacks and Jennets.

October 27—J. I. and A. W. Dennis, Maloy, Ia.  
October 28—Henry Beck, Litchfield, Neb.

#### Percherons.

October 28—Henry Beck, Litchfield, Neb.  
December 8—W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.  
December 16—C. F. Jones, Rippey, Ia.  
December 17—Brown & Walker, Clarinda, Ia.  
January 28—Spohr & Spohr, Latham, Kas.

#### Shorthorns.

December 16—C. F. Jones, Rippey, Ia.

J. A. Watkins, Warren, Ark., is advertising several stock farms for sale. Write him for particulars.

A. T. Milroy, Thedford, Neb., is compelled to sell his imported Belgian stallion on account of his fillies. This stallion is seven years old. Read the ad in this issue.

W. H. Richards, Emporia, Kas., has some fine Collie pups advertised in this issue, priced to sell. They are sired by an imported dog and registered bitches. Mr. Richards says these dogs have plenty of grit and make the best of workers with little training.

"To the Visio Remedy Ass'n., Chicago:—Enclosed find \$2.00 for one bottle of your medicine Visio. I used your Visio with success. It has cured my horse and I recommend it highly. This bottle is for another party.—Joel Morehead, Scottsville, Ky." The foregoing letter speaks for itself. See the Visio advertisement in this issue.

Manure spreaders, gasoline engines and cream separators are advertised in this issue by the Wm. Galloway Company, 1717 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Ia., but this company sells nearly everything in the way of farm equipment, no matter what you want. Do not fail to answer this advertisement and ask the Wm. Galloway Co. for its special catalogue.

W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill., will hold his annual public sale of high class Percherons in December.

As scarcity of good live stock becomes more apparent we recognize better the value of the opportunities for securing cheap land in the stock raising sections. For information on one of the best of these, address R. A. Smith, Colonization and Industrial Agent, Union Pacific, Room 373 U. P. Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

F. M. Lorimer, manager of the Miller Stock Farm, Olathe, Kas., has two new advertisements in this issue, describing jack and jennet stock and Standard-bred stallions for sale. Some bargains are offered and there is opportunity also to trade a good Percheron stallion or Hereford bull in one of the deals. Olathe can be reached any hour of the day from Kansas City, via two main lines of steam railroads and one electric line. No stock shown on Sunday.

The Briggs-Detroit, Detroit, Mich., one of the most successful of the present day well-nigh perfect makes of automobiles, is advertised on the back cover of this issue.

Some new roofing information is contained in the advertisement of the Edwards Mfg. Company, 1126 to 1176 Lock Street, Cincinnati, O. The Edwards Mfg. Company has advertised regularly in the American Breeder for the past three years, and we gladly recommend their products.

The Mantle Lamp Co., 391 Alladale Bldg., Chicago, Ill., is doing more to preserve the eyesight of people who cannot have cheap electric lights than possibly any other institution in this country. This, the Mantle Lamp Company, accomplish by selling at a moderate price a lamp which more than doubles the illumination of the ordinary lamp and reduces the consumption of oil. Address the Mantle Lamp Company for full information.

D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn., wants to hear from men who have good farms for sale. Send cash price and description.

Nell Bros., Ogden, Iowa, want all our readers who are in the market for a high class jack to write them. They are pricing them right.

T. B. McClellan, Stratton, Nebr., Box 23, is advertising four jacks for sale or trade for Belgian or Shire stallion. Jacks guaranteed right in every way.

Spohr & Spohr, Latham, Kansas, have 40 head of Percheron stallions and mares for sale at the right kind of prices. Write them for particulars.

Carl E. Freeman, 801 Bales Court, Kansas City, Mo., is advertising an 800-acre ranch, all ready to occupy. This ranch is located in the central part of New Mexico. The ad is in this issue.

D. G. Kauffman, Garden City, Mo., is offering his 80-acre breeding farm for sale. Read the ad in this issue, it gives a good description.

T. J. Wyland, Kirkman, Iowa, is advertising 11 Percheron mares and two stud colts for sale at special price. He will sell one or all.

Breckenridge Bros., Olathe, Kansas, will sell one Belgian stallion and three jacks for the best offer, as they are closing out.

L. W. George, New Comerstowna,



# 440 ACRE STOCK FARM and 62 BREEDING ANIMALS



Stallions, Mares, Jacks and Jennets

ALL AT AUCTION

## LITCHFIELD, NEBRASKA, OCTOBER 28

9 Stallions: 5 Percherons, 3 Shires, 1 Belgian—1 to 7 years

17 Mares: 8 Percherons, 5 Shires, 4 Belgians—1 to 10 years

14 Jacks; all black and all registered—1 to 5 years old

21 Jennets; all but 3 registered—1 to 9 years old

Come the day before and get a good look at the farm

Terms on farm: \$1,000 cash; \$7,500 carried on the place; balance to be paid March 1, 1915.

Write at once for catalog; terms of sale, etc., and mention the American Breeder when writing



## HENRY BECK

Litchfield, Nebraska



Ohio, is advertising registered Delaine rams for sale in this issue.

The Big Miami Stock Farm, North Bend, Ohio, wants to exchange a Mitchell touring car for draft mares, fillies or mules. They will pay cash for two Clydesdale weanlings.

Spohr & Spohr, Latham, Kansas, proprietors of Woodland Stock Farm, start their ad of Percheron stallions and mares in this issue. They have now on hand 40 head and inform us they have been connected with breeding Percherons for over 20 years.

One of our best advertisers is Mr. Feil, president of the S. R. Feil Company, manufacturing chemists, Cleveland, Ohio, and his preparation—Sal-Vet—is fed by thousands of stockmen in every state where stock is raised. Read the Sal-Vet advertisement in this issue. The offer is certainly a fair one and readers may be assured that Mr. Feil will do as he agrees in every particular.

H. W. Bowman, Mt. Carroll, Ia., wants to trade his automobile for draft mares or cattle.

John T. Cameron, Odessa, Mo., has a Coach and Hambletonian stallion for sale, or trade; also a 7-year-old jack. Could use a good ton Percheron.

J. C. Crag, Dallas Center, Ia., has some Aberdeen Angus cows, heifers and bulls for sale; also a black Percheron stallion, 9 years old. Read the ad.

W. W. Shott, Lathrop, Mo., is offering his yearling jack colt for sale, also four other mammoth jacks. Read the measurements of this colt in this issue. He also has a registered Percheron stallion for sale, and will sell any or all of this stock cheap for cash or will trade for land within 100 miles of Kansas City.

H. A. Greenwell, Lakenau, Mo., starts his regular advertisement in this issue. Mr. Greenwell has registered saddlers, stallions, mares, fillies and geldings by Rex McDonald. Address him as above for information.

J. I. and A. W. Dennis, Maloy, Ia., make a public sale on October 27 of registered and grade jacks and jennets. The jacks range in age from suckers to 11 years old. They guarantee this stock to be as represented and will sell them at your own price. The advertisement is in this issue.

Douglas Points, White Clay, Neb., is offering 125 mules for sale. Look up the ad.

L. P. Vocum, Clarence, Ia., has three registered Percherons for sale, one stallion, one 7-year-old mare and one 5 months old filly.

Flstuh, in fact, nay blemish, detracts from the value and usefulness of a horse. Absorbine will reduce such enlargements without making it necessary to lay up the horse. Mr. William Ridenour of Bremen, O., reports the following: "You had a letter from me some time ago with regard to a fine horse I had which had Fls-

### R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right; work always up to the highest standard.



## A BRAND NEW IMPORTATION!

I was in France and Belgium all through May, making early, careful selections from the best stallions and mares to be found. These are now at my barns and ready for sale, along with some desirable American bred animals. It is a good time to buy.

LONZO McCLAIN & SONS, LIMA, OHIO

### WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.



### Oak Lawn Stock Farm

Breeds and imports champion draft stallions and mares; Percheron, Belgian and Shire. All stock for sale at reasonable prices. Come and see them before you buy.

GEORGE EGGERT, Newton, Iowa.

## Paramount Stock Farm

Breeds and Imports

### Percherons, Belgians and Shires

Home of the Iowa and International Grand Champion FARCEUR 7332 (72924), the greatest Belgian stallion in the world today. He is proving an excellent stock horse. Send your good mares to him and raise the best. Always a select lot of stallions and mares for sale at prices that cannot be beat for high class, sound, 2,000 to 2,500 pound horses.

WM. CROWNOVER,

Hudson, Iowa.





## THIRTY PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS



and one Shire. They range in age from 1 to 7 years; all sound and heavy boned; weighing from 1,800 to 2,200 pounds. There are 17 stallions and 13 mares. I will also sell my herd stallion, Jupiter 65723, coming 5 years old; weight, 2,200.

These stallions are all sold under a guarantee to be 60 per cent foal getters. I have four year olds that weigh 2,200; 2 coming 3 that weigh 1,800. Can sell a good ton stallion for \$750; sound and right in every way; some a little higher, and some lower. I will sell at a bargain to early buyers. I have

PETER J. EGGERS, DENISON, IOWA.

both imported and home bred Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

## WANTED

Draft mares, fillies or mules in exchange for auto, Mitchell touring car; five passenger; fully equipped.

Will pay cash for two Clydesdale weanlings, pure bred or high grades. State what you have in first letter.

BIG MIAMI STOCK FARM, North Bend, Ohio.

## ROYAL BELGIAN STALLIONS

I have a few imported stallions for sale, 2 to 4 years old; well acclimated. No better horses for this country. Hardy and vigorous. Have won many blue ribbons with them. Prices right. Such horses will not be imported for the next six years. Buy them now before they are out of reach.

LEON VAN MELDERT, Cedar Bayou, Harris County, Texas.

## IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION

For sale.—Seven years old; bright bay; weight 1,850 pounds. This horse crosses equally as well with pony mares as large ones. His fillies are in his way, so must dispose of him. If interested, write for particulars.

A. T. MILROY, Thedford, Thomas County, Neb. Box 32.

## FIFTY STALLIONS AND MARES.

\$250 to \$1,000 Each. Write for my illustrated Circular telling why I can save you money on the purchase of Percheron or Belgian stallion or mare.

A. W. GREEN, Middlefield, Ohio. R. R. Sta., E. Orwell, on Penna. Ry., between Ash-tabula and Warren.

## PERCHERONS

For sale. Three registered Percherons; one 3-year-old black stallion; one of the big drafty kind.

One 7-year-old black imported mare with 5 months old filly by her side, and in foal again. These horses have size and quality and are sound.

L. P. YOCUM, CLARENCE, IA.

## FOR SALE AT A LET LIVE PRICE.

A 3-year-old black-gray registered Percheron stallion; recorded in the P. S. of A. Has size and quality. Can show dam and sire and a few colts by him. For particulars, write

A. H. TAYLOR, Sedgwick, Harvey Co., Kas., R. 4, Box 85

tula. I wish to say that I used your medicine according to your directions and it opened on the 8th day and was healed up in 28 days and never lost a day's work while treating him. After the core was removed you could place an ordinary cup in the opening. You will know that it was a bad one. I use Absorbine for all galls and bruises and find it to be a permanent cure. Have recommended it to plenty of others who are using it now." Use Absorbine for any blemish or bunch which may disfigure your horse and thus decrease his selling value. Horse book giving special directions sent free on request. Absorbine \$2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 388 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass.

W. P. Schney, Marion, Ill., is advertising several jacks for sale, ranging in age from yearlings to 10 years old.

William M. Wegman, Bladen, Neb., is offering his standard bred stallion for sale. Write him for particulars.

A. H. Taylor, Sedgwick, Kas., has a 3-year-old registered Percheron stallion for sale at the right price. Write him for full information.

Albert Carr, Maryville, Mo., is offering eight jennets, three Percheron stallions and four jacks for sale or trade. Read his ad in this issue, and then write him.

## CANADIAN HORSE IMPROVEMENT.

A Canadian consular report says that at the seventh annual Vancouver Horse Show, held last summer, horses from Eastern Canada and from New York, California, Oregon and Washington were entered in the various classes, and the liberal prizes offered by the association were competed for by some of the best horses on the American continent. Many prizes went to animals from the United States.

An interesting feature of the annual

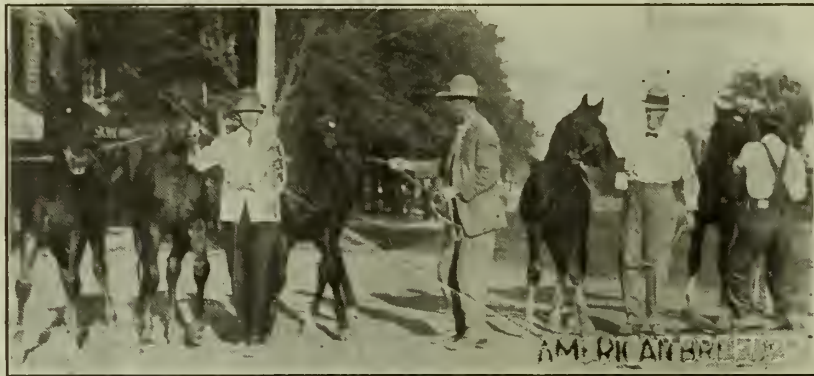
event is the increasing number of British Columbia horses exhibited, and the improvement in the standard shown, especially in the heavy draft, carriage and light harness classes. The horses shown this year from the provincial breeding farms evidence the fact that British Columbia is making rapid progress in improving certain breeds, under the auspices of the local government, which is doing much for the animal industry.

## SUGGESTS GOOD SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION.

To the American Breeder:—I want to compliment your Question and Answer department. There is so much ignorance and cruelty in the amateur doctoring of poor animals that it is appalling. Here are two or three instances of ignorant, barbarous treatment:

For big jaw, tie a horse down, put a board on the swelling and hit the board hard with a sledge hammer. Pour a quart of coal oil down a horse's nostrils for colic. Cut the toes off of goats into the quick to keep them from straying. Run a hot iron through the swelling of a fistula. This might cure.

You ask for a suggestion for some



## CAPSULE COLTS A FREQUENT FEATURE IN COLT SHOWS.

Five Capsule Colts Shown in a Ring of Thirteen, at the Holton, Kas., Fair. The Two on the Left, Held by Bruce Saunders, Won First and Second Prizes.

additional department in the Breeder. I would like to see your paper take up the question of the common axle in use. It is out of date; a horse killer; dirty and wasteful of time, money and horse flesh. I would also like the wide tire question ventilated. In my opinion, and in this part of the country, and I have no doubt in many others, the counties are spending thousands of dollars for grading roads and taking no steps to maintain them. If part of this outlay was spent to encourage the use of wide tires the roads would not be destroyed as soon as made.—Stanley Turner, Tom Green County, Texas.

## QUARANTINE RAISED ON MEXIAN BEEF CATTLE.

Hereafter, cattle from quarantined districts in Mexico which are intended for immediate slaughter in the United States can be shipped direct to slaughtering centers in this country without the sixty-day detention on the border to which they have hitherto been subjected.

An amendment to the regulations governing the shipment of cattle from tick-infested regions, providing for this, has been signed by the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Treasury, and goes into effect immediately. This amendment is known as Amendment No. 1 to Bureau of Animal Industry Order No. 209.

Under the former regulations, cattle shipped from tick-infested areas in Mexico were kept within the quarantined area of Texas for sixty days as



## FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER REMEDY

Guaranteed to Cure and Prevent Colts and Horses in same stable with sick ones from having Distemper, Influenza, Epizootic, Pink eye, Shipping Fever, Catarrhal Fever, Coughs, Colds and all Diseases of the Horse affecting the nose and throat. A powerful germicide given internally alone will do the work, and that is found in FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER CURE.

Made and sold by A. W. FRAVEL, Ph. G.V.S. Centralia, Mo.

a precautionary measure against the spread of the pest in the rest of the United States.

## HOW IMPORTANT IS COLOR?

To the American Breeder:—I would like to ask the readers of your paper what color horse they would choose as their first choice. What I want to know is this, what color should a horse be to stand the most extreme heat and the most extreme cold and the most wear and the longest lived? What color can be seen the farthest in day time, also at night? —L. D. Carter, Canyon County, Idaho.

## USE HUMANE COLLAR WITH SPLENDID RESULTS.

To the American Breeder:—In a late issue you asked for information regarding the humane collar. We are working this collar on our Percheron stallion with splendid results. He does all sorts of work from pulling a light delivery wagon to heavy plowing and has never showed sore shoulders or any trouble whatsoever. We have worked it with equal success on an 800-pound pony. This stallion is very heavy in the neck and his former owner, after exhausting the patience of his local dealers, sent to not less than half a dozen out-of-town firms to try to get a collar which would fit him,



## ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered.

Horse Book 9 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, heals Old Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

## Don't Have a Blind One

## "VISIO"

A Remedy for Moon Blindness

(Ophthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis. Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

"VISIO" will convince any horse owner that it is the best remedy for defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our money back GUARANTEE. \$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. VISIO Remedy Ass'n, 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.



## HUMANE STALLION COLLARS

These collars are the only kind suitable for working on a stallion. We make them to fit any size and kind of trace. In ordering describe style of hames you use. If single trace hames be sure to state width of trace and length of hame tug from hame to buckle. you use chain or Moeller hook traces, so state.

Sizes 15 to 25 inches, \$7.50 each; larger than 25 inches, 50 cents extra. We prepay shipping charges.

BREEDERS' HARNESS & WHIP CO. Williamson Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

## HARNESS SADDLES VEHICLES

## GET THIS FREE CATALOG

HARNESS, SADDLES AND VEHICLES AT FACTORY PRICES MUCH LOWER THAN PRICES YOU HAVE BEEN PAYING YOUR LOCAL DEALER.

Our custom made Harness and Saddles are the best that can be made.

Our Vehicles are made from second growth hickory with full wrought gears and the very newest styles. Our factory covers 28,880 square feet of floor space

We reduce the price 20 per cent by eliminating the middleman and his profits. Our new, large catalog is waiting for you. Write for it now.

ANISER HARNESS MFG. CO.

DEPARTMENT 22 607-608-611 SOUTH 7TH ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.



## WHEAT PEST THAT WILL BEAR WATCHING.

The little insect that causes an annual loss in this country of thousands of bushels of wheat and known as the "oat aphid," can scarcely be controlled when once it has gained headway. By proper precautions, however, serious outbreaks can be prevented. This insect often escapes notice but it is probably the most widely distributed of the important plant-lice which attack wheat and oats, and its depredations are only excelled by the so-called "green bug." How the oat aphid may be combated by a destruction of its breeding places, by cultural methods and by spraying, is outlined in a bulletin (No. 112) shortly to be issued by the United States Department of Agriculture,

## COLORADO IS MORE THAN WELCOME.

To the American Breeder:—We appreciate your kind letter of September 18th and the authorization to give us the use of the material published in your paper for our News Notes articles, providing, of course, due credit



**FOR SALE AT HALF THEIR VALUE.**

One 2,200-pound blue roan Belgian stallion 6 years old; one of the biggest draft horses in Iowa. One black Percheron; 4 years old; 1,900 pounds. One chestnut sorrel Belgian; 7 years; 1,800 pounds. One very dark bay Clydesdale; 1,700 pounds. One big black jack 15½ hands; big bone and a fine looker; sure and well broke to mares. This stuff will be sold cheap as I am making a change in my business.

This is not old trading stuff. We can prove their value here at home where they have been successfully used and never overdone.

We breed the big, smooth Poland China hogs and ship them on approval east or west; no money until you see them. Will refer you to any bank in our city.

**M. P. LYDON,**

Cresco, Howard County, Iowa., R. F. D. No. 1.

**ONE HORSE---THREE JACKS**

For sale. Imported Belgian horse; 10 years old. This horse is an extra good individual; color bay, with star; weight 1900 pounds. Price \$800. Three extra good jacks. As we are closing out, this stock will be sold for the best offer.

**BRECKENRIDGE BROS.,**  
R. F. D. No. 5. Olathe, Kans.

**For Sale or Trade**

Eight jennets, 3 black Percheron stallions, from 2 to 7; 4 good jacks, sucklings to 7 years. Would accept a ton Belgian or Percheron stallion or pair of mares of either breed. Would consider a sorrel or black saddle stallion on jennets.

**ALBERT CARR, MARYVILLE, MO.**

**WANT TO TRADE**

My Stever automobile for draft mares or cattle. Describe in first letter what you have. This car retailed at \$1,850; in good running condition; five passenger; 40 horsepower. Address

**H. W. BOWMAN, MT. CARROLL, ILL.**

**125—MULES—125**

For sale. Suckers to 3-year-olds; 20 geldings, 55 mares. This ad appears but once.

**DOTGLAS POINTS, White Clay, Neb.**

is given. We often feel that material in the American Breeder should be placed directly before the farmers of the state through our News Notes service, but we have not made full use of this material in the past.—Chas. A. Lowry, Pres. State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

**STUDENTS GETTING VETERINARY PRACTICE.**

At the present rate, the senior students in veterinary medicine at the Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas., will have 1,200 patients to treat this year, says R. R. Dykstra, professor of surgery. All kinds of animals are presented for treatment, and the work is representative of what an actual veterinarian will have to do. All the work is performed by the students under the direct supervision of the clinician in charge. Treatment is free except where the expense of the medicine is heavy or where the animal is taken care of for any length of time. In these cases, 50 cents a day for old horses and 25 cents a day for colts is charged.

**SOME FAMILY, HOWEVER, DESPITE BAD LUCK.**

The recent forced destruction of Belsire 2:18 because of a broken leg, caused by a kick received while breeding a mare, recalls what an unlucky family of sons Beautiful Bells produced. Her first son, St. Bel 2:24½, died suddenly of peritonitis at nine years. Her second son, Chimes, escaped the curse and lived to be 26 years old. He died from exhaustion while being driven from the home of his old owner to that of a new one. Bell Boy 2:19¼, the third son, was burned to death at the age of five. Bow Bells 2:19¼ died at 15 years from a ruptured blood vessel. Electric Bell died suddenly at the age of fourteen. Belsire 2:18 had to be destroyed at the age of 23, as previously explained. Day Bell died of pneumonia at six years. Adbell 2:23 had to be destroyed at nine years because of a broken leg. Monbells 2:23¼, the last foal of his dam, was found dead in his paddock at a comparatively early age. Beautiful Bells

herself lived to be 32 years old, but her sire, The Moor, died when only eight years old.—The Horseman.

**WHAT TIME DID UHLAN MAKE?**

To the American Breeder:—Your records will show I am a subscriber to the American Breeder. I think it one of the best breeding papers we ever got hold of. Am young in the breeding business and find your paper very helpful; would not be without it. For profit I think the draft horse (and I might say the Percheron is as good as any) is far in the lead. But I love a good race horse and now own the fastest harness horse in White County, Ind., a pacer. I see in the American Breeder of August 20 where Uhlán trotted a mile in 1:54½, beating all records. Now several here doubt this, but I don't. We got a little bet up that Uhlán did really trot a mile in 1:54½. Will you please send me C. K. G. Billings' address, and also state whether or not it is a misprint in August 20 "Breeder."

We had one of the worst droughts this year ever known in Indiana. Everything is high, hay especially, selling readily for \$20 a ton. Horses and mules have rallied quite a bit since several orders have been received from Europe. Most any average light horse from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds will bring \$130 to \$160, and the better class of draft horses being around \$200 or better, and from all appearances brood mares will soon be at a premium as there are so many mules being raised. My fall breeding to the stallions has been the heaviest that I ever remember.—Will G. Collins, White County, Ind.

Editor's Note—You can address Wm. H. Knight, 137 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Secretary of the American Trotting Register, for confirmation of this report.

**BREAKING A PACING RECORD.**

The world's record for the one mile team race for pacers to four-wheeled vehicles on a half-mile track was broken at the Iowa State Fair this fall. Franklin Pierce and Buck



Muscovite, entered by W. S. Pike of Mena, Ark., took two straight heats, and in the second heat lowered the mark to 2:10¼. The former record was 2:13½.

There was only one other entry in the event. Billy Murray and Bertha Creighton, who drew the pole, set a fast clip in the first heat, but the record beaters forged to the front with a flourish on the home stretch. With the inside track for the second heat, the star pacers kept in the lead all the way, our illustration showing them in that position.

**PARASITIC DISEASES.**

To the American Breeder: Parasitic diseases have caused serious losses among our domestic animals, and are often diagnosed as some other malady showing similar symptoms. Heavy rainfall serves to convey eggs and young worms from place to place. Animals pastured on low ground or on infested ground are quite liable to parasitic diseases.

Medicine is often of little value in dealing with parasites. As soon as a dangerous parasite appears on a farm the healthy animals should be removed to high ground and allowed only pure water to drink. Pastures and yards where infested animals

**Astral King Won**

In the Recent \$2,500.00 Missouri State Fair Saddle Horse Stake in the Most Hotly Contested Saddle Horse Ring Ever Shown.

**Did you see the American Breeder's Photographs, last issue, of the Field He had to Beat?**

We have for sale 15 of his weanlings and a few of his young stallions—two and three years old.

**JAS. A. HOUCHIN, Jefferson City, Mo.**

have been kept should be planted with cultivated crops for several years. Infested animals should have dry feed at frequent intervals and access to salt at all times.

Carcasses of diseased animals must be burned or deeply buried.—W. L. Boyd, Assistant Veterinarian, University of Minnesota.

**SUCCESSFUL SALE FOR MONSEES & SONS.**

Nearly \$35,000 worth of jacks and jennets were sold at auction on the 20th and 21st by L. M. Monsees & Sons. As usual the big sale was held on the Limestone Valley Farm, near Smithton, and breeders of jack stock from all over the country were present.

The heaviest buyer, however, was A. M. Duff, of Kansas City, who bought to head the stud he is establishing, the yearling, Belle Boy of the Grand Champions, paying the record price of \$1,700 for a jack of that age. The top price of the sale was \$1,825, paid for Limestone Big Boy, by J. T. Moore, of Davis and Moore, Lewisburg, Tenn. W. F. Schade, of Jackson, Mo., bought the grand champion jennet, Belle of the Grand Champions 2d, paying \$1,300. The jacks averaged \$713.51, and the jennets \$229.92.

**"ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER."**

To the American Breeder:—Having had good success advertising in the American Breeder, in the past, I am mailing another ad of my Percheron stallion which I have for sale. Let me know cost of this ad and I will send same at once.—C. A. Folts, York County, Neb.

**CRIMSON CLOVER A SUCCESS ON SOUTHERN SOILS.**

Crimson clover is a demonstrated success on practically every soil type in the South where the drainage is good. Its ability to succeed on nearly every kind of land in the cotton belt, from waxy clays to light sandy loams, makes it one of the best winter cover crops and soil builders for cultivated fields in this region, is the conclusion reached by the U. S. Department of Agriculture after exhaustive experiments with this crop.

Crimson clover is just as valuable as a soil-improving crop as cowpeas, and the cotton fields of the South should be covered during the winter with this valuable clover to furnish abundant winter grazing for all classes of live stock; to prevent soil erosion, and to enrich the land with nitrogen.

Crimson clover does best on a well prepared, well drained, well settled and a fairly fertile seed bed. The middles of a clean cultivated cotton field make an almost ideal seed bed for sowing crimson clover. The time of seeding is determined by the latitude. When sown too early the young plants are liable to be killed by hot, dry weather. In the northern third of the cotton belt probably the best results are obtained by sowing between September 1st and October 10th; in the central third of the cotton belt from September 10th to October 20th, and in the southern third of the cotton belt from September 20th to November 1st. Successful growers of crimson clover, appreciating that the hot sun and the dry condition of the soil affect germination, usually endeavor to sow just after a rain or when there is prospect of rain.

**SADDLE STALLION, PERCHERONS AND 10 JACKS.**

For sale. Registered saddle stallion by the Great Chester No. 10; sound and a good breeder. Two, two-year-old registered Percheron stallions and ten jacks from yearlings to five years old; from 14½ to 16½ hands high for sale at reasonable prices. Write your wants or come and see me.

**W. L. Graham,**  
Mackville, Washington County, Ky.

**REGISTERED SADDLERS**

For sale. Stallions, mares, fillies and geldings, by Rex McDonald 833, Rex Monroe 2063, Star McDonald 2526 and Fos McDonald 3096; out of the finest lot of brood mares in the land; 60 head to select from. Address

**H. A. GREENWELL, LAKENAN, MO.**

**RIDING AND DRIVING MARE WANTED**

Need not be registered, fancy or five gaited, but must be serviceably sound, perfectly safe for lady to drive, have an easy canter and be in a healthy condition for breeding. Will pay only a moderate price. Please give full description and price in first letter.

**AMOS BURHANS, Waterloo, Iowa**

**MILLER STOCK FARM**

**Bargains in Standard Bred Stallions.**

Two grandsons of Croesus, 3 and 4 years, at \$150 and \$175; two bay sons of Claremont Director (Matinee) 2:17, a 1,260-lb. horse, at \$250 and \$300. The breeding, style, speed, manners and quality will astonish you; the prices mean business.

Will consider good Percheron stallion or Hereford bull in a trade on the above.

**F. M. LORIMER, Mgr., OLATHE, KAS.**

**STANDARD BRED TROTTING STALLION**

For sale. For particulars, address **WM. M. WEGMANN, BLADEN, NEB.**

**STANDARD BRED STALLION BARGAIN.**

King Romeo 59453 A. T. R., mahogany bay; 16½ hands; 1,300 pounds; 5 years old; strictly sound; an unusually fine individual and highly bred. Will sell right, or trade on Percheron stallion or team of mares, as I do not wish to keep a horse for public service. **J. C. DUNN, DALTON, NEB.**

**REGISTERED MORGANS FOR SALE.**

A choice lot of young stallions and mares, weanlings to 4 years old. Weanlings and yearlings can be crated and delivered to any point by express at a moderate price. Can sell fillies and stallions of different breeding that would be suitable to mate together. Could sell a car load of registered mares and fillies that have been bred to registered Morgan stallions, at a very moderate price. Most of my young stock is out of The Admiral. Headlight Morgan is now at the head of my stud and I am expecting at least 40 colts from him next spring. **RICHARD SELLMAN, Rochelle, Texas.**

**COACH AND HAMBLETONIAN STALLION**

For sale or trade; 8 years old; 16½ hands high; 1,600 pounds; good breeder and a show horse. Colts to show. Also my 7-year-old jack; 59 inches high; 30-inch ear; 64-inch girth; 8½-inch bone. He is well broken and a good breeder. Black, with white points. Could use a good ton Percheron. Also my 105-acre farm, 40 miles east of Kansas City; 6 miles from Odessa, Mo. **JOHN T. CAMERON, Odessa, Mo.**

**Shetland Ponies**

I have 19 head of full blood Shetland ponies for sale. A stallion, brood mares, 2-year-olds and yearlings. Variety of sizes and colors. **O. M. JOHNSON, ERIE, KAS.**

**EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.**

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. **W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas, Member American Shetland Pony Club.**



## Register Jack Stock Now

During the past year more than 4,000 jacks and jennets have been registered in the Standard Jack & Jennet Registry of America. This one year's registration alone is greater than the total number of living animals in all other jack registry associations combined, excepting the Standard Registry. The marvelous growth of this association is evidence that practically all of the breeders of jacks and jennets in this country have united in recording with this association. The old plan of waiting until an animal was sold before registering is going out of date. Breeders are now realizing that if they ever expect to have a standing as breeders of registered animals they must record their breeding stock now.

On June 1st of this year new rules went into effect; 15 days' grace were granted for those who thought the change was a bluff, that they might get their stock in. On the first of next June new changes will take place which will make the requirements very stringent. All those who have jacks and jennets not yet recorded should read the rules below and attend to this important proposition at this time. Now, when the stock is coming in from the pasture they will carry more flesh, as a rule, than later on, which will make it possible for many an animal to be registered that would fail after becoming thin. It will be necessary also to get new application blanks, when the requirements change.

Those having jacks and jennets to sell have realized that the buyers are demanding registered stock. This demand is growing. It will only be a question of a few years until unregistered stock will not command good prices. The Standard Association stands for progress. The rules will soon be so stringent that only the offspring of registered sires and dams can be recorded.

We have received many complaints from breeders concerning the changes which went into effect last June. Many of our readers who were cautioned about putting it off now have animals that can never be recorded in a good, strong association—the only one that should be patronized. We do not feel that we are to blame for these complaints. We printed numerous notices stating that the rules would change and advised every one to get their stock registered. We believe every jack and jennet owner or breeder will do their friends and neighbors a good turn by notifying them of the proposed changes in the rules on June 1, 1915. It is the intention of this association to continue to tighten these requirements. Within another year this record association will have more animals registered in it than the average standard live stock record association that has been in existence for a quarter of a century. This growth is marvelous.

There are a lot of good animals that should be recorded soon. Our advice to every owner of jacks and jennets is to register the entire herd, and do it now.

Write to Wm. E. Morton, 920 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for blanks and further information. The present rules, which will be in effect until next June, are as follows:

1. Each application must give animal's name, color, sex, date of foaling, and name and address of owner. Also give breeder's name and address if possible.
2. Jacks must measure 14½ hands, standard, in height; at least 62 inches around the heart girth in average condition, and at least 7 inches around the front leg at the smallest place between the ankle and the knee, the leg to be normal size.
3. Jennets must measure 14 hands, standard, in height; at least 60 inches around the heart girth, and at least 6½ inches around the front leg at the smallest place between the ankle and the knee, the leg to be normal size.
4. Any color admitted, upon compliance with the requirements of rules 1 and 2, 1 and 3, or 1, 5 and 6.
5. Young undeveloped jacks and jennets may be registered when their sires and dams are registered in this Registry, provided the sire fills the above measurements.

6. Each application for the registry of an animal under rule 5 must give the measurements of the sire (see rule 2), unless the sire was registered as foundation stock under rule 2.

7. Each application must be sworn to before a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace.

8. In registering foundation stock give the names (barn name) of sires and dams as far as possible.

9. This Registry will not recognize any other Jack Registry unless the animal meets the requirements of this Registry.

10. The transfer of a jennet must be recorded before the new owner can record her offspring.

11. The fees in the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America are:

(a) For registering jacks and jennets, one dollar to members and two dollars to non-members, for each animal registered.

(b) For duplicate of lost or destroyed Certificate of Registry, fifty cents to members and one dollar to non-members for each duplicate.

(c) For certified copy of pedigree, one dollar. (An uncertified copy of a pedigree will be furnished free of charge to the breeder or owner.)

(d) Membership fee is ten dollars.

(e) Transfers will be made free of charge in all cases where the application for same, and the certificate of registry for the animal to be transferred, is received at the Registry office within 60 days from the date of the sale. Otherwise, a fee of fifty cents to members and one dollar to non-members will be required.

(f) The fee, in all cases, must accompany the application.

**NOTE**—We are now registering Jacks and Jennets that fill certain requirements as foundation stock, and it is not necessary to have the sire and dam registered or their ancestry traced, provided the animal fills the requirements of this Registry, as given in the Rules of Entry.



A REMARKABLE COLT FROM CAPSULE SERVICE.

Capsule jack colt at 16 months, belonging to T. E. Collins. Height 59 inches; heart, 62; flank, 66; bone below knee, 8¼; below hock, 9¼; ears, tip to tip, 33½; weight, 800 pounds.

### TWO YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH HINNIES.

To the American Breeder:—I have had two years' experience in hinnie breeding. I bought 20 head and bred by the capsule method, to a ton Percheron horse. I sold two colts at \$100 each when they were yearlings, and the balance for less money. They are not hard to get in foal if you watch them closely, and they are a wonderful animal to have in a pasture that has weeds or brush in it.

I am planning to leave this place and go to a city to practice medicine and will dispose of my stock. Will buy enough good ones to complete a car, and will sell them at \$20 per head,

in foal. Four of them are bred to a thousand-pound Missouri jack. I was planning to increase the size of my stock. At present I have three large black ones that look like Missouri jennets. The stock was bought from Mexicans that were using them for farming, and they are gentle and have plenty of bone. You can make no mistake by going into hinnie breeding, if you get good stock that is sure to breed.—N. A. Schwald, Colfax County, N. M.

## FOR SALE

One car choice jennet burros, bred to horse. Write, N. A. SCHWALD, Maxwell, N. M.

## Public Sale of Registered and Grade Jacks and Jennets

**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27**

At farm, 4½ miles north of Blockton, Ia.; 3 miles west and a half mile north of Maloy on Chicago Great Western R. R., and 8 miles south of Clearfield on Burlington R. R.

### 24 Head--11 Jacks and 13 Jennets

Jacks ranging in age from suckers to 11 years old, including our herd jack, Stainbrook 7321. Some good young stock in this sale that are bound to make the buyer money. Stock not fat and will not sell very high. Here is your chance to buy a Northern grown jack, one that will stand the climate, at your own price.

In this sale we will offer our 4-year-old Percheron stallion, Jumbo 54128. This is an extra good young horse; weight over a ton; right in every particular. All stock guaranteed as represented.

**J. I. & A. W. DENNIS, Maloy, Iowa**

Auctioneers: Cols. R. L. Harriman, M. A. Griffith.

Lunch on Grounds.

## What Breeders Say About Jacksorine

(A DIFFERENT LETTER IN EACH ADVERTISEMENT)

"I have used two cans of your Jacksorine and I regard it as being as good for jack sores as anything I have ever used. Have been in the jack business for over 30 years.—J. W. McCanse, Mt. Vernon, Mo."

Jacksorine undoubtedly is the best remedy for jack sores ever put out. It is put up in large self-sealing containers from a scientific prescription and was long used with absolute success by the president of this company on his own stock. Remember, the price is \$3.50 per can, postpaid. Remit by P. O. order or bank draft to

**O. P. WILSON & CO.**

Lock Box 489,

Kansas City, Mo.

### MILLER STOCK FARM

Jack and Jennet Bargains.

One 8-year-old jack, \$300; three 3-year-old jacks, \$600 to \$750; one 2-year-old jack, \$1,000; four yearling jacks by Highball, world's record priced 2-year-old.

From our jennet herd (headed by one of the very few great big good jacks living) we can always spare a few head. Can always spare a few work mules or brood mares.

Would consider trading some of the above stock on a good Percheron stallion and a good Hereford bull.

F. M. LORIMER, Mgr., OLATHE, KAS.

## ANOTHER GOOD ONE

Jack colt foaled October 3, 1913; measurement October 3, 1914. Height, 55 inches; girth, 52 inches; length, 69 inches; head, 25 inches; muzzle, 21 inches; ears, 31 inches; hock flat way, 7 inches; bone, 7 inches. I own the sire and dam of this colt, also four other large size mammoth jacks ranging in age from 3 to 6 years old. Two extra good 2-year-old jacks and a herd of extra heavy bone mammoth jennets, and a registered Percheron stallion 3 years old; black in color; will make a ton horse in another year.

I will sell any part or all of this stock cheap for cash, or will exchange for land within 100 miles of Kansas City. Address

OWL HOLLOW STOCK FARM, W. W. SHOTT, LATHROP, MO.

### FAIRLAND JACK & JENNET FARM.

40 head of fine registered jacks and jennets for the fall trade. I raise most all my jack stock and can sell them cheaper than any man that deals in them. My jacks are all black with white points; in age from colts to 8 years; in sizes up to 16 hands. Formerly of Flemingsburg, Ky.

U. G. SAUNDERS, FAIRLAND STOCK FARM, LEXINGTON, KY.

### JACKS.

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kan.

## --JACKS--

For sale. Two yearlings; 2, 3 and 4; one 10-year-old. Anyone needing jacks would do well to correspond with me. W. P. SCHNEY, MARION, ILL.

### GOOD JACK WANTED.

I have a few young jacks and 17 jennets and must sell the bunch at once or make some trade to get a jack not akin and good enough to breed the jennets to. They are big, black, mealy nosed and good.

JOHN A. EDWARDS, Eaglewood, Kan.



CONCRETE FEEDING FLOORS AND HOG WALLOWS.

The saving principle of feeding floors has long been recognized by successful breeders and feeders of live stock. The trouble, heretofore, has been to obtain an entirely satisfactory material for floor construction. Wooden floors kept the feed out of the mud and dust and not only saved every particle of grain, but also prevented wheezing coughs and otherwise temporarily improved the health of the animal. However, in a short time, the best wooden floors rotted out and became infected with disease germs. Often floors had to be burned to free the farm of hog cholera.

In concrete the farmer and breeder have found an ideal floor material. Such floors not only effect a saving in feed, a shortening in time of fattening and a decrease in labor, but also afford perfect protection to the health of the animal. Concrete floors do not soak up water and therefore cannot become infected with disease germs. Their surfaces can be easily cleaned and thoroughly disinfected with oils and dips. Rats cannot nest under them. Careful tests have shown that concrete floors, through the saving of grain and manure alone, pay for themselves in the short period of one year.

How to Build Feeding Floors.

Feeding floors are merely several sidewalks laid side by side, and the same general rules of construction apply to them. Choose a site in the lot where the ground is slightly sloping, well drained and wind-protected, and convenient to feed and water.

Excavate to a depth of 12 inches for the drainage foundation, and around the outside edges of the entire floor dig a trench 12 inches wide and 18 inches deep. (This trench, filled with concrete, prevents hog wallows from undermining the floor and keeps the rats from nesting under it.) Fill all of this space (except the trench) to the natural ground level with well tamped coarse gravel, crushed rock, tile culls or brickbats. This fill forms the drainage foundation as for sidewalks.

The floor must be graded or sloped so that water will not collect on it in the winter and so that the manure washings may be caught by the gutters and run to the water-tight concrete manure pit. (To shape the gutter, make a mold or templet by rounding the corners on the flat side of a 6-foot length of 4 by 6 inch timber.) A gentle slope, toward the low corner, of 1/8 to 1/4 of an inch for each foot of length or width is sufficient. This is secured by the use of a heavy grade stake at each corner of the floor, a straight-edge or a grade line, and a spirit level.

It is an advantage to have a feeding floor its full thickness above ground. Make light floors 4 inches and floors subject to heavy loads 6 inches thick. For the forms use 2-inch lumber of a width equal to the floor thickness. Begin on a low side of the floor. Mark the grade height of each corner stake and set the forms to a grade cord stretched from stake to stake. Use only good materials and mix the concrete 1 part Portland cement to 2 1/2 parts sand to 5 parts screened gravel or crushed rock, or 1 part Portland cement to 5 parts bank-run gravel. Measure the materials exactly; count 1 sack of cement equal to 1 cubic foot.

Placing the Concrete.

Always begin placing the concrete on the low side of the floor, so that the rain from sudden showers will not run from the hard onto the newly placed concrete. Fill the trench and the slab section of the forms with concrete. Bring the surface to grade by drawing over it a straight edge with its ends on the opposite forms or with one end on the form and the other on the finished concrete. Four inches in from the edge, on each of the low sides, temporarily embed the

rounded 4 by 6 inch gutter mold and tamp it down until its square top is even with the surface of the slab section of the floor. Remove the mold and finish the surface with a wooden float. The day after the concrete in each section is placed, carefully throw on a covering of hay or straw, and keep it thoroughly wet for a week. Connect the gutters with the manure pit (if you have one, or plan one) by means of a trough, another gutter, or by large drain tile laid underground. If concrete feeding troughs and racks are to be built at some future time, make the necessary mortises by temporarily embedding beveled blocks or wooden frames in the soft concrete.

Below is given an itemized bill of materials necessary for a 6-inch floor 24 by 36 feet, amply large to accommodate 50 hogs.

Materials Required.

Crushed rock or screened gravel,	
20 cubic yards at \$1.10.....	\$ 22.00
Sand, 10 cubic yards at \$1.00....	10.00
Portland cement, 28 barrels at	
\$2.50.....	70.00
	\$102.00

Mixing the concrete by hand, 5 men can usually finish this floor in two days. Prices of materials vary greatly in different localities. The figures given above are safe; but, before deciding as to what your own floor will cost you, consult local dealers. Depending upon price of labor and materials and the thickness of the concrete, the floor will cost 6 to 12 cents for each square foot of surface.

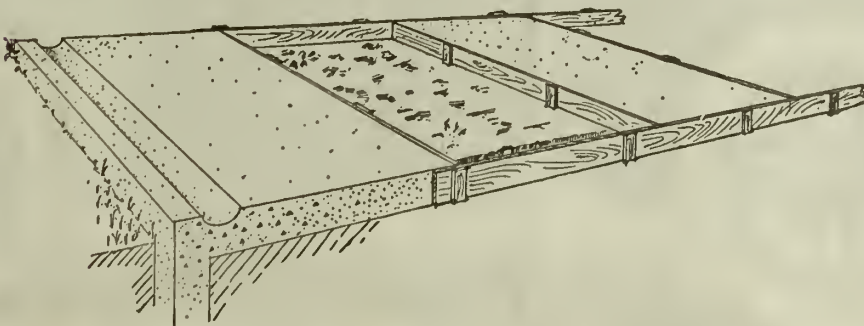
Hog Wallow in Connection.

If the feeding floor is conveniently located for a "hog wallow," this can be built adjoining, and at the same time. Between the two, however, there should be a ridge or cone, so that nothing from the feeding floor can wash into the "wallow." One bad feature of mud "wallows" is that they are always in low places where but little air is stirring and usually are exposed to the sun. The hog goes into the wallow to get cool, and finds itself (unless there is water enough to prevent) in the hottest place on the farm. A concrete wallow can be put where it is high enough to get some breeze and where it can be shaded. Provision should be made for draining it and it should be so located and protected that mud cannot wash in from any direction. Considerable dirt will be carried in by the hogs anyhow, and for this reason the drain should be large, and the closed portion have a good fall. The size of the wallow depends on the number and size of hogs to be accommodated. Following are directions for making one 8 by 12 feet:

Dig out the hole with straight sides to the depth of 2 feet 2 inches. Lay a drainage foundation 10 inches thick. Set a 10-inch board around the outside of the hole and keep dirt from crumbling in on the concrete. Mix the concrete 1:2:4 and place a 6-inch floor in the hole. As the concrete is laid, embed woven wire in it 1 inch from the bottom. Have the concrete for the side walls fairly dry and tamp it to the shape and dimensions—4 inches thick at the top and 10 inches at the floor line. The sloping side make cleaning easy. Keep all animals away from the wallow for two weeks. Three men built this wallow easily in one day.

Materials Required.

Screened gravel or crushed rock,	
2 1/2 cubic yards at \$1.10.....	\$ 2.75
Sand, 1 1/4 cubic yards at \$1.00....	1.25
Portland cement, 4 1/2 barrels at	
\$2.50.....	11.25
	\$15.25



SHOWING MANNER OF BUILDING CONCRETE FEEDING FLOOR.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS DEPARTMENT

1288—WOUND—I have a registered filly, one year old in May, which got cut across the front of the right hind leg about half way between hock and ankle, cutting the cord entirely off. Had a veterinarian dress it but all he did was to disinfect and bandage. Said I should remove bandage in three days, which I did. The upper part of cord now lays out in plain sight, but lower part is not in sight. I told him that I thought the two ends of cord should be sewed together, but he said nature would take care of that. What would you advise?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—It would be useless to undertake to suture the two ends of the tendon together, especially at this time. The exposed end should be shortened, however, and proper antiseptic treatment continued until the wound is closed.

1289—FEEDING RYE—Would it be dangerous to feed a mare in foal rye chaff, or let her run on rye pasture?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not think much of rye chaff as a food for horses, but can see no reason why you should not make a part of her ration green rye pasture.

1290—PUNCTURED WOUND—Kindly let me know what treatment you would recommend for a horse which had been hurt right over the spine, over the hips just in the center of the back, with some sharp point, either from a nail or something else which pierced a hole into him and which now is mattering. This happened several months ago. We have been using peroxide first to clean it out and we are now using injection of iodine only. I have a veterinarian who is prescribing this remedy, and I should like to get your opinion on the same.—Wisconsin Subscriber.

REPLY—Inasmuch as the wound is so located that is difficult to secure proper drainage, it is quite likely it will be tardy in healing. Continue the iodine under the direction of your veterinarian. We hardly favor the peroxide in such cases.

1291—LAMINITIS—Can a mare that has been colt foundered ever be bred again? I have a recorded mare that had her first mare last spring. She had her colt without any trouble, but one day after it was born she got stiff and could not walk, and had fever. The colt lived two and a half days and died. The doctor here called it colt founder. What caused this? Can I breed her again? This mare is well now and is not lame at all.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—If your mare had laminitis, as we infer from your inquiry, and has recovered, she may be bred again without great danger of a renewal of the attack.

1292—CONTRACTED TENDONS—I have a colt, four months old. It seems as though it wants to walk on its toes. I took it to a veterinarian and he said its cords would have to be cut. The trouble seems to be in the front feet; its hoofs seem to be rather near at the heel. Please advise me the best you can of anything that will help this colt out.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—The advice given by your veterinarian is all right, for the reason that the colt has now reached an age where it should settle down into its normal position. This, it appears, it has failed to do, so an operation will afford the quickest relief.

1293—PARALYSIS OF THE PENIS—I have a big three year old horse that I had castrated last June. His penis was extended the second day after the operation and he has never been able to draw it up since that time. His wound was never swollen, but very little at any time, but his penis swelled and got sunburned and was very sore.

FOUR JACKS

For sale or trade. All blacks, white points; from 14 1/2 to 16 hands high; from 3 to 6 years old. Priced right for cash. Mules to show. Can use registered Belgian or Shire stallion. Jacks guaranteed right every way or your money back.

T. B. McCLELLAN,

Box 23, Stratton, Nebr.

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14 1/2 to 16 1/2 hands high—Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP, Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

BIG MAMMOTH JACKS AND JENNETS.

For sale. I have some good jennets which are kin to my herd jack, for sale at a bargain. Also young jacks, one to coming four years old, and the large, big boned Poland China hogs, breed sows and boars old enough for service, and pigs. Seven miles North of Monett on Frisco R. R., and six miles Southwest of Hoberg on Mo. Pac. R. R. Write for prices to

Henry Obermann & Son, Freistatt, Mo.

MAMMOTH JACKS

For sale—Large, heavy boned, 15 to 16 hands high. Prices from \$250 up. Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.

JOHN HENRY, Fairfax, Ia.

JACK---DUROC HOGS

For sale. A black jack; light points; six years old; 15 1/2 hands high. Also Duroc hogs.

LOUIS KOENIG, Solomon, Kans.

TWO JACKS

For sale. One weighs 1,150 pounds; stand 15.2 standard; age 9. Other one sired by him; think will be as large; 4 years old. Both registered and licensed sound; good performers; guaranteed all sound and right.

A. CALENDER, New Lyme Station, O.

11Worth County Jack Farm

Twenty-five head of jacks and jennets for sale.

CORSON BROS., Potter, Kans.

MAMMOTH JACKS

For sale. Registered; well boned; one to six years old. If you need a high class jack, we have them. Prices right.

NEILD BROS., Ogden, Boone County, Ia.

A large pus bag formed about half way up and we used plenty of disinfectant and it got healed up, but it hangs out all the time. What will I do with him?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—There is nothing that will give any relief to a case of this kind except amputation of the organ, which can be successfully performed by a graduate veterinarian.

1294—ABNORMAL FEET—I have a yearling colt that has something wrong with its hind feet. There seems to be deep creases at the sides of his frogs and seems to be a little sore, but is not lame. Please tell me what to do.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—From your description we are inclined to think there is nothing wrong with your colt. The deep creases complained of are normal, especially on the hind feet. Keep the colt's feet properly trimmed and allow it to run in fields and pastures where Mother Earth can have an opportunity to promote a healthy growth.

1295—SORE MOUTH IN COW—I have a cow that got stiff and sore in her feet and has a sore mouth. She cannot eat only what we put down in her mouth, and seems to have some fever.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that your cow has suffered from some irritant that has been taken in with the forage. Give her a good physic of Epsom salts, about one and one-half pounds, dissolved in warm water. Wash her mouth out with the following solution, using a syringe: Borax, two ounces; creolin, one ounce; water to make a quart. Throw one or two ounces into the mouth with a syringe two or three times a day.



# Detroit

## The First European Streamline Brought Out In This Country

"A car in which the streamline suggestion is carried out from the front to the back—a distinct and pleasing novelty. The effect is to impart a unity to the design that many other makers would do well to study."—Automobile Topics, August 8, 1914.

# \$1050

With Westinghouse Starting and Lighting System.

Other models, without starters, \$850 to \$925

The new 1915 Detroit is the first American example of that pure grace and beauty of design which Europeans call "streamline." You have seen hints of it in other cars. See now the actuality in the Detroit. Visit our salesrooms. Examine the car at your leisure. Try it on the road. This is absolutely the first real European streamline in America; first high-speed, long stroke, ball-bearing motor; lightest car of its class; biggest car for the money.

Tremendous power at all speeds distinguishes the ball-bearing Detroit motor. French motors of this type won all first four prizes at the Indianapolis races this year; and German motors of the same type, on July fourth, carried off the three first honors in the great French classic, the Grand Prix, at Lyons.

The Detroit is the only car made in America with this type of motor—a model of what The Automobile calls "epitome of the best that Europe can provide in design and construction."

More than that, as Motor Magazine states, "the economy of the foreign car is much greater than that of the American product. The American people are demanding economical operation."

The Detroit is the answer to this demand. Over roads of every description this handsome car carries five passengers from twenty to twenty-five miles on every gallon of fuel.

Thirty-five very noteworthy features also mark the new Detroit. We invite every person interested in the coming type of American motor car to visit our salesrooms. It is worth while—for the new Detroit is distinctly a revelation.

### Some of the 35 Special Features

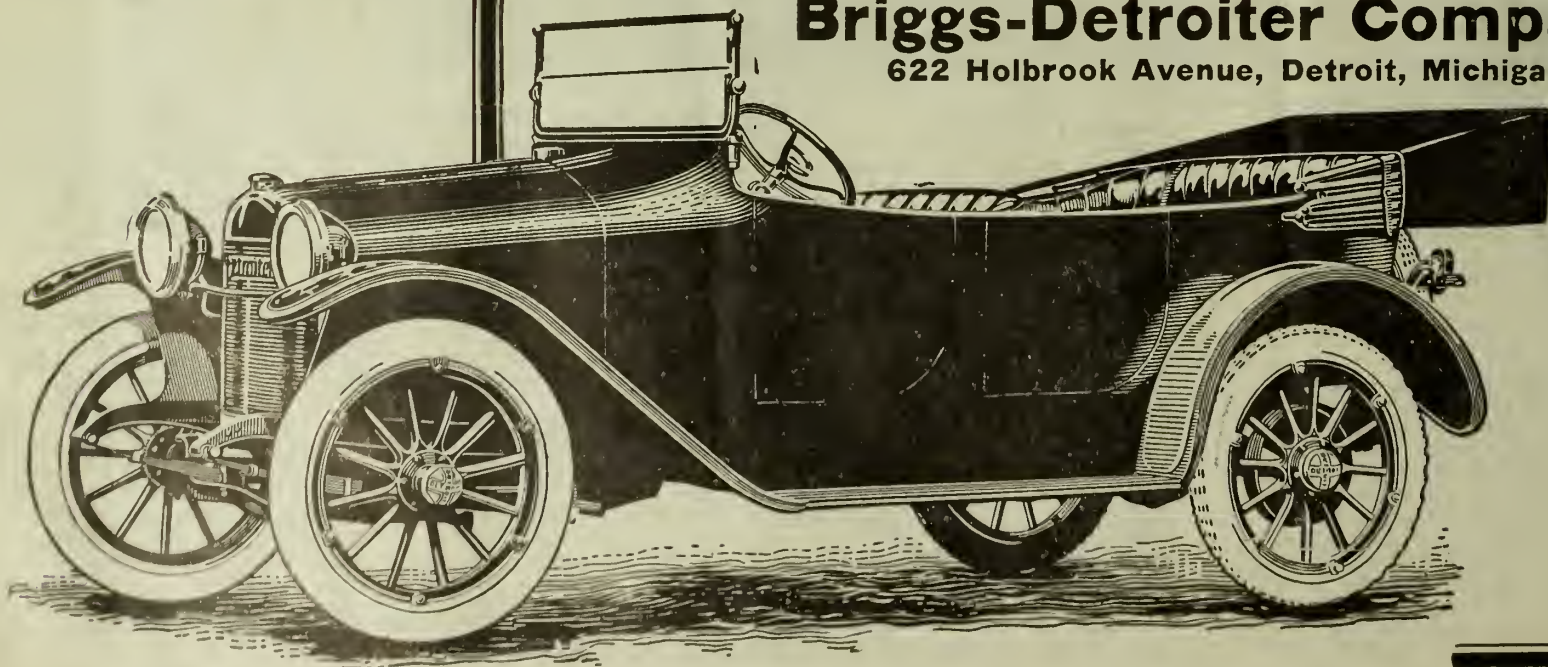
112-inch wheelbase.  
32 horsepower.  
Worm-driven silent starting motor.  
Full-floating rear axle.  
3-point platform rear spring suspension.  
Actual one-man top.  
Four 24-inch doors.  
Non-skid rear tires.  
20-operation body finish. Luxurious upholstery.  
Fuel tank in cowl.  
Ventilating, rain-vision windshield.  
Ball-bearings throughout.  
Multiple disc clutch in oil.  
Duplex tire carrier in rear.  
Rounded radiator with radiator mud shield.  
Tulite searchlights.  
Emergency search lamp.  
Electric cigar lighter.  
Aluminum encased instrument board. All recording instruments combined in one unit.  
Electric-flash oil gauge.  
Carburetor above frame.  
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# AMERICAN BREEDER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW

A 'Farmers' and Breeders' Paper Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Live Stock and the Welfare of Farm Families and Homes

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, One Year 50c, Three Years \$1.00

Volume VIII

Kansas City, Missouri, November 5, 1914

Number 5



1050 lbs.



2250 lbs.



1900 lbs.\*



2100 lbs.



1950 lbs.



2250 lbs.



1100 lbs.



1000 lbs.



1250 lbs.\*



1200 lbs.



1300 lbs.



1025 lbs.



900 lbs.



1050 lbs.



650 lbs.



1000 lbs.



900 lbs.\*



1750 lbs.\*



550 lbs.\*



800 lbs.



375 lbs.



1950 lbs.



1450 lbs.



950 lbs.



1050 lbs.



1350 lbs.\*



1500 lbs.\*



1550 lbs.



2200 lbs.



1450 lbs.\*



2100 lbs.\*



1850 lbs.



1550 lbs.\*



2200 lbs.



2100 lbs.\*



650 lbs.



500 lbs.\*



400 lbs.\*



450 lbs.\*



750 lbs.\*



650 lbs.\*



450 lbs.\*



215 lbs.\*



240 lbs.\*



150 lbs.\*



750 lbs.\*



225 lbs.\*



225 lbs.\*



225 lbs.\*

The cuts for printing this cover page were made from actual photographs of prize-winning animals, representing popular types of the respective breeds. As it was impossible to make the cuts show, in all cases, the correct relative sizes of the animals, we have printed under each cut the average weight, at maturity for an animal of the breed, type and sex shown.

In about half the breeds (those marked with a star) the color and markings are always or nearly always uniform. The other breeds all vary more or less. Percheron horses, for instance, may be black, gray, brown, chestnut, bay, and even roan or white. Shorthorn cattle vary through all shades of "red" (as we call it) from a dun to a plum color, and vary in the amount of white, from a few hairs, to all white.

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# THE HORSE BREEDING SCHOOL

## December 7 to 12, Inclusive

The Week Following the International Live Stock Show



A CLASS OF SUBSTANTIAL BREEDERS AT THE BREEDING SCHOOL LEARNING THE INSIDE FACTS OF THEIR BUSINESS

The School lasts one week, beginning every morning at 7:30 and lasting until 10:30 at night. To give the best possible results in the shortest length of time, proper changes in the instruction are made so as not to tire the students. The work is a recreation and the students enjoy it. Lasting acquaintances are made as the students are together the entire time. They also learn much from each other. Many sales and trades of breeding stock are made.

This is the only recognized school (excepting veterinary colleges), that teaches the anatomy and physiology of the generative organs of domestic animals. No breeder can fully understand scientific breeding without this knowledge. This school gives a lot of new and useful information that is not taught by any other school in the world. This is the only breeding school. The principles taught have stood the investigation of the best posted graduate veterinarians on these subjects. All of the instructors but two are post graduate veterinarians who are doing work recognized by the United States Government.

Mares are dissected and mares, both dead and alive, are examined for the different diseases and abnormal conditions. Every student is required to take part in this work, under the instructions of experts. Students are impressed with facts about diseases of females in a way they will remember. Representative animals for this work are especially selected. Everything is made plain by demonstration and language that the average breeder can understand. All technical work that can be eliminated. The object is to give a course that the average breeder can master in a short time.

This is not a veterinary college, but it does teach how to prevent diseases. Prevention is better than a cure. A large number of animals are used for each class. The most interesting work for the average breeder is that of making examinations on a string of dead mares, supported in natural position. The average breeder has very little conception as to what he will find on the inside of a mare or cow; neither do they understand the why or wherefore, nor will they understand this until they have this special education.

Fathers and mothers need not be afraid to send their boys to this school, as it is a clean institution, and they will learn things that will make them better men and eliminate many of the dangers that men are subject to. Profane or vulgar language is not permitted among the students at any time.

The one drawback of this school is that some students who have attended are not anxious that their competitors do likewise. We do not know of one dissatisfied student and this from a territory which represents nearly every section of the United States and several foreign countries. At the end of each term all students have had opportunity to get their tuition refunded if not satisfied. This offer is still in effect. There are no restrictions to it. The student alone is his own judge, and there have been no takers. This is remarkable compared with the large army of men who have attended.

Any breeder anywhere can well afford to investigate this proposition offered to make himself an expert breeder; to learn to avoid dangers in the breeding business that cause so much loss to owners of good stock.

**REMEMBER THE DATE---December 7 to 12, Inclusive.**

### SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT

Dissecting Females, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs—Physiology of the Generative Organs—Cells—Infection—Breeding Questions—Breeding Instruments—Foaling—Scientific Mating—Horse, and Mule Judging—Barren Females—Barren Males—Abnormal Conditions—Diseases of the Foal and Fetus—Diseases of the Male and Female Generative Organs—Contagious Abortion—Feeding—Testing Breeding Stock—Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition—Buying Breeding Stock—Hereditary Defects—Horse Breeding—Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not—Getting the Semen—Inserting Cap-sules, etc.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. Tuition is \$25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life. For other information address

### EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lecture on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from \$1 to \$1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

**The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL**  
**225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.**



THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined  
CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW.

NOVEMBER 5, 1914.  
Volume VIII. Number 5.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE,  
Editors.

Published semi-monthly (on the 5th and  
20th of each month) by the  
GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
INCORPORATED,  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
BELL TELEPHONE, 4297 GRAND.

All communications for this paper  
should be addressed to the American  
Breeder, or the Graham Publishing  
Company, and not to individuals.

Subscription Rates within the United  
States: \$1 for 3 years; 50 cents for  
one year. All other countries, \$2 for  
3 years; \$1 for one year.

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Entered as second class matter No-  
vember 28, 1911, at the postoffice at  
Kansas City, Mo., under the Act of  
March 3, 1879.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING  
REPRESENTATIVES:  
JOHN D. ROSS, 608 Otis Bldg., Chicago.  
Telephone, Franklin 1429.  
WHITE-SIMONSON, INC.,  
904 Tribune Bldg., New York.

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Mo.

DOUBTING HORSE BREEDERS.

A challenge was put in this paper  
last spring to horse breeders in gen-  
eral. Frank B. Graham, the editor,  
offered to visit any section of the  
United States where a breeder or a  
number of men would furnish three  
young, healthy mares with colts by  
their side, to be used in the test. He  
offered to find a diseased mare with-  
in 15 miles of that particular place,  
obtain some of the material from the  
uterus of this diseased mare and place  
it in the genital tract of these three  
young, healthy mares. Those furnish-  
ing the healthy mares may breed them  
in any way, shape or form for four  
months. If one of them fertilizes  
during that length of time, Graham is  
to pay all the expenses; if none of  
the mares are fertilized within four  
months of the time, those furnishing  
the mares are to pay the expenses.  
This proposition has been presented  
to more than 100,000 horse men. It  
has not yet been accepted.

There seems to be a few men who  
do not believe that the disease called  
"barrenness in mares" can be trans-  
mitted from one mare to another  
through the act of service. Mr. Gra-  
ham wishes to state that he still con-  
tinues to make this challenge.

A lot of breeders have talked to pro-  
fessional men who are supposed to  
know very much about horse breed-  
ing. They perhaps did not realize  
that this is a matter in which ideas  
have been revolutionized by new dis-  
coveries. The germ causing this dis-  
ease was discovered in 1910. It was  
thoroughly tested at that time on live  
animals. The condition revealed is  
worse in some communities than  
others. Not all barren or shy breed-  
ing mares are infected with this dis-  
ease. It is difficult to learn to under-  
stand this condition unless it can be  
demonstrated with live animals show-  
ing this particular diseased condition.  
Such diseased mares are frequently  
young mares, fat and sleek. This dis-  
ease usually shows very little, if any,  
discharge. A great many breeders  
depend on the discharge from the  
genital tract for detecting disease.  
This conditions is getting worse and  
has much to do with decreasing the  
per cent of foals in this country. A  
capable instructor can teach the

symptoms successfully by having a  
mare having this disease and a  
healthy one for comparison.

During the years to come when good  
horses will be high and scarce, breed-  
ers can afford less than ever to make  
services on a diseased mare of this  
kind, and transmit it to clean, healthy  
ones, thus scattering this infection  
and lowering the per cent of foals.

If there are any who doubt the  
above statements they might try to  
furnish the three clean, healthy, young  
mares with colts by their side, for  
a test case, under the terms of Mr.  
Graham's challenge.

STATE FAIRS SHOULD BE BIG.

The American Breeder has no use  
for the cheap plan that (probably from  
selfish reasons) has been suggested,  
of dividing state fair support among

several fairs instead of having one  
strong, well located main fair. Ten  
men will make the necessary effort to  
attend a big show and get the infor-  
mation which is there to be had, where  
one will go to a minor exhibition, even  
when more conveniently located. An  
attempt to split up a fair like the big  
one held at Des Moines, for instance,  
among several of the good towns of  
that state, which might think they had  
sufficient claims, would change the  
loyal support which the Iowa state  
fair now enjoys, into a scramble for  
"pork" and politics, which has been  
fairly well eliminated from some  
fairs, would be back in the saddle  
stronger than ever.

A state fair is far more than a place  
to decide between the relative merits  
of this and that sample of the state's  
products. It is as different from that  
and as much bigger, as a great store's  
show windows are different and bigger

A GREATER AMERICAN BREEDER

A thousand times the wish has been expressed by friends of the  
American Breeder that the circulation of this paper might soon reach  
50,000, but every one of our friends to whom we have been able to put  
the question, has answered that he did not want to see our list increased  
at the expense of quality; he did not want to see the American Breeder  
adopt the use of premiums and all the other cheapening schemes to  
which so many agricultural papers have had to resort.

Building, as we have, by getting subscriptions absolutely on the  
merits of the paper alone, and from absolutely no one excepting those  
directly interested in our work for better live stock on the farms, we  
have not expected to make any mushroom rate of growth, and have been  
satisfied to grow steadily, our list improving in character as it improved  
in size. But the fact remained that the greater our list of readers the  
greater our influence, and we welcomed the opportunity which recently  
came to make a stride in this direction, that in our opinion, is second  
in importance only to the founding of this paper. For this opportunity  
we have to thank the broad mindedness of one of the first men to co-  
operate with Mr. Graham in the development of the American Breeder  
and the Graham Scientific Breeding School, Mr. George L. Carlson.

On his own magazine, Carlson's Rural Review, Mr. Carlson built  
up one of the most strictly high class lists of agricultural readers in the  
United States; the only agricultural list, in fact, (outside that of the  
American Breeder) which we know to be built absolutely on the merits  
of the paper alone. Mr. Carlson, who is one of Nebraska's "self-made"  
wealthy and successful breeders and farmers, writes from the knowledge  
and experience of a trained agriculturist, a world traveler and a student  
of every social and economic problem which concerns the farmers of  
this country and has held and increased his list of readers, wholly  
through the strength and interest of his own writing. His magazine  
has made him money, although that was a minor consideration in its  
conduct, and all it represented small, in a financial way, compared with  
his agricultural and other business interests.

But the character of a man who has few equals as a true and under-  
standing friend of American agriculture, had been made a part of Carl-  
son's Rural Review, and when, therefore, Mr. Carlson's desire to be  
more free to travel, study and rest, led him to favor consolidation with  
the American Breeder to insure the perpetuation of his work, we wel-  
comed the opportunity for an expansion which would satisfy the thou-  
sands of friendly wishes for a more rapidly broadening influence.

The next issue of the American Breeder (with which Carlson's Rural  
Review is now combined) will go out to a list of subscribers approaching  
very closely to the 50,000 figure and will mark the beginning of a new  
era of growth and improvement which we trust will more than meet  
the expectations of all. And in expressing this wish we are using almost  
the words of Mr. Carlson's expressed belief, given to his readers in the  
last issue of Carlson's Rural Review, as follows:

*"The American Breeder, by reason of its merits and the value of its  
service to those interested in the best rural life of America, has grown  
from a very modest beginning, until it is now recognized as the ablest  
and foremost magazine of its kind in this country. No man in America  
has felt a keener interest in its growth and success than myself, an inter-  
est which was awakened by its first number, and which has grown and  
widened as the magazine has grown, and it is my hope and belief that the  
consolidation of the two magazines will help the American Breeder in  
growth, and its service to the readers of rural America, quite as much as  
it will relieve me from the thought that something might happen which  
would make necessary the final suspension of my own."*

*"With this announcement of the reason for consolidating the two  
magazines, the friends and readers of Carlson's Rural Review are assured  
that in this arrangement the gain will be their gain, and their continued  
loyalty is solicited for the consolidated publication."*

*"Beginning with this number, all business correspondence should be  
addressed, and all remittances made payable to the Graham Publishing  
Company, Kansas City, Mo."*

*"With cordial appreciation of the loyal support given me in my  
work in the past, and a kindly wish for the future happiness and success  
of all, I remain, most sincerely, G. L. Carlson."*

and more interesting than the sample  
case of one of its traveling men. A  
state fair is not merely a catalogue; it  
is an advertisement of the state, a  
symbol of its greatness and an illus-  
trated lecture on the variety of its re-  
sources and the quality of its enter-  
prise. Nothing short of a great state  
fair, to which the best from all small-  
er fairs can be attracted, can give a  
state this service. Smaller fairs, when  
dignified by the name of "State" only  
do their state an injustice.

Take the case of any good state;  
not one in a thousand of those who  
will visit the right kind of a state  
fair would ever learn through travel,  
or the study of printed information,  
the real greatness and possibilities of  
the state they live in. A state fair  
that is adequate can teach them as  
nothing else will, or can. It adver-  
tises the state to the world at large,  
as the great commonwealth it really  
is. It makes every one of its citizens  
who attends, a good advertiser, for it  
makes him both capable and proud to  
tell the helpful truth. More than that,  
it safeguards against dissatisfaction,  
for it shows its people the greatness  
of the possibilities at home and better  
equips them for realizing on these pos-  
sibilities.

It is along such lines as these that  
the good state fairs most fully justify  
the heavy investments they represent.  
While a few things deserving of help-  
ful criticism may be pointed out and  
a few suggestions for changes be  
made, the American Breeder is strong  
for the big, well conducted state fairs  
which adequately represent their re-  
spective states, and we are in the har-  
ness every day, as our readers well  
know, to help get better state fairs  
for the few great states which are  
now so inadequately represented.

County fairs are important, and  
everywhere should be supported and  
improved, but a splitting up of state  
fairs would be the worst sort of folly.

PREACHERS AND POLITICS.

One of the many spurious coins of  
cheap conversation is denominated  
"Preachers Should Keep Out of Poli-  
tics." If politics, as evidenced by our  
annual political activity, ending in the  
election to office of, and the admin-  
istration of public affairs by, the for-  
tunate politicians, has no bearing upon  
the welfare of the preacher's congre-  
gation, friends and neighbors, then no  
doubt the preacher should keep out of  
politics. It is the preacher's duty, no  
doubt, to look after, in the broadest  
sense, the welfare of his people.

But if it takes political activity to  
stop the use of profanity in public  
places; to get the greatest possible  
benefits from the taxes paid for road  
improvement; to keep "ringsters"  
from getting on the school board and  
hampering the free growth of schools;  
to put real competent public servants  
instead of "machine riveters" into of-  
fices which carry with them the power  
of appointment; to elect honest and  
competent lawyers to the offices of  
county attorney; then it seems to us  
that any preacher sufficiently familiar  
with conditions to work effectively,  
can get into politics in a way to ren-  
der a great service to his people.  
That a great many preachers are do-  
ing this; fighting a winning fight  
against corruption, indifference and  
prejudice and the political results of  
such conditions, is all the justification  
we want for our position, and is to the  
everlasting credit of that class of red  
blooded workers to which all such  
preachers belong.

BURGESS AND McMILLAN.

Burgess, of Wenona, Ill., and Mc-  
Millan, of Rock Rapids, Ia., have had  
sufficient publicity on the corrupt  
methods employed in their Percheron  
dealings to have put them out of busi-  
ness, if they were not receiving pro-  
tection. These firms have been deal-  
ing in irregular pedigrees. They are  
a detriment to the best interests of  
the draft horse industry.

How long would a small breeder  
last if he attempted to do any of the  
things these men have been guilty of?  
Is it right to permit these men to con-  
tinue to buy, breed, sell and exhibit  
under the auspices of institutions



which are largely supported by the public? They have had unlimited money for protecting themselves, yet these firms have been receiving outside protection. Private letters have been sent out in their defense. Will it be necessary for the American Breeder to follow under-ground wires that have been, and are being pulled, and show up the connections of the crooks who are giving this protection? Some very interesting things can be brought out if necessary.

We had hoped that this matter had been aired sufficiently, but we find that an effort is being made to tide these men over and help them maintain their business so that when the people (as it is hoped) forget their crooked records, they may again proceed to skin the public as they had been doing. The published records and court records alone should be sufficient evidence for any honest man to stand against the men we have named for all time to come. They have been losing money, but hope to hold their business together by changing firm names, or some other plan, and hang on till they can make it back in the old way. Breeders should not be confused. Will the changing of the name change the men, blood or methods? Has the changing of pedigrees changed the blood? This matter has gone about far enough and had just as well be settled now in a way that will make it stick.

Every man interested in better live stock, honest methods, clean pedigrees and clean principles should appoint himself a committee of one to tell all his friends and neighbors about the existing conditions. Use the telephone; attend public gatherings; request others to be careful about buying animals with papers bearing the names of any of these men as breeders or importers. Every draft horse registry certificate gives the name of the breeder or importer. Watch carefully for these names. Make inquiry to know if these men have had anything to do with any animal you are considering, and tell people why you are on your guard. Never forget this precaution, for other buyers of draft horses will watch these certificates for many years. Who

would care to own one of these animals and have a prospective buyer say: "I do not want that horse, because some of the certificates put out by that man or firm have been fraudulent; this may be one of them."

If everyone interested in live stock will keep track of the men in his community who are liable to buy breeding stock, and keep them posted, crooked men or firms will find it mighty hard to continue in the game. A constant, careful watch must be made, as these men are very smooth. A few head may be sent to, and sold through a small breeder, where the purchaser would not suspect anything.

#### WAR HORSES.

There has been much said, verbally and in print, concerning the purchase of horses for the armies of Europe. The real condition surrounding the purchase of these animals has been kept from the public to a considerable extent. Many of the shipments have been made under the cover of darkness. The writer has visited various points to find out what was being done. A large number of small horses have been purchased. They are usually of a class for which we have very little market in this country, and for which, in all probability, we never will have a good demand. These little horses have in the past found a good market in the cotton states, but the present difficulty with the cotton market has made a great hole in the market demand of the South, and in the course of time many of those who have purchased small geldings and mules will begin to purchase mares weighting 1,100 pounds or more, with a view of raising colts.

It is fortunate for those having the small, plain horses that there is an outlet for them. We would advise selling off all of the plain, small geldings. Care should be taken by the breeders not to dispose of too many sound, clean mares, as these can be graded up by the use of better sires. Within the last few days numerous orders have been let for mules, also, usually of the smaller kind. This will prove a great benefit to the present mule

market. Both armies are buying stock in this country, but the "Allies" are taking most of the purchases.

At one market 15,000 horses have been shipped with the expectation of buying 35,000 more at one station. This may give some idea as to the extent of these purchases. In looking over these horses one would not suppose that there was such a great number of small, plain horses without a job in this country. There is practically no market demand for them except for army purposes. The requirements of the European buyers are not nearly so strict as those of our own government. They are taking horses and mules which are serviceably sound up to ten years of age. After a good number of these little horses have left this country there will be many vacant places to be supplied with better individuals.

Breeders in general can learn a great lesson from the present situation. There have been too many little, plain horses produced in this country. Normal demand for that special class during the last dozen years has been curtailed. Those breeding small horses in the future must produce a better quality if they expect a profit. It is by accident that the Boer war and the great European conflict have caused the taking of this surplus.

There never was a better prospect for those producing good horses and mules, according to the best expert authorities in this country. Not only will these little horses and mules need to be replaced with better animals, but breeders must consider that half of the civilized world is at war, and a war unusually destructive to horses of all kinds. There should soon be, in Europe, a steady market at good prices for all this country can produce. In supplying European countries, not only are we replacing horses destroyed in warfare and by lack of attention, but we are supplying some loss from food consumption. In a time of peace the city of Paris eats 50,000 horses annually. Owing to the difficulty in getting meat shipments across the ocean they may now be compelled to eat many more horses. All of the countries now engaged in warfare, except England, eat horse flesh.

Those who have good horses and jacks kept for breeding purposes need not have any fear of the future so far as we can ascertain at this time. This is especially true of pure bred stock. Importation of horses from Europe will not again soon be a contending factor in supplying the American demands. The pure bred studs of Europe in most cases are in a very bad condition at the present time. Every stallion or jack owner should busy himself at the present time to keep good mares from leaving his section. They will be needed badly in the near future.

#### WHAT STATES LEAD IN JACK BUSINESS?

In live stock as in machinery, clothing and everything else, the only styles that endure are those which meet practical requirements; and the countries, or sections, men or companies which stay longest and most profitably in the business of supplying such live stock or commodities are the ones willing to study and meet the requirements (and changes in requirements, if need be) of the consumers.

The history of the jack business of this country affords a good illustration of this point, and of the mistake a producer in any line makes when he fails to realize that changing conditions mean changing standards of excellence.

Not so many years ago Kentucky and Tennessee led the rest of the United States in the production of jack stock and no one in any other state expected to be considered much in the business unless he first went to one of the two states named and bought foundation stock, or at least a jack to head his stud and one or two jennets to give tone to his collection. Nashville, Tenn., Bowling Green, Ky., and other towns of that section were jack stock centers.

The other day the firm of Davis & Moore attended a big jack sale 100 miles from Kansas City and bought a jack to head their stud of jennets in Tennessee. In conversation during the sale Mr. Davis said that not only he, but others, had found it necessary to go outside his state, and west of the Mississippi in search of breeding stock to help them produce the kind of jacks that modern conditions demanded.

This incident is only one of many which have called our attention to the fact that the jack and mule business has made a remarkable western movement, and that as a commercial center for this business Kansas City is, or very soon will be, in the lead. Already the greatest mule show ever held has been held here at Kansas City in connection with the regular American Royal stock show, and the greatest sales of jack stock occur in a territory of which Kansas City is the immediate commercial center. And the stuff which wins and sells the best in this territory is coming to be the kind which meets the modern requirement based on the fact that the mule is a draft animal, and that weight, bone, heart girth and drafty conformation "buy more" from those who have "the say so" and the money to back it up, than do height, slick hair, fine bone and a fancy color.

Some mighty good breeders of jack stock are still in business in Kentucky and Tennessee and are producing the right kind of stock, but scores and scores of them went out of business because they were encouraged by a former would-be authority to ignore the practical demands of the mule business and their weedy product became a drug on the market. Missouri became the acknowledged leader of the states in the jack business, because the influence of the Missouri mule kept the state's jack breeders closer to a practical standard. As the mule business spreads westward the jack breeder follows and those who develop enough business to become known are the ones who recognize and cater to the practical requirements. Texas has become an enormous producer as well as user of mules (the 1912 census gave Texas 703,000 mules; double the next largest state).

Texas' growth in the jack business has been equally striking, though not generally realized by those outside the business for the reason that domestic demand takes nearly all the surplus and Texas breeders do less general advertising than is necessary in other states. In a general way, however the number of advertising breeders in a state gives a pretty fair idea of the state's relative importance in the line, and consideration of this point has, among other things, frequently called attention of late to the westward movement of the jack business already commented upon. The American Breeder advertising department keeps pretty complete lists of the men and firms in all lines, and the list of jack advertisers, among others, contains some surprises for those who have not thought much on this subject. Missouri, of course, will be expected to be in the lead. Missouri breeders make up over 38 per cent of the list. Kansas breeders come next with 15½ per cent of the list. The other important states rank as follows: Oklahoma, 8 per cent; Kentucky, 7½ per cent; Illinois, 6 per cent; Indiana, 6 per cent; Texas, 5½ per cent; Iowa, 3 per cent and Tennessee, 3 per cent.

#### "SPLENDID RECORD OF WONDERFUL EVENT."

To the American Breeder:—I wish you would send me 15 or 20 copies of the American Breeder, issue of October 5. Your two pages showing the photographs of the Saddle Horse Stake at the Missouri State Fair is the best proposition of its kind that I have ever seen in any paper. It is a splendid record of this wonderful event.—John T. Stinson, Secretary Missouri State Fair.

## IF YOU HAVE STOCK TO SELL

### You Can Save 25 Per Cent on Your Advertising by Ordering Now.

As all patrons of our live stock advertising columns know, the American Breeder has long been the best paying and lowest priced good advertising medium in the field. A number of our advertisers have secured as much business through the American Breeder at a season's cost of \$50 to \$250 as they secured through another publication to which they paid from \$110 to \$1,250. Anyone with an acquaintance among live stock advertisers can verify these figures for himself.

#### OUR CIRCULATION IS FIFTY PER CENT LARGER

than it was a year ago. It will be more than 50 per cent larger when the next issue goes into the mails, and our list will be of the highest quality it has ever been. Consequently the

#### VALUE of OUR ADVERTISING IS PROPORTIONATELY GREATER

and the price must be increased. The rates below, therefore, are good only for immediate acceptance, and will be advanced before the next issue. To make sure of saving money and securing the most economical advertising rate ever offered, intending advertisers should send their orders at once and make them for as long a period as they are likely to have stock to sell. When space is thus ordered we will change the wording of the advertisement any time without additional charge. Ten per cent discount is allowed for cash in advance on a six months' order.

#### HERE ARE THE LIVE STOCK ADVERTISING RATES

now in effect. No orders accepted at these rates after November 20, when new rates will be announced. Read every word of the above.

Space.	1 Issue.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	6 Months.
½ inch.....	\$2.00	\$2.80	\$5.00	\$ 7.25	\$13.50
¾ inch.....	2.40	4.00	7.25	11.00	20.25
1 inch.....	2.80	5.00	9.50	13.50	27.00

Space in amounts larger than shown above will be charged at the rate of \$4.50 per inch, per month.

(Above rates void after November 20, 1914.)

**American Breeder, Kansas City, Mo.**



# ECONOMIC NEEDS OF THE BREEDER

By G. L. CARLSON

The breeders of this country who have been reading the American Breeder for several years are the best informed men of all who are interested in this great basic industry, so far as the breeding of live stock is concerned. In technical knowledge of breeding science, as well as in the most modern methods and practices of their profession, there are none who are their superiors. The American Breeder as a journal published in the interest of breeders, has been easily and securely in advance of all other publications devoted to the interests of breeders of live stock. In the breeding of horses and mules this is even more true than in the breeding of other live stock. Breeders of these animals around the world have now for several years turned to this paper for a solution of their many problems, and the help desired has always been found.

But we are learning more and more all the time that to be permanently successful as breeders there are other things to know than the best methods of producing superior animals. There are many economic problems to solve, the proper solution of which is quite as important as a knowledge of breeding practices, or of heredity and breed types. To be a breeder of livestock on any considerable scale makes it necessary to own, or have access to land. To own land on which to breed animals brings up questions of titles, taxation and tenantry. The breeder of market cattle seldom finishes these cattle for the market. His cattle are generally sold to men who make a specialty of finishing cattle for the market. This brings up the question of finance and banking, since most feeders must borrow money with which to buy the cattle of the breeder. Cattle are seldom finished near the place of production, and this brings the breeder up against the problem of transportation. To be either a good breeder or a good feeder requires a high order of intelligence and a trained mind, without which both are doomed to failure. This calls for a school system that will fit the youth of the country for this work, and one that will develop and broaden the mind so that all these problems may be seen in their proper perspective. Much of the success of the breeder will depend upon the laws that are enacted by legislatures and Congress, to the end that the breeder and farmer may not be discriminated against, and be given just and equal opportunities in the distribution of the wealth which is directly the result of his industry and intelligence. No person is so directly affected by vicious legislation and the vicious practices of a people as the breeder and farmer. He should not only know this, but he should know how best to use his influence in giving to his state and the country as a whole, good, sound and wholesome legislation. Unless he knows and does this, there can be no great or permanent success for him.

## Land Transfers and Taxation.

In the ownership and use of land, the American farmer has been very careless and most prodigal. Our country is yet so new, that few men have given serious thought to their responsibilities as land owners. Our system of land transfers is both vicious and expensive; vicious in making necessary the paying of money to a parasitic class for an abstract; expensive in that this money in no way gives a better title, and is therefore unnecessary. The Torrens system of land transfers will correct this.

Our system of taxation is even worse. We have been trying to collect taxes from certain classes for years, but without success. We have yet to learn that when we tax money, clothing or the products of labor, that it is always the consumer who pays the tax. In this way our farmers are paying hundreds of indirect taxes on their machinery and furniture, the manufactured food which they buy,

the money they borrow and many other things.

Only a few decades ago the best lands in this country were a prairie waste. These lands were so fertile and productive that those who first cultivated them did not believe it possible to exhaust them of their fertility. This belief still possesses the minds of many of our farmers. This is seen in abandoned fields and low crop yields in many sections of the country. It is seen resulting from our bad system of leasing land from year to year; a system that offers no encouragement to the tenant to conserve the fertility of the land he cultivates. In many countries of Europe any fertility or plant food added to the land by the tenant is his property, and if any such remain at the expiration of his lease he must be paid full value for it. This encourages the tenant to use the land as well as though he owned it. Under such a system long-time leases are encouraged, such leases being better for landlord, tenant and the soil. In this country tenantry is increasing at an alarming rate. This in itself is not a good

riars. If not interested directly as common carriers, they will be in a position to demand special favors of some kind of the railroads that handle their products. We have seen much of this in the business of the packers, some of the large fruit companies, coal, lumber and many other industries. When distributors receive a larger portion of the selling price of commodities than do the producers of them, there is small chance of any profit remaining with the producer.

## Education.

Of more importance to the future farmers of this country than all other things is the one of education. Thus far we have not been educating our youth for the country and the farm. In our rural school work the needs of the breeder and farmer have never been taken into account. We are only just beginning to understand that a study of the farm must begin with a study of the farmer and his needs. Instead of knowing anything about this need, we have been training the farm youth away from rather than for farm work. We have been employing

effit or privilege. In the long run this will not prove good, either for themselves or the country as a whole. If there is nothing to gain by organization except some selfish end, it is better not to organize. But with farmers it is quite different. It is not necessary, nor do they desire, to organize from selfish motives. Although the largest single class in this country, and producing the larger part of the wealth of the country, they have never had a voice in the direct making of laws, and as a result they have been so discriminated against that mighty little is left for them after all others have taken their toll. In banking, transportation and distribution, we see everybody all along the line sure of his profit, while the farmer who produced all the wealth takes the little, if any, that may be left. The laws which are responsible for this condition were enacted by lawyers, bankers and other city business men. The remedy is more farmers in our legislatures and Congress. Farmers do not want or demand any advantage over others. All they want is justice, and they have a right to demand this.

## Dissipation and Efficiency.

Another economic need of the breeder and farmer is more wholesome living. We have been leaving to the churches and church workers all questions of correct living. We have been regarding drunkenness and the use of liquor as a moral question, when it is at most only indirectly a moral question. It is an economic question, and the most important one of all, since it strikes at, and takes toll from, every industry of man.

We hear much said about efficiency, and how an inefficient people are always at a disadvantage when compared with an efficient people. The result of all scientific and economic investigation has convinced the best intelligence of the world that the use of alcohol results in impaired energies and loss of efficiency. We are just beginning to understand that loss of efficiency in making a suit of clothes means a higher cost of that suit. That want of efficiency in making binders, mowers, wagons, plows or any other implements or machinery means a higher cost of those things. That want of efficiency in operating and managing railroads means higher freight and passenger tariffs. That want of efficiency in any activity of man means lower quality and a smaller output. These things together mean that lost efficiency caused by the use of alcohol increases the cost of living, and lessens the profit of the farmer, besides lowering the standards of all progress and all ideals. It is such things that have forced upon us a knowledge of the fact that no community, and no progress can be built upon any other foundation than the one of clean and temperate living.

Those who read this understandingly will at once see that to be a good and successful breeder, one must possess a clear understanding of the economic needs of the breeder, which are many. It will be the purpose of this department to try and keep the readers of the American Breeder in close touch with the best economic thought of the day.

## A LEADER WILL HAVE FOLLOWERS.

To the American Breeder:—I want to congratulate you upon your manner of giving to your readers the absolute scenes at the stock exhibits on the state fair grounds, and also illustrations which I have no recollection of ever having seen in any other paper. I think this is an excellent idea and the WHOLE BUNCH will be furnishing their readers, in another year, facts and scenes as well. Of course I will speak well of your paper, for it deserves commendation.—J. K. Dickirson, Secretary Illinois State Fair.

## Renew Subscriptions Now!

For a limited time you can subscribe or renew subscriptions for the **AMERICAN BREEDER** (with which is now combined **CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW**) at the old price of 50c for one year, or three years for \$1.00. The subscription rate will have to be advanced soon.

thing. The best farming, the greatest prosperity and the highest citizenship will always be found in those countries where the people own the land they live upon. Few men will ever develop a very great love for land owned by others. For the best good of generations yet unborn, it should be made possible for those who must use land to own it.

## Finance and Banking.

There has never been a banking law enacted in this country in the interest of those who produce our wealth. These laws have always been enacted by and for bankers. The new currency law, which is supposed to become effective November 16, is in many particulars the best law on this subject ever enacted in this country. Its best provision is the one which will make a money shortage impossible, but this act contains no provision for relieving producers by making it possible for them to borrow money at a rate which they can afford to pay. Rather it will raise the interest rate instead of lowering it. There will now be two banks to claim a profit on each loan, where formerly there was but one. Instead of bringing the borrower nearer to the source of money, it forces him farther from it. This is and has been the tendency of all legislation in this country; it is always something that will make room for another non-producer to exact tribute of the producer.

## Transportation and Distribution.

Both transportation and distribution have everything to do with the success of the breeder and farmer, and the two are so inter-twined and interlocked that it is difficult to separate them, or to tell where the one ends and the other begins. Transportation can be easily recognized, since it is anything that assists in carrying products from producer to consumer. But when it comes to distribution it is quite different, as many distributors are also interested as common car-

teachers from the towns and cities whose stories of the life in the city has completed the work begun by a want of a proper course of study, in taking our youth away from the farms.

We have been devoting too much time in teaching our youth how to make money without work. We have even gone so far in some cases as to tell our children that we wished to give them an education so they would not have to work as hard as their parents have had to, as if work was degrading. It would have been so much better had we told them that the only purpose of education was to train us how to do things efficiently, so as to dignify labor.

In those countries where the school work is based upon instructing youth for the necessary activities of man, we note the greatest progress. In some of these countries the school course is made to include all kinds of work in the civil service of the country, such as carrying mail, railroad work, street car work and management, working in mines and factories; and pupils in rural schools must show so many credits for farm work actually performed. In such countries under such a school course and work, there will be no question about the progress of the country.

## Legislation.

Every industry in this country, and every profession, is organized for the purpose of securing legislation favorable to their business. The one exception is the farmer. He is just beginning to wake up so as to see the necessity of organizing, but it will be many years before he is efficiently organized in all sections of the country. Although the farmers constitute the largest single class in this country, they are seldom seen in our legislatures or in Congress.

There is a great deal of selfishness in human nature. Many industries and professions have organized for the one purpose of securing some ben-



## FOR BETTER BREEDING STOCK SHIPPING CONDITIONS.

To the American Breeder:—The case of the National Society of Record Associations before the Interstate Commerce Commission has been set for hearing on November 20th at Chicago. In this case the breeders of pure bred live stock of the United States, through their national organization, are attacking the present requirements of railroads relative to less than carload live stock shipments.

The breeders will attempt to secure relief from the present excessive rates imposed on shipments of live stock under declared values in excess of the limited liability. They ask that instead of the present rule providing for an increase of from ten per cent to fifty per cent of the rate for each increase of one hundred per cent of the value, there be substituted a provision for two per cent increase of the rate for each one hundred per cent increase of value. The breeders also ask to have the minimum weights reduced in official classification territory where stallions are now shipped at the weight of 7,000 pounds and horses and cattle at 5,000 pounds. The present limitation of liability in case of loss is claimed to be unreasonably low, and the Commission is asked to order an increase of this liability to a figure more nearly representing the actual value of the stock. Modification of the rules and requirements relative to attendants with such shipments are also asked.

The hearing will be held before Examiner Kelley. Evidence substantiating the claims of the breeders will be produced and testimony presenting the claims of the railroads will be taken. Cassoday, Butler, Lamb & Foster of Chicago will present the breeders' side of the case. After the November hearing the testimony taken will be referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission and further hearing and argument will be had before that body at Washington, D. C. Thereafter the decision of the Commission will be rendered.

The breeders and shippers of pure bred live stock all over the United States will be affected by the decision of the Commission. The requirements and provisions relative to less than carload live stock shipments on every railroad will be considered at this hearing. The assistance and co-operation of all breeders is necessary to place before the Commission fully the facts showing the present situation in each part of the country. Shippers able to furnish information relative to actual shipments, the rates and weights charged and additional expenses caused by requirements for attendants are requested to send the same to me.—Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Society of Record Associations, at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

## TWO BIG STOCK SHOWS CALLED OFF.

Prominent among the precautions taken to prevent further spread of foot and mouth disease, is the cancellation of America's greatest two cattle shows. These shows, the heaviest features of the American Royal at Kansas City, and the International at Chicago, were set for the weeks beginning respectively, November 16 and November 30.

The International might hold its great draft horse show with perfect safety to the animals exhibited, but it is possible that the chance of transporting germs in straw may cause its abandonment also. The infection got so near the barns of the National Dairy Show (in progress in Chicago at the time of the outbreak) that all animals on exhibit are being detained.

## MISSOURI SHORT COURSE OPENED NOVEMBER 2.

The first term of the Two-Year Winter Course in Agriculture given to farmers, their wives and daughters by the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri began November 2 of this year. For men, this is a course in good farming; for women, it is a course in better housekeeping. Anybody more than 16 years old may attend. The first term of the course ends December 18.

# MODERN HORSE BREEDING

Of all important subjects concerning live stock, horse breeding has been given the least attention. The greatest live stock leak in agriculture is caused by mares not producing foals. No other one item is as expensive to the farmers. Hog cholera, which has caused the farmers so much loss, has not cost the American farmers as much as mares failing to produce live foals. Now that good horses are going to be in great demand this loss deserves all the more attention.

It is illuminating to hear untrained breeders tell how much they know about horse breeding, and to suggest the amount of misinformation being spread over the country. Is it any wonder that breeders are not familiar with this subject when a very few of them ever have had the opportunity to see the inside of a mare, much less having this subject thoroughly explained to them by competent instructors. The average breeder is not enough familiar with technical names

to get this by reading alone. Text books on this subject have little value. Scientific horse breeding is not taught to any great extent in the colleges. The old method of teasing and serving all mares that come is still quite the rule, regardless of the condition of the animal. The average breeder who makes a practice of opening mares after the old plan does more damage than good. The average breeder when asked to make an examination of a mare believes that the opening of the womb is all that is necessary.

A breeder recently was asked what per cent of live foals were produced from his sires. He promptly made the remark that over 80 per cent, but after a careful examination of his books only 36 per cent could be accounted for.

But those who have given close attention to the Graham Scientific Breeding School are really producing 80 per cent of live foals. They are

## THAT STALLION LIEN LAW

Belgium has made greater progress in developing draft horses the last dozen years than any other section of the world. This has been brought about largely by the government encouraging the use of better sires. Certain of the best stallions have been pensioned. The government has spent a lot of money encouraging the best class of stallions to remain there for a period of five years each.

Other sections in Europe have other methods of encouraging the use of better sires. If any breed of live stock is to improve, some plan should be followed to encourage using the best sires. The public spirited men of this country have not had any government encouragement. Generally speaking, we might say that in order to improve the sires of this country we must first make it profitable. In fact, in many cases the law makers have discouraged the men who have been trying to improve our live stock.

The present method of collecting service fees is very bad. In many communities one-fourth of the service fees is never paid. This works a hardship on the other three-fourths of the mare owners who patronize such a sire. The honest man pays all the expenses, while the dishonest man gets his colts for nothing. This is a bad state of affairs. Every mare owner who expects to pay his honest debts ought to be in favor of a stallion lien law which would force every other one to pay this obligation. Thousands of mare owners have invested in shares of "stallion stock" in companies buying stallions at long prices, just in order that a suitable sire might be near them. This is evidence that they are interested in better sires. We do not believe that any responsible individual will object to a good, suitable lien law which will encourage better sires in a community, if the subject is once thoroughly understood.

The thing for everyone to do who is interested in this subject is to get a petition signed by a good number of men interested in horse breeding, whether they own stallions or mares. The bigger the list the better. Then give it to your members of the legislature. We want everyone interested in this subject to begin immediately. The legislatures will meet in nearly every state in the Union within the next few months. This work should be started now so as to have plenty of petitions. Every breeder should use the telephone, and encourage other men interested in the same work to do likewise. If every representative in your state would receive a good number of these petitions it would result in a better condition for horse breeders generally.

The following is the text of a law which has stood the test of the courts and we believe will be satisfactory in any state. Breeders can clip out the following and paste it at the top of a large sheet of paper and use it as a petition:

### THE PROPOSED STALLION LAW

"The owner of any stallion or jack which is kept for the propagation of his species, shall have a lien upon any female animal and her offspring to which such male is let for the sum contracted therefor, which lien shall attach at the time of service of such male, and shall not be lost by reason of any sale, exchange or removal from the country, or other disposition without consent of the person holding the lien, the same may be immediately enforced. Provided, also upon the sale, exchange, removal or disposition of such female animal without consent of person holding the lien or with intent to defraud him, the owner of such female animal shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25), nor more than fifty dollars (\$50).

"At any time within twenty months after his right of action accrues, the owner of such male animal may file with any justice of the peace in the county, a written statement, duly verified, setting forth amount of his claim, his cause of action, and a description of the animal upon which he has a lien, and the justice shall thereupon issue summons as in other cases and embody therein a description of the animal and an order to the constable to take the animal and her offspring, if there be an offspring, and hold her (or them) subject to the order of the court,

"If upon trial, judgment be rendered for the plaintiff, the court shall order a sale of the animal or animals, as on execution sales, to pay the judgment on the bond against the sureties for the amount of the plaintiff's debt and cost.

"We, the owners of horses, being interested in the improvement of live stock, request the legislature of this state to enact the above text into a law in this state."

NAMES ..... ADDRESSES .....

not scattering disease. They know when the sire is fertile. They know when a complete service is made. They are taught what to do with breeding stock. Many of them have produced 200 colts during one season from one sire, and with only one service a day.

Long ago this School passed the experimental stage. It has stood the test. Nothing succeeds like success. An army of breeders has promised and is now planning to attend this School. They have talked to others who have been here. Scientific breeding is a profession. Everything pertaining to horse breeding and judging is given in plain language; demonstrations, practical work and lantern slides are used.

Those interested should read carefully the advertisement in this issue. For further information address the Graham Scientific Breeding School, 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Read the following statements from students:

I think the Scientific Breeding School is a great place for any man to attend, whether he stands a stallion or jack, or just keeps any kind of breeding stock. He needs the education of protecting himself and stock from diseases, and he sure gets it there.—J. C. Moore, Rushville, Ill.

I feel that it would be little less than a calamity to the stock interests for this School to suspend.—William Barnes, Mitchell, Neb.

I consider it essential to every stock man, whether a stallion or jack owner or not, to attend at least one term of the School.—John Blake, Carlisle Iowa.

Having attended one term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, I find it the only school to bring out better breeding in our states. Every stallion or jack owner should attend this school. If they couldn't attend themselves, send their boys.—W. S. Hatten, Harkweather, N. D.

Having attended a term of Graham Scientific Breeding School, I thought I could learn more by attending again. I am well satisfied with their method and don't think anyone in the breeding business can afford not to attend. Hence my second term.—F. C. Griffin, Gardner, Kas.

I consider this a good place for an man or boy to attend, as it is a good clean School and a credit to the world.—J. H. Milligan, Clay Center, Kas.

I heartily indorse the Graham Scientific Breeding School and conscientiously request every breeder and stock owner to attend, as you will certainly be glad you did so.—D. W. Strong, R. F. D. No. 2, Lamoni, Iowa.

I have attended your School two terms and I wish to say I can cheerfully recommend the School as being a good, moral, clean institution and in regard to the subjects taught it is impossible for me to estimate the value of the two terms. Wishing you much success.—W. E. Crow, Wyandotte, Okla.

Breeder brothers, I have spent the best week of my life in this School for me, my family and neighbors. Everybody should attend. You do not need to be afraid to go or send your boys.—W. H. Miller, Clay City, Ind.

The Graham Scientific Breeding School is an institution of high merit and meets a long felt need on the part of all breeders of live stock. The instructors are all men of highest authority on the several subjects which they handle. No man who makes a pretense of breeding live stock of any kind can afford not to take a course of instruction in this school.—Baylis Griffin, Sylvania, Ohio.

I find more information in attending this school than anything I have ever read. The lectures are something great and the manner in which it is carried on. The school is safe to send any boy and a great place to send them.—J. F. Porter, Lenox, Iowa.

I have attended two terms of the Scientific Breeding School. I think every stockman should attend.—N. Buckler, Ingersoll, Okla.

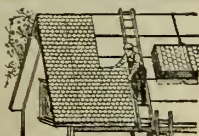
I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and think it is one of the greatest schools known for stallion and jack men and mare owners.—Wade Couch, Mathews, Ind.



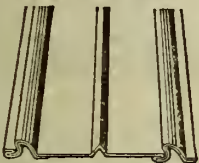
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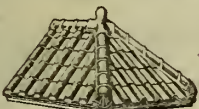
For 30 days prices on 13 Edwards Metal products have been chiseled down to bed rock. Never before could you buy these famous metal goods at such low prices. This is the one big money-saving chance you have waited for. You can now buy steel shingles that won't rot, rust, crack, burn or leak for the cost of old out-of-date wood shingles. Edwards STEEL Shingles are in successful use on over 135,000 homes.



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Please send me your special 30 day low price offers on the products checked.

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## Questions and Answers

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

Sign Your Name and Address to all Questions.

**1296—MARE FAILS TO CONCEIVE—**I have a Hambletonian mare that had a colt three years ago and the same fall after having the colt she had a touch of what they call mountain fever, but was not bad. Since that time I have been unable to get her in foal. She is in good flesh; eats well and has good life. Can you tell me what to do for her to get her in foal?—Washington Subscriber.

**REPLY—**We are not familiar with the disease peculiar to your locality and would suggest that you take up the matter with some of the veterinarians of your state. Perhaps some of those connected with educational work at Pullman could be of help to you.

**1297—ANNOYANCE FROM FLIES—**I have a two year old jack that the flies are working on badly. Would like to know what to do to keep them off. I spray him once a day with sheep dip and keep him in a dark stall in the day time and let him in the lot at night. Can I do anything more that will keep them off? I never saw the flies so bad here.—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY—**Keep your jack in a stall during the day time that is screened from flies and turn him in his lot during the night for exercise. This time of year he should be sheltered from storms and cold weather and if the door of his stall is left open during the night it must be closed early in the morning. Fly poison or sticky fly paper may be placed out of reach of the jack to catch what few flies gain access to the stall. You must protect this jack against the annoyance of these pests or later on you will pay for it in having an animal ruined with so-called jack sores. There are numerous sprays on the market that are quite effective in keeping flies from annoying animals.

**1298—HERMAPHRODITE—**What is the meaning of Hermaphrodite as applied to mares? Do they possess both male and female organs or is this appendage only an enlargement of the clitoris?—Iowa Subscriber.

**REPLY—**An animal that is a hermaphrodite is one in which the sex is not clearly defined. In other words, it may be an animal partaking of the nature of both sexes with the organs of the two sexes partly developed. Sometimes the digression from one sex is only slight, as in the instance of an enlarged clitoris. Again the animal is developed so that it is very difficult to determine which sex predominates.

**1299—LAME COLT—**I have a colt that will be one year old in April. He is very lame in front leg; sometimes he is worse than others; puts the foot forward to rest it. The colt was foaled lame or was lame when I first saw it. It seems worse in cold, wet weather like it might be rheumatism. He is a very valuable colt, not registered. Can anything be done for him?—North Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY—**Obscure lameness is very difficult to diagnose without a complete and explicit recital of the symptoms. Properly you should take your colt to some good veterinarian who can have an opportunity to give it a careful clinical examination. This colt may have been injured before you saw it or may have become infected with the germs responsible for navel ill and the lameness yet present be due to such infection. Have your colt examined by a competent man.

**1300—HYDRATED LIME—**I see an article in the last issue giving the uses to which lime can be put to on the farm, and what I want to know is if "hydrated lime" can be used the same as barrel lime.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

**REPLY—**Lime slacked with water is "hydrated lime."

**1301—INJURED FETLOCK—**I have a mare which has a large ankle on left hind foot and she stands on edge of hoof and pitches the swollen angle forward. She is about 12 or 14 years old. Can you give me a cure for this?—Arkansas Subscriber.

**REPLY—**Your description indicates that the back tendons of this animal are contracted and it is rather questionable if satisfying relief can be given without an operation. We would advise that you refer the matter to some competent veterinarian in your locality, as a personal examination is necessary before proper advice can be given.

**1302—FEEDING OIL MEAL, ALFALFA, ETC.—**I am feeding oil meal and a little alfalfa hay to my horses every night and I have been told it is not the right thing to do. I have been told by an old breeder to feed them a cupful of cracked wheat at each feed; that it is good for stallions during the breeding season.—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY—**Any of the feeds mentioned are good provided that they are fed in moderation and the only harm such feeds generally do to stock is that they do not have an opportunity to get them.

**1303—DEAD HAIRS IN TAIL—**What is the cause and cure of dead hairs in the tail of horses, also the preventive?—Colorado Subscriber.

**REPLY—**Occasionally the follicle containing the root of the hair becomes diseased, causing death of the hair. First wash the tail with tar soap and warm water and when dry carefully rub into the skin of the tail a little high grade kerosene that has been permitted to stand in an open vessel for two days. Repeat this twice a week for a few applications.

**1304—QUESTIONABLE DISEASE—**I saw a mare last fall that I diagnosed as dourine and later on she died. The flesh all came off of her legs and finally one foot came off and they killed her. The veterinarian that was called after I was, called it blood poison or purpura. Which was right. I expect to breed a mare for this man and advised him to disinfect his barns, but the veterinarian said it was not necessary to do it. What is your opinion?—Ohio Subscriber.

**REPLY—**The symptoms you describe are not those of dourine and it is quite likely it was purpura and that disease often causes sloughing as you describe.

**1305—LICE ON JACK—**What would you use to kill lice on a jack when the weather is cold?—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY—**You presume you are not prepared to properly care for this jack after applying liquids on a cold day, which is objected to. Liquid applications are most effective but a combination of snuff and sulphur, equal parts, may be blown into the hair occasionally and if persisted in will rid the animal of lice. The application may be made with a small bellows or powder gun.

**1306—LOSES YOUNG COLTS—**What causes colts to die? They come all right but die from 12 to 48 hours. It seems that their kidneys and bowels don't act right. I have lost four this way.—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY—**Many new born colts die from impaction of the bowel on account of lack of proper rations for the dam previous to foaling. Too many times pregnant mares are kept upon food altogether too dry and constipating. Again, colts may die at this early (Continued on page 13).



### Volume—Quality

**VOLUME** is our watchword—QUALITY our motto. Quality—Galloway engine quality—has made our tremendous volume possible. Skilled workmanship, best materials bought in large quantities, simplicity and perfection in design, and supremacy in power are why I call this new 6 h.p. (horse power) Galloway's MASTERPIECE.

### Get My New 1915 Proposition

It's new and different. Listen! Don't buy an engine of any make, kind or at any price until you first get my new 1915 proposition and sliding scale, price reducing schedule. It's an eye opener—a profit sharing surprise to everybody. The more we sell, starting in September 1st, 1914 and ending September 1st, 1915, the more we still reduce our price from this already low figure and you get the benefit.

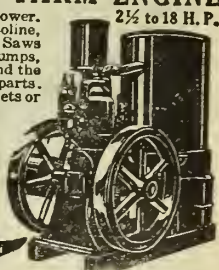
**Ask For My Free Engine Book**  
Send a postal now for our new 1915 proposition and valuable engine book that is full of engine information, pictures and letters from satisfied customers that tell the absolute truth about Galloway engines. It's yours for the asking.  
Wm. Galloway, Pres., The Wm. Galloway Co.  
1115 Galloway Station Waterloo, Iowa

## \$18.30 PER HORSEPOWER

Can you buy a horse for \$18.30? No! Yet you can get a six horsepower

### DETROIT FARM ENGINE

for \$18.30 per horsepower. Runs on Kerosene, Gasoline, Alcohol or Distillate. Saws wood, grinds feed, pumps, etc., does any job around the farm. Only 3 moving parts. No cams, gears, sprockets or valves. Positive satisfaction ten year guarantee. 30 day money back trial. We want farmer agents everywhere. Write for particulars.  
Det. Engine Works  
203 Bellevue Ave.,  
Det. Mich.



**Wanted—**To hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

## Hotel Convention

12th and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

Large rooms, good beds. Special rates to students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, as low as 35 cents per day. Good restaurants in connection and nearby. Only a block from the school and Convention Hall.

## Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Write today for big, free catalogue of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School.

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Largest in the World.  
NEXT TERM STARTS JAN. 4.  
W. B. Carpenter, Pres., Room 340,  
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## Kansas City Business College

A school that has for its object the thorough training of young men and women for success in life. Book-keeping, shorthand, touch typewriting, penmanship and all English and commercial branches. Free employment bureau. Highest indorsements. One of the strongest shorthand faculties in the entire West, teaching nine standard systems of shorthand and stenotypy. Dement, Pitman, Graham, or Gregg shorthand. Penmen of national reputation. Graduates placed in positions and students aided in defraying expenses while taking the course. Elegant new quarters; finest in Kansas City, especially designed for this school in the new modern fire-proof Young Women's Christian Association Building. For catalogue, address

C. T. SMITH, Y. W. C. A. Building, 1026 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

I have attended a term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School and think it a great benefit to stallion and jack owners and I would advise all who can to attend it.—R. M. Dunn, Plains, Kas.

In my opinion a man could not make a wiser move than to attend the Breeding School, or, in other words, it is one of the most economical purchases he ever made. It is also very necessary to those wishing to take up the matter of artificial breeding.—F. A. Greenough, Harlem, Mont.

I can conscientiously say that I was more than pleased in every respect while attending the Graham School. Never in my life have I learned so much in such a short time. The influence I received is worth a great deal to me and their teachings covers a great field. I can recommend it as one of the best places to send young men, even if you never expect to be in the breeding business, and wish I could have attended younger in my life.—Oscar Wilkens, Lorraine, Kas.

The last was my first term at the Graham Breeding School. It appeals very favorably to me because of the morality and cleanliness of the School, and because of the cream of the subject they teach here is what every stock owner should know.—Avery T. Hoover, Detroit, Kas.

I was always puzzled why more men and especially young men do not attend this school. It is because they haven't a faint idea of the excellent information given here.—E. E. Hall, Kincaid, Kas.

I have taken a course in this School and say that it would be a benefit to any stock raiser as well as breeder, as it helps him to make better selections for his foundation stock. This will help also to clean up all infectious disease.—J. F. Moery, R. R. No. 3, Hennessey, Okla.—Advertisement.



## Live Stock, Hay and Grain Market Review

Volume of trade in horses was increased by an English order for mules, and now with both arms of the equine market finding similar outlet general business has picked up materially. Buying seems to be at several points and will continue up to the close of the war, and on the present basis of purchases, another three months will have made total purchases for foreign countries well up to 200,000. This number is small taken in comparison with the total number of horses and mules in this country, but when considered that this supply was drawn to channels out of the ordinary and had to be recruited from surplus animals it will have a material effect on the numbers offered in the future. Demand from Europe will not stop with the war, and unless all precedent is completely upset Europe will have to recruit its pastoral supply from the United States. Then the call will come more to the breeders than to the average grower of horses.

Farmers should be more careful in making sales and as far as possible reserve the mares. Buyers, however, make no sex discrimination, and a large number of mares are going to Europe. With them their line of production ends as far as this country is concerned. By no means are the British getting our best class of horses, but each week finds the supply suitable for that outlet dwindling, and unless specifications are modified

to lesser quality demand will have to be satisfied from better animals.

While war outlet is the big thing now the south is slowly rounding into a position to begin buying. Some cotton is selling and finances are being shaped so that a further movement and storage of surplus cotton can be provided on a loan basis. As soon as the south finds that it is provided for its activities will begin. Cotton states have bought practically no mules since late in June, and the four months' delay has placed them in a position of large need. The east is an uncertain buyer of heavy horses. A few car loads have been shipped east from Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, but dealers to whom they were consigned say they are doing only a peddling business.

Dealers quote prices for cavalry horses, wagon, riding and large pack mules stronger. They say there is no change in other classes. One feature in connection with the offerings is that few big mules or horses are being offered. They are being held for an improved demand and higher prices, both of which dealers expect.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

Horses—	
Drafters, 1700-pound extra quality.....	\$200@240
Drafters, good to choice.....	165@200
Drafters, fair to good.....	140@160
Chunks, good.....	125@155

Chunks, fair.....	90@120
Southerners, good to choice.....	100@150
Southerners.....	50@100
Mules—	
13½ to 14½ hands.....	\$ 80@100
14½ to 15½ hands.....	100@125
15½ to 16 hands.....	120@165
16½ or better.....	170@215

### Diminishing Receipts of Cattle.

The movement of range cattle which started in July continued with increased volume up to the third week in October, when the total at the five western markets reached 219,000, the largest supply this year. In the last week in the month only 157,000 arrived, and while Monday the run was still fairly liberal, the biggest part of the range cattle are either marketed or have been placed where they can be fed or held through the winter. The range season this year was unusually successful. Grass was good, cattle made good gains and the market, though some lower than had been expected, showed no extreme fluctuations. All through September and October there was urgent call for matur-

ing cattle paper to be taken up, and that pressure resulted in larger supplies coming to market than otherwise would have moved. However, this liquidation relieved the financial pressure and the readiness with which maturing obligations were met reassured loan sources that cattle paper is a sound loan avenue.

Saturday the United States government placed the Chicago stock yards under quarantine for the foot and mouth disease and have tightened up

### NOTICE

I have several full stock Red Polled calves for sale. Address, JOHN GROSS, Elizabethtown, Ill., R. 3.

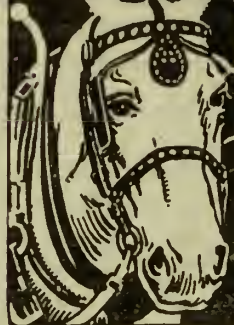
## ABERDEEN ANGUS

### COWS AND HEIFERS

And a few bulls for sale. Also a good black imported Percheron stallion, 9 years old; weight 1,950; sound; broke to work and sure.

J. O. GRING, DALLAS CENTER, IA.

## BIGGEST BARGAINS IN BEST HARNESS



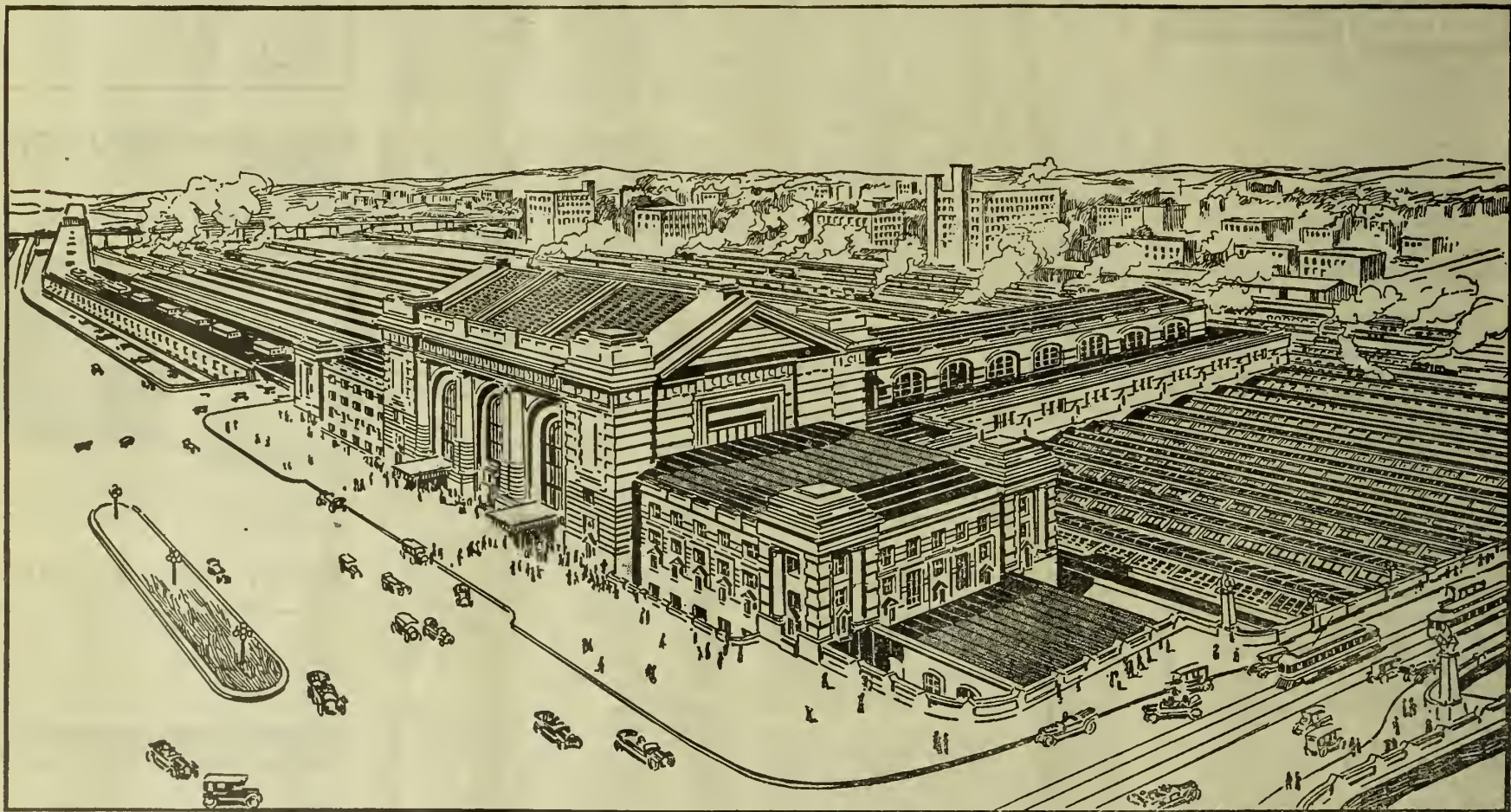
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Near the Geographical Center of Kansas City and Her Adjoining Sister Municipalities Stands This, the Railroads' Greatest Gateway Between the East and West.

In three days of parades, ceremonies and festivities, formal and informal, Kansas City celebrated the opening of its new Union station, which went into service at 12:01 a. m. November 1. Kansas City has never before been the scene of quite such a universal jollification, for the old station was a 17-year humiliation, from which all home people and visitors were delighted to be freed, and every man and industry, from the cab driver to the Commercial Club, and all it represents, made it a matter of business to join in the manifestations of delight.

The great structure, or rather this great assemblage of structures, which

our illustration shows, represents only a part of the expenditures which the railways made in building at Kansas City the second greatest terminal west of New York City. Over four years ago the work began, and since that time fifty million dollars has been put into the project, to make it what it is.

In some ways the depot is the greatest ever built, and railway presidents, who have had a hand in its building, have predicted that its equal will not again be built in North America.

But impressive as the great terminal is in every material way, this country is even more strongly impressed with its significance as an indorsement by the railway builders of this continent,

of every claim and prophecy which has been made for Kansas City. Money talks, and when the farthest seeing class of financiers in the world put fifty million dollars into one city, at a time when money is more than merely "close," there is nothing left to be said.

The frontage shown in our picture, beginning with the corner in the foreground, and ending at the viaduct in the distance, is four city blocks—from Main Street, the viaduct in the foreground, to Broadway, the viaduct in the distance. The distance over all the train sheds, express offices, baggage, etc., is really about five blocks. The area provided for the handling of baggage is said to be the greatest of

any station in the world. Nothing short of several hours' inspection can give an idea of its immensity. The grand central lobby, for instance, is so large that Kansas City's biggest hotel could be set down in it. Around this lobby, and below the street level shown in the picture, are stores, offices, restaurants, barber shops, etc., enough to fill the ground floor of an ordinary city block.

Our readers will want to know the location of the American Breeder office with reference to the new depot. We are just about ten blocks due north from the center of the area covered by the depot and train sheds, and car service will be better than heretofore.



SIDNEY R. FEIL  
President of  
THE S. R. FEIL CO.

is a Registered Pharmacist, a graduate of the Cleveland School of Pharmacy and the National Institute of Pharmacy. He has been engaged in laboratory work for more than 25 years. For many years engaged in compounding veterinary remedies.

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Ship me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, agree to report results promptly in 60 days, and at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not you are to cancel the charge.

Name.....

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State.....No. of Sheep.....

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MAIL  
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## Just Tell Me How Many Head of Stock You Have and I'll Feed Them 60 Days Before You Pay

I want to prove to you right on your own farm before you pay what I have already proved to thousands of other farmers. I want you to see with your own eyes how your stock will gain faster

on no more feed, thrive better, keep healthier, and make you more money if you will only let them run to SAL-VET, my great worm destroyer and live stock conditioner. To convince you of the superior merit of this great preparation, I am willing to risk a whole two months' supply—enough to feed every animal on your farm for 60 days with the understanding that it will not cost you a penny if it fails to do what I claim. Hundreds of thousands of farmers already feed SAL-VET—no doubt many in your own neighborhood. Now I want YOU to try it too, at my risk. Read these letters:

"My experience is that SAL-VET is the best and greatest conditioner ever fed to sheep and hogs."—Charley Higgins, Route No. 1, Roachdale, Ind.

"Hog cholera has been prevalent here this fall. My hogs have so far escaped and I am crediting this fact to SAL-VET."—W. B. Ellsworth, Brookwood Farm, Ottawa, Ill.

"I am well pleased with the results of feeding SAL-VET. Our hogs have had no cholera, while our neighbors all around us, have lost all of theirs."—J. B. Jolliffe, Rolfe, Iowa.

# SAL-VET

TRADE MARK

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The Great  
WORM Destroyer

The Great  
LIVE STOCK Conditioner

SAL-VET is the greatest boon to stock raisers ever discovered. Jas. Leet, the well-known breeder of International Prize Winners, says: "It is the salvation of the sheep business in America." Hon. A. J. Lovejoy, Ex. Pres. of the International Live Stock Exposition, and famous expert on Hog Raising, says: "It is the best preparation we have ever used." Prof. E. J. Iddings, Animal Husbandman of the University of Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station, says: "Since using SAL-VET we had no further trouble with worms." In fact, it is recognized everywhere by leading live stock authorities as the foremost preparation for the destruction of worms in farm animals. SAL-VET is a medicated salt—therefore, easy to feed—stock like it. It requires no dosing, no drenching, no starving. You simply place it where all your farm animals can run to it freely and—

### They Doctor Themselves

SAL-VET contains no antimony, but just those medicines your stock need to rid them of worms and to keep them in the pink of condition. It will improve the digestion, sharpen the appetite, tone up the system, help them get the utmost good from their food—give them smoother, glossier coats, and make them thrive and grow into profits faster.

I want to prove these things to you right on your own farm. I want you to find out from actual experience what SAL-VET will do for your stock, and all I ask is that you

### Feed It—Prove It—Before You Pay

You can't afford to turn down this liberal offer. You can't afford to be skeptical—you can't afford to delay. I don't ask you to send me one penny or to take anybody's word for what SAL-VET will do for your stock. I simply say try it now—at my risk—be convinced. All I ask is the privilege of shipping you enough to last all your stock 60 days. You simply pay the freight charges when it arrives, feed it as directed and at the end of 60 days report results. If it fails to do what I claim—if it fails to rid your stock of the deadly, blood-sucking, disease breeding stomach and free intestinal worms, there will be no charge—you won't owe me a penny. I have arranged a large coupon at the top of this advertisement to make it easy for you to send in for your trial order. Fill it out and mail it today.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.

DEPT. AB

THE S. R. FEIL CO., Mfg. Chemists CLEVELAND, OHIO



### Look For This Label

Don't buy "Sal" this or "Sal" that. Get the original, genuine Sal-Vet prepared only by The S. R. Feil Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Cleveland, Ohio. Don't be deceived by imitations.

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40 lbs.....	\$ 2.25
100 lbs.....	5.00
200 lbs.....	9.00
300 lbs.....	13.00
500 lbs.....	21.12

Special discounts for large quantities. No order filled for less than 40 lbs. on 60 day offer. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked "Sal-Vet" Packages. 60 day trial shipments are based on 1 lb. of Sal-Vet for each hog or sheep and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle as near as we can come without breaking regular plant packages.

### SAL-VET Does the Work

"I had 75 head of hogs and lost 70 from worms. I cut open some of those that died and found in each from 20 to 45 big worms knotted in the small intestines. I fed tobacco, salt and ashes, besides two or three proprietary preparations and in fact everything else I ever heard of, but none did any good, but your SAL-VET certainly knocked the worms. I am still feeding it and they are still coming. SAL-VET surely is doing the work; the hogs look better, eat better and are doing better."—ROBT. YAGER, Gentry, Mo.

### Good Advice for All Sheepmen

"About the first of September our lambs commenced to die, and we lost about 20 head. Finally we went to an old sheepman and asked him what to do. He said, 'I guess your lambs have stomach worms and you better feed them SAL-VET.' So we ordered one hundred pounds and started feeding it in bran and oats, and in a few days we were convinced that our friend had advised us right, as we found piles of dead worms where the lambs had been at night. We saved 74 head of lambs and could have saved all of them had we only fed SAL-VET sooner. Our lambs gained flesh very fast after they got rid of the worms and we sold 24 bucks at an average of 75 pounds each. SAL-VET is a wonderful remedy as a worm destroyer and tonic and we take pleasure in recommending it to all stock raisers."—CUTLER & HAYES, Salem, Ill.

### Great for All Stock

"I fed SAL-VET to all of my stock, and can say that I never saw anything do stock so much good as SAL-VET. My sheep began to fatten at once and I have the finest bunch of lambs of anyone around. Am glad I accepted your SAL-VET offer."—DAVE NICHOLS, Dyer, Ky.





# Get This Great Heater for Only \$7.55

And We Guarantee Immediate Shipment. Every Stove on Cars Within 24 Hours

This unparalleled low price offer means just what it says. We will ship you this Kalamazoo Regal Oak complete with everything, freight prepaid, for only \$7.55. And we'll ship the day your order comes. This is not a partial payment. It is complete payment. You have no more to pay—you own the stove, one of the Kalamazoo kinds that burn all fuels, coal and wood. No such low price offer was ever made before. We make it to show you and every stove buyer the

## Immense Saving You Can Make by Buying from Kalamazoo Direct to You

Not only saving in dollars but *gain* in quality. We can make you these low factory prices because Kalamazoo stoves and ranges are built by the thousands in our immense plant and sold direct to the users. Don't be persuaded to buy any stove or range until you

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Send for it today. A range or stove for every household—every family, large or small—at a price to fit every pocketbook. You can make a clean saving of \$5, \$10, \$20 or \$30 simply by looking through this book. Send for it.

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We make you the sole judge of the value. Even after you get the stove or range you have 30 days' daily use of it before you decide.

If for any reason you are dissatisfied, send the stove or range right back to us and every cent of your purchase money will be refunded! Then you still have a year under our guarantee to prove the worth of the stove. This is more than a promise. It is a written and signed agreement with you backed by a \$100,000.00 Bank Bond that we will make good on everything we say.

### Now Just Take Time to Send Your Name

It is certainly worth that to get this money-saving book—the most complete work on Kalamazoo Stoves and Ranges we have ever published. Whether you buy or not it will give you new ideas on stove values. Remember it puts you under no obligation whatever. Ask for Catalog No. 660



**"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"**  
Trade Mark Registered



Wouldn't This Be Fine In Your Home?

**Kalamazoo Stove Company**  
MANUFACTURERS  
Kalamazoo, Michigan

restrictions until today (the 5th) they are absolutely closed. The trouble seems to have had its origin in an outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in Michigan and Indiana, and some cattle infected passed through the Chicago yards. Only a small per cent of the cattle sent to Chicago are bought as stockers and feeders, so it was hoped that extreme measures would not be necessary. The virulence and infectiousness of the disease, however, call for every precaution.

The third week in October cattle prices, except for prime gain fat steers, were at the lowest level of the season, but in the past ten days about 35 to 50 cents of the loss was regained. Grain fat steers have been in such small supply that values were not fairly tested. Chicago quotes prime grades up to \$11 and in Kansas City some not strictly prime sold as high as \$10.50, but short fed grades sold at \$8.50 to \$9.65. Following the closing of the Chicago yards cattle prices at Kansas City increased 25c to 50c per hundred above the tables given herewith.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers.....	\$9.75@10.75
Good to choice steers.....	8.75@ 9.70
Fair to good steers.....	8.00@ 8.70
Common to fair steers.....	6.50@ 8.00
Meal fed, choice.....	8.50@ 9.40
Meal fed, common to fair.....	7.75@ 8.40
Quarantine steers, fed.....	7.50@ 8.25
Quarantine steers, grass fat.....	4.85@ 7.45

Cow Values Declined, but Are Mending.

On October 23, salesmen found cows and heifers almost unsalable at 65 to 75 cents lower prices than the middle of the month. Both the let-up in demand and lower prices proved only temporary and the market is now on the upgrade again, having regained 35 to 50 cents of the loss last week. The call for beef is so broad that butchers cattle are expected to sell

well all winter. No important change occurred in prices of veal calves.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

<b>Cows—</b>	
Choice.....	\$6.25@7.25
Good to choice.....	5.75@6.20
Fair to good.....	5.25@5.70
Common to fair.....	4.75@5.20
Canners.....	4.00@4.75
<b>Heifers—</b>	
Choice.....	\$8.50@ 9.50
Good to choice.....	7.75@ 8.45
Plain to fair.....	7.00@ 7.70
Common.....	5.75@ 6.90
Veal calves.....	7.00@10.50
Bulls.....	4.25@ 6.75

### Big Trade in Stockers.

Demand for stockers continues liberal, and while prices have fluctuated 35 to 50 cents, most of the time ruling lower, they are as high now as any time this season. The biggest runs from the west are over and while some range cattle will be offered up to the middle of December native feeders will be in larger supply. Demand now, as through the entire season, is for the better quality. Feeders are selling at \$6.50 to \$8.50, and stockers \$5.75 to \$8.25.

The following quotations are for the various grades of stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders.....	\$ 7.75@ 8.50
Good to choice feeders.....	7.00@ 7.70
Fair to good feeders.....	6.35@ 7.00
Plain to fair feeders.....	6.00@ 6.35
Selected stockers.....	7.75@ 8.25
Good to choice stockers.....	7.25@ 7.75
Plain to fair stockers.....	5.75@ 6.20
Stock calves.....	6.50@ 8.25
Stock cows.....	5.25@ 6.25
Stock heifers.....	5.75@ 7.50
Milch cows.....	60.00@110.00

### Hog Prices Above Seven Cents.

Hog prices in the past two weeks have fluctuated 15 to 25 cents, but in the main have held above 7 cents. Some plain light weight and rough heavy hogs have sold under that level, but the good hogs in all weights are selling at \$7 to \$7.35. Packers apparently have lost out on their threat to take the price below seven cents for the opening of the packing

season, and now that winter packing also has begun the market appears on a firmer basis than during the middle of October. Heavy hogs are increasing in favor and now are selling at a slight premium over the medium and light weight grades. New government regulations respecting the inspection of hogs went into effect Monday. Under this rule where inspectors stationed at the scale discover one hog sick, that animal is tested as to temperature and if it proves above 106 the whole load is kept separate and killed subject to post mortem inspection. Formerly only suspect hogs were killed to be paid for on the post mortem test.

The range in prices of hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

	Preceding Week
Monday.....	\$7.00@7.37½ \$7.00@7.45
Tuesday.....	7.05@7.45 7.00@7.35
Wednesday.....	7.10@7.55 6.90@7.30
Thursday.....	7.00@7.50 7.15@7.55
Friday.....	6.90@7.40 7.10@7.50
Saturday.....	6.90@7.35 7.00@7.45
Monday, Nov. 2.....	6.85@7.35

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.....	\$7.10@7.35
Medium, 200@250 lbs.....	7.00@7.35
Mixed, 190@215 lbs.....	6.90@7.30
Light weight.....	6.65@7.30
Light lights.....	5.25@6.85
Stags.....	4.25@7.00
Boars.....	4.00@5.75
Bulk of sales.....	6.90@7.30

### Higher Prices for Sheep.

The market is entering a period of tighter receipts of sheep, and as the supply decreases prices advance. Compared with two weeks ago prices now are 35 to 50 cents higher. October receipts of sheep this year were 20 per cent short of a year ago, and the movement of feeders from the principal markets to the country is 25 per cent short. This forecasts light receipts for the winter season. Fat lambs are quoted at \$7.25 to \$7.85, yearlings \$6.50 to \$7, wethers \$5.25 to \$5.65, ewes \$5 to \$5.50, and feeding lambs \$6.50 to \$7.

### Grain Prices Advancing Again.

Wheat and oats prices are on the upgrade again but corn is feeling the pressure of the new crop and is lower. Wheat prices are being maintained on export demand and with present indications that the European war will continue some months even higher prices are expected. Growers are selling slowly. Bran, shorts, barley and rye are higher, also.

<b>Wheat—</b>	
No. 2 hard.....	\$1.07 @1.08
No. 3 hard.....	1.04 @1.05
No. 2 red.....	1.07 @1.07½
No. 3 red.....	1.05 @1.06

<b>Corn—</b>	
No. 2 white.....	.70 @ .71
No. 3 white.....	.70 @ .70½
No. 2 mixed.....	.70½ @ .71
No. 3 mixed.....	.68 @ .69

<b>Oats—</b>	
No. 2 white.....	.47 @ .47½
No. 2 mixed.....	.46½ @ .47
Rye.....	.86½
Chop.....	1.34
Bran.....	.91
Barley.....	.55½ @ .56
Shorts.....	1.10 @1.18

### Prairie Hay Lower.

Prices for prairie hay were quoted off 50 cents to \$1 a ton and alfalfa in some cases was up 50 cents. Other hay was steady. Clover and timothy hay are scarce.

Quotations are as follows: Alfalfa, choice, \$14.50@15; No. 1, \$13.50@14; standard, \$12@13; No. 2, \$10@11; No. 3, \$8.50@9.50; prairie choice, \$11.50@12; No. 1, \$9.50@11; No. 2, \$7@9; No. 3, \$4.50@6.50; timothy, choice, \$15; No. 1, \$13.50@14.50; No. 2, \$10@13; No. 3, \$6@9.50; clover mixed, choice, \$14; No. 1, \$12@13; colver, choice, \$12@12.50; No. 1, \$10.50@11.50; straw, \$5.50@6.

### October Live Stock Receipts.

In October the five western markets received 849,000 cattle, 1,196,500 hogs, 1,554,000 sheep. Compared with the same month last year this was a decrease of 28,000 cattle, 95,000 hogs and 388,000 sheep. Chicago was the principal loser in hogs, and Omaha in sheep. Receipts of cattle at all markets were nearer normal than in any previous month this year. In the ten months receipts were 5,694,000 cattle, 12,140,000 hogs, and 10,470,000 sheep, a decrease of 758,000 cattle, 1,620,000 hogs and 329,000 sheep, compared with the ten months in 1913.

### "BEST POSSIBLE RESULTS."

To the American Breeder:—Your paper has given the best possible results, and I thank you. Inclosed find check for the bill.—J. M. Nolan, Miami County, Kas.

## New KEROSINE Light

Beats Electric or Gasoline  
10 Days Free Trial  
Send No Money



## Costs You Nothing

to try this wonderful new Aladdin kerosene (coal oil) mantle lamp 10 days right in your own home. You don't need to send us a cent in advance, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, you may return it at our expense.

## Twice the Light on Half the Oil

Recent tests by noted scientists at 14 leading Universities, prove the Aladdin gives more than twice the light and burns less than half as much oil as the best round wick open flame lamps on the market. Thus the Aladdin will pay for itself many times over in oil saved, to say nothing of the increased quantity and quality of pure white light it produces. A style for every need.

## Over Three Million

people now enjoy the light of the Aladdin and every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied users endorsing it as the most wonderful light they have ever seen. Such comments as "You have solved the problem of rural home lighting", "I could not think of parting with my Aladdin", "The grandest thing on earth", "You could not buy it back at any price", "Beats any light I have ever seen", "A blessing to any household", "It is the acme of perfection", "Better than I ever dreamed possible", "Makes my light look like a tallow dip", etc., etc., pour into our office every day. Good Housekeeping Institute, New York, tested and approved the Aladdin.

## We Will Give \$1000

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin (details of this Reward Offer given in our circular which will be sent you). Would we dare invite such comparison with all other lights if there were any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin?

## Get One FREE

We want one user in each locality to advertise and recommend the Aladdin. To that person we have a special introductory offer under which one lamp is given free. Just drop us a postal and we will send you full particulars about our great 10 Day Free Trial Offer, and tell you how you can get one free.

**THE MANTLE LAMP COMPANY**  
392 Aladdin Building CHICAGO, ILL.  
Largest Kerosene (Coal Oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World.

## Men With Rigs Make Big Money

delivering Aladdin lamps. No previous experience necessary. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life made over \$500.00 in six weeks. Another says: "I disposed of 84 lamps out of 81 calls."

**No Money Required** We furnish capital to get started. Ask for our distributor's Easy-System of Delivery plan quick, before territory is taken.

## Sunshine Lamp 300 Candle Power FREE!

### To Try In Your Own Home

Turns night into day. Gives better light than gas, electricity or 18 ordinary lamps at one-tenth the cost. For Homes, Stores, Halls, Churches. A child can carry it. Makes its light from common gasoline. No wick. No chimney. Absolutely SAFE.

### COSTS 1 CENT A NIGHT

We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER. Write today. AGENTS WANTED. **SUNSHINE SAFETY LAMP CO.** 204 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## A BELGIAN BREEDER'S INDORSEMENT.

To the American Breeder:—I am very much disappointed that I could not attend the Breeding School last week, but expect to be there in December. Just received a letter from a man at Sacred Heart for whom I did some breeding and he reports his mare safe in foal after having mislaid for two years. This mare cost me \$900 three years ago. She was thin in foal. My week at School last year helped me wonderfully, as did also Mr. Cudd's visit last June. With best wishes for the best and only breeder's paper, I remain, W. F. Duseil, Clippewa County, Minn.





CARNOT (66666) 66666

# CORSA! CARNOT!

Do you know two names that count for more in the best history now being written, of the Percheron breed in America? Are there two names you would rather have on your own certificates and pedigrees?

## WELL, CORSA SELLS CARNOT PERCHERONS

White Hall, Ill., Dec. 8

Write W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Ill., for  
a catalog and mention the American  
Breeder

## FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Seven States Under Quarantine Now.

Foot and mouth disease, one of the most destructive of live stock diseases, has again made its appearance in the United States, 32 herds having been found infected in Indiana and 132 herds in Michigan, beside sufficient disease or suspicion of disease at other points to result in the strict quarantining of the Chicago stock yards and the placing of Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland and New York under quarantine regulations. Infected herds are being destroyed, the regulations requiring that no chances be taken. In the Chicago yards alone 1,200 cattle were condemned.

In the quarantining of the stock yards at Chicago several hundred employes and stockmen, who it was thought might carry the infection, were detained. No live stock, excepting horses, is allowed to leave the yards at Chicago. A big force of

United States and state veterinarians are "on the job."

This disease made its appearance in the United States in 1870, 1880, 1884, 1902 and 1908. Each of these outbreaks were successfully eradicated, but at enormous expenditure to our government and serious losses to the cattle industry in which the disease prevailed.

Foot and mouth disease is a specific, infective and contagious disease, principally affecting cattle, although sheep, hogs and even man, himself, are susceptible. The disease is evidenced by slobbering and the animals eat with difficulty. There is a high temperature, the animals diminish in flesh rapidly. The muzzle is at first dry and parched, but soon becomes red and swollen, and the flow of saliva increased. Blisters or vesicles appear upon the mucous membranes of the lips, cheeks and the dental pad, top and margin of the tongue and even the muzzle and nose may show similar diseased conditions. These blisters vary in size from a mustard seed to a mass one inch in diameter. The blisters soon rupture, leaving a raw, reddened surface which is very painful and prevents the animal from masticating food. This causes them to make a peculiar smacking sound. Similar lesions are also found at the junction of the hair with the hoof, but is usually more marked on the heels. The blisters may be found on the cleft of the foot; the front feet are usually more affected than the hind ones. Blisters may also appear on the teats of milk cows, although in the milder cases the foot and teat lesions may not be present.

The period of incubation varies from one to four or five days.

This disease is very destructive, not that it destroys the life of the animal, but because of diminished flow of milk and rapid emaciation of the affected animals.

Up to the 28th of October, 164 affected herds had been identified by the officials, of which sixty-six herds had been slaughtered, thus it will be noted that the expense is serious. The government has a provision whereby they pay 50 per cent of the value of the animals and fortunately in most of the two states affected, officers have made similar arrangements, so that cattle owners in at least two states are now receiving practically full valuation of their cattle, but should the disease become wide spread,



HEAD OF COW WITH FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE. (From Bureau of Animal Industry, 25th Report.)

such an arrangement would not be possible because of the expense. The outbreak in 1908 cost the United States government approximately \$300,000, and a like amount was expended by the states in which that outbreak occurred.

The readers of the American Breeder should use caution in the purchase of animals in the section of the country in which disease is suspected. Introduction of an infected animal into a community where the disease does not exist would mean rapid spread and extensive destruction of animals in that community.

### HORSES FOR SALE.

**Clydesdales**—1 stallion, Baron Montague 16842; foaled May 14, 1912; weight 1,700 pounds. 1 mare, Bonnie Bell 11720; foaled May 12, 1904. 1 yearling filly, Scottish Bell 17769; foaled April 7, 1913. 1 filly foal, Scottish Bell 2nd.

**Percherons**—1 black stallion, King 88156; foaled April 28, 1912; weight 1,900 pounds.

**Belgians**—1 bay stallion, Robert 7002; foaled May 8, 1912; weight 1,750 pounds.

For prices and particulars address,  
**ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPT.,  
STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,  
Manhattan, Kas.**

### TWO IMPORTED REGISTERED MARES

For Sale. Scalling over two tons. One black; 7 years; an International prize winner; other gray; 13 years; a Springfield championship winner. Both sound, clean, unblemished; good breeders and workers of outstanding class as their show records evidence, and again in foal to Jupiter 11. \$1,200 for pair.

W. T. WILKINSON,  
Eureka, St. Louis County, Mo.

### Percheron, Belgian and Shiro Stallions and Mares

from suckers up to six years old, including my herd stallion Adore, first premium and champion Belgian stallion at American Royal in 1912. All priced very cheap; good terms on bankable paper.

J. M. NOLAN,

Paola, Kas.

### 40 HEAD OF PERCHERON

Stallions and Mares

Now on hand at Woodlawn Stock Farm. Prices right. Write us.

SPOHR & SPOHR,

Latham, Butler County, Kansas.

### IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION

For sale. On account of quitting business I will sell my imported Belgian stallion. He is standard bred and registered; 8 years old; color, bay; has good, flat bone and is a good individual and weighs about 1,900 pounds; sound and all right in every way. He is a No. 1 breeder and a sure foal getter. Is easy to handle and of the best disposition. Will sell cheap if sold soon. This ad will appear but once. For further particulars inquire of

C. KLEINHENZ,

Barnesville, O.



LESIONS OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE ON FEET OF COW. (From Bureau of Animal Industry, 25th Report.)



## WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.  
The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.  
Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.



## A BRAND NEW IMPORTATION!

I was in France and Belgium all through May, making early, careful selections from the best stallions and mares to be found. These are now at my barns and ready for sale, along with some desirable American bred animals. It is a good time to buy.

**LONZO McCLAIN & SONS, LIMA, OHIO**



## Oak Lawn Stock Farm

Breeds and imports champion draft stallions and mares; Percheron, Belgian and Shire. All stock for sale at reasonable prices. Come and see them before you buy.

**GEORGE EGGERT, Newton, Iowa.**

## Imported Percheron and Belgian

**Stallions and Mares.**

Not so many, but the right kind at the right price.

**J. R. JUSTICE, GALESBURG, ILL.**

## PARAMOUNT STOCK FARM

**Breeds and Imports**

Percherons, Belgians and Shires.  
Home of the Iowa and International Grand Champion FARCEUR 7332 (72924), the greatest Belgian stallion in the world today. Always a select lot of stallions and mares for sale at prices that cannot be beat for high class, sound, 2,000 to 2,500 lb. horses.  
**WM. CROWNOVER, HUDSON, IOWA.**

## PERCHERON STALLIONS.

I have for sale two black-gray Percheron stallions, registered in the Percheron Society of America; they are two year olds, weighing over 1,800 pounds each; will mature to better than ton horses; heavy boned and right every way. They are priced to sell. If you want the best at the right price, write me. **M. E. LYONS, R. F. D. 4, Delaware, Ohio.**

## PERCHERONS

For sale. Three registered Percherons; one 3-year-old black stallion; one of the big drafty kind.

One 7-year-old black imported mare with 5 months old filly by her side, and in foal again. These horses have size and quality and are sound.

**L. P. YOCUM, CLARENCE, IA.**

## ROYAL BELGIAN STALLIONS

I have a few imported stallions for sale, 2 to 4 years old; well acclimated. No better horses for this country. Hardy and vigorous. Have won many blue ribbons with them. Prices right. Such horses will not be imported for the next six years. Buy them now before they are out of reach.

**LEON VAN MELDERT, Cedar Bayou, Harris County, Texas.**

## IMPORTED and HOME BRED STALLIONS

for sale. Can show buyers more registered stallions and mares than any firm in America owns. Come and see my horses and mares and visit the best and liveliest horse country in the West. Reference, any bank in Creston, Iowa.

**A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Iowa.**

## FOR SALE CHEAP.

One pair of registered Belgian mares; 2 years old; bays; well matched; weight 3,920. Prize winners at Indiana State Fair. Broke to work.

One pair of imported Belgian mares; 7 years old; good workers and a first class pair of brood mares; weight 3,800; color, bay; match well; must sell; short of feed and money. All horses sound.

**F. J. HERNIGLE, Medaryville, Ind.**

## IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.  
The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Percheron this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.

## FOR SALE AT A LET LIVE PRICE.

A 3-year-old black-gray registered Percheron stallion; recorded in the P. S. of A. Has size and quality. Can show dam and sire and a few colts by him. For particulars, write **A. H. TAYLOR, Sedgewick, Harvey Co., Kan., R. 4, Box 85**

## SIX PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, including our imported herd stallion, Siroco, a grandson of Besique. Plenty of size, bone and quality. All sound and recorded in the Percheron Society of America.

**A. M. DULL & SONS, Washington, Kas.**

## TO ALL KANSAS STALLION OWNERS.

To the American Breeder:—The time is near for stallion owners to renew their stallion licenses for the year 1915. Will you kindly print the following:

## Notice to Stallion Owners—Read Carefully.

1. All stallion licenses must be renewed for the year 1915.

2. All stallions that have not been licensed must have new licenses for the year 1915.

3. The law prohibits the use of a stallion until the owner receives his state license.

4. Application blanks have been sent to stallion owners and these should be filled out at once and forwarded, together with the fee required by law, to the State Live Stock Registry Board. As soon as this application and fee are received, a license will be issued for the year 1915.

5. Do not wait until near the opening of the breeding season, as it will probably mean a delay of from two to three weeks. **DO IT NOW.** After March 1, the fee for renewals becomes \$2.00 instead of \$1.00. Send fees by draft, post-office order, or certified check.

6. The law does not require an examination for soundness unless you wish to state in your stallion advertisement that your stallion is a sound horse. If you wish to have your stallion examined for soundness, an inspector will be sent from this office who will call at your barn and examine your stallion for the sum of \$2.00, provided you notify the State Live Stock Registry Board before November 15, 1914, that you wish to have your stallion examined for soundness, and give the location of your place of business. Remember, the board must be notified before November 15, 1914. Local veterinarians will not examine stallions for soundness in the future.

7. Be sure to attend the horse breeders' meeting at Manhattan, December 30-31, 1914. Many important matters will come before this meeting.

**STATE LIVE STOCK REGISTRY BOARD, Manhattan, Kas.**

## A SOLIDLY BUILT HORSE SHOW.

The famous Bushnell Horse Show, now known as widely among horsemen as are most of the state fairs, was as successful this season as usual, bringing out great crowds of appreciative people, as well as a great exhibit in all classes of horse stock. Built up in the heart of a horse growing, horse using section of Illinois, aided by the influence of the great importing barns of the Trumans; the Bushnell Horse Show stands on as solid a foundation as any show in the country. The high quality of the exhibits is sufficiently shown, by the fact that state fair prize winners, both imported and home bred stock, have more than once been squarely beaten by entries owned by animals owned or reared on some of McDonough county's rich farms.

The officers of the Bushnell Horse Show are as follows: President, John M. Brant; vice-president, J. H. Spiker,

# Closing Out Sale

**THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1914**

## 35 PERCHERONS

**10-STALLIONS-10**

**25-MARES-25**

Not an unsound one in the bunch. Absolutely the greatest band of Percheron mares ever sold at auction.

## GEORGIANA--AND HER FAMILY

This great mare in her day weighed 2,040 pounds. Won the blue at the Iowa State Fair and other noted shows. Has produced 19 living colts and is again in foal. Three colts have won the blue at State Fairs; all of them better than ton horses at maturity. Her daughters and granddaughters are keeping up her wonderful record as show mares, work mares and brood mares. The greatest breeding family in the history of the breed. Get a stallion or a pair of mares from this family. They are a sure family of breeders, handsome, large, sound, useful mares.

Come to this, **THE GREATEST SALE** in the history of the breed.

## Also Ten Registered Shetland Ponies

**STALLIONS--GELDINGS--MARES**

**Send For Catalogue**

## Woodlawn Farm, Sterling, Ill

**—Mention the American Breeder—**

## WHAT ABOUT IMPORTED PERCHERONS?

There are fewer than one-tenth the usual number of imported Percherons now for sale in America. Few if any will be imported for several years. Prices are advancing—horses more scarce than ever. We have fifteen big fine stallions brought over last fall. Ton horses. For the purpose of closing our barns within the next four months and moving to the farm, we will sell at lower prices than ever before. All but two are imported and all are broken and acclimated. Bargains if sold quick.

**PERCHERON IMPORTING CO. Chas. B. Kirk, Pres. ST. JOSEPH, MO.**  
All street cars going south from Union Depot pass our stables.

J. E. Harris; secretary, Lute J. Barber; treasurer, Albert C. Roach; general manager, J. G. Truman; chief marshals, William Hornbuckle, R. H. Sperry; official veterinary surgeon, Dr. E. H. Kinett.

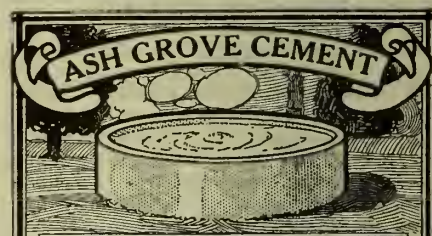
## CO-OPERATIVE BREEDING PROGRESS.

As examples of co-operative breeding operations encouraged by farm management departments and county farm demonstrators, George O. Unruh, Kimball County, Neb., writes us:

"The past week a pure bred Holstein bull was bought by three farmers living close together. These men have some Holstein cows and by buying the bull in partnership can get a very good animal and raise much better stock than they would be able to do by each man owning a cheap, poor bull. Another pure bred Holstein bull was purchased here recently by one of our farmers. This animal will be used considerably in the neighborhood. "The enthusiasm for the dairy cow is growing, out here, I am very glad to say, for I feel that she is one of the stand-bys for the farmer of Western Nebraska. I thank you for the American Breeder, which I thoroughly enjoy reading."

**MORE THAN ANY PAPER I EVER USED.**

To the American Breeder:—The advertisement has brought me lots of mail, more than any other paper I ever used for horses and jacks.—M. P. Lydon, Howard County, Iowa.



## Build Everlasting Watering Tanks

Concrete watering tanks never rot, rust nor leak. Can be built any size or shape to fit any space. Easily cleaned—sanitary. Never require repairs. To get best results, to have the best concrete, use the best cement. That is use

## Ash Grove Cement

**Saves You 20%**

Ash Grove Cement is finer than Standard ground cements, and will make the concrete more dense to hold water—stronger to resist the pressure, and give a better all around job.

## Illustrated Book FREE

Our 112-page book "Permanent Farm Improvements," fully illustrated, gives complete plans for more than 75 farm structures. Gives you information about the value of cement. Book sent free on request. Write today. **ASH GROVE LIME & PORTLAND CEMENT CO. 722 Grand Ave. Temple, Dept. D, Kansas City, Mo.**

When writing advertisers, mention the American Breeder.



**CLYDESDALE HORSES**

Stallions and mares of all ages  
for sale.  
ALSO SHORTHORN CATTLE.

**W. A. DeMerritt**

Route 2.

Plainfield, Ill.

**Maplewood Percherons**

A choice lot of stallions and mares developed under practical farm conditions, with strong, rugged frames and constitution. Buy them now direct from the pastures at low prices.

**C. G. ANDERSON**

Heeter, Minn.

**IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION**

For sale.—Seven years old; bright bay; weight 1,850 pounds. This horse crosses equally as well with pony mares as large ones. His fillies are in his way, so must dispose of him. If interested, write for particulars.

**A. T. MILROY,**

Thedford, Thomas County, Neb. Box 32.

**BELGIAN, SHIRE AND PERCHERON STALLIONS**

and mares, also Standard bred stallions and mares, \$200 and up. E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Ia. (Mention this paper). 23 miles S. W. of Charlton, Ia., 82 miles south of Des Moines, Ia., at Leroy.

**IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION**

For sale. Weighs 1,900 in show shape; age, 11; color, bay. Is a proven sire. Colts to show. Good mover.

**FRANK LIESER, Jefferson, O., Rte. 1.****PERCHERONS**

For sale. Registered Percheron stallion; black; 19 months old; weight 1,470 pounds. Registered Percheron filly; black; 3 years old; weight 1,860 pounds. The above animals are extra good, from large, heavy boned stock. Sire and dam of each weighed a ton and better. Come and see them. No trades.

**G. B. CHANDLER, Rte. 1, Buffalo, Kas.****FOR SALE OR TRADE**

For young stallions or other stock. One imported Percheron mare, 6 years old; weight 1,800 pounds; one imported French draft mare, 6 years old, weight 1,900 pounds, and two Belgian mares, 3 years old, weight 3,400 pounds; all in foal and sound.

**VAN SCYOC & RYAN, Wauneta, Nebr.****20 PERCHERONS AND FRENCH DRAFT**

Stallions and mares from yearlings to 8 years old. The best of breeding. 55 years in business. Prices \$200 and up.

**G. B. LOPER & SONS,**

Macoupin County, Chesterfield, Ill.

**STALLIONS, JACKS, JENNETS**

1 registered Percheron (P. S. A.); a ton horse.

The best herd jack in Kansas.

8 or 10 good young jacks and jennets. Must move this stock at once. Will consider good work horses or a light automobile in good condition on a trade.

**S. S. MOUSE,**

LA CYGNE, KAS.

**WANTED**

Draft mares, fillies or mules in exchange for auto, Mitchell touring car; five passenger; fully equipped.

Will pay cash for two Clydesdale weanlings, pure bred or high grades. State what you have in first letter.

**BIG MIAMI STOCK FARM,**

North Bend, Ohio.

**POSITION WANTED.**

Experienced breeder and developer; versed in feeding, care taking and exhibition, wants salaried position with progressive stock man, whose stables are represented by registered sires. Have used several thousand capsules with evident success. Know how to increase public patronage, eliminate prejudice and competition. References furnished. Graduate Graham School.

**LOCK BOX 68,**

YSLETA, TEXAS.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**

Two large, handsome, registered Percheron stallions, three and five years old, for sale or will trade one for registered Belgian stallion.

Also 16 hand registered Mammoth jack, 6 years old; second prize jack in the American Breeder Jack Show of last summer. Will sell to some one wanting an extra good one.

**H. H. HURNS,**

Argonia, Sumner County, Kansas.

Will it help you, if your customers read the American Breeder?

**Advertising Briefs****PUBLIC SALES.****Percherons.**

December 8—W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

December 10—Woodlawn Farm, Sterling, Ill.

December 16—C. F. Jones, Rippey, Ia.

December 17—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kas.

December 17—Brown &amp; Walker, Clarinda, Ia.

January 28—Spohr &amp; Spohr, Latham, Kas.

**Shorthorns.**

December 16—C. F. Jones, Rippey, Ia.

Wm. Galloway Co., 1715 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Ia., has been the leader in the building of gasoline engines for farm use and has done one of the biggest businesses in the history of gasoline engine manufacture. It stands to reason, therefore, that this company builds good engines and sells them at prices which are always right. We ask every reader who writes the Wm. Galloway Company about engines or any other of the hundreds of articles used on farms, to mention the American Breeder. Be sure to get this company's catalogue.

The H. & M. Harness Company, Box G, Stock Yards, St. Joseph, Mo., is the leading company of the West doing a business in harness and similar supplies direct with the stock men and farmers who use these goods. This company has been a regular advertising patron of the American Breeder and we ask that our readers who write for the H. & M. Harness Company catalogue, always mention this paper.

Prof. Jesse Beery, Dept. 13, Pleasant Hill, O., starts with this issue his season's advertising in the American Breeder. Every man who handles horses is interested and can well afford to answer the advertisement and learn just what Prof. Beery has to offer.

Detroit Engine Works, 203 Bellevue Avenue, Detroit, Mich., is one of the oldest and most successful designers and manufacturers of gasoline engines. The engines made by this company have had to stand the test of all kinds of work for the Detroit engines are probably employed in more different ways than any other make. The American Breeder wishes to be mentioned by every reader who sends to this company for catalogue and prices.

If you ever had any doubt about the superiority of Astral King, how is it now, since you have seen in the American Breeder the actual photographs of this great horse in action? Be sure to read the ad. this issue.

G. B. Chandler, Buffalo, Kas., has a 19 months old registered Percheron stallion and a registered Percheron filly for sale. See the ad.

Van Scyoc & Ryan, Wauneta, Nebr., have an imported Percheron mare and an imported French draft mare and two Belgian mares for sale or trade for other stock.

W. S. Corsa's great annual public sale of Percherons will be held at Gregory Farm, White Hall, Ill., on December 8. The offering is of the high character to be expected from a man of Mr. Corsa's ideals and enterprise, supported by the use of one of the world's greatest Percheron sires, on one of America's best and most practical breeding farms. For four years Carnot (for which Mr. Corsa paid \$10,000) has, through his colts, doubly justified the prestige with which he started, as a prize winner and a record price bringer. Send at once to Mr. Corsa, White Hall, Ill., for catalogue, and realize (as well as you can until you go to the sale) all this means. Mention the American Breeder when sending for catalogue.

Woodlawn Farm's Percheron dispensation sale at Sterling, Ill., on December 10, will give mare buyers a chance at producing quality such as is rarely ever offered, excepting in dispersions. And such an opportunity! Read the brief sketch of the Woodlawn Farm's Georgianna family in the advertisement of this sale, and think what such blood as this is worth in building up a herd. Mention the American Breeder in writing Woodlawn Farm, Sterling, Ill., for catalogue.

W. K. Shaw, Garnett, Kas., is advertising 280 acres of good, smooth land with fine improvements, in Eastern Kansas, to exchange for improved ranch in Southwest Kansas, also 505 acres only 80 miles from Kansas City for sale at \$75 per acre. Will assume incumbence.

Frank Lieser, Jefferson, Ohio, is advertising his imported Belgian stallion for sale.

F. J. Hernigle, Medaryville, Ind., has two pair of registered, imported Belgian mares for sale cheap. One pair is two years old and the other pair seven. Reason for selling, short of feed.

S. S. Mouse, La Cygne, Kas., is advertising stallions, jacks and jennets for sale and will consider good work horses or a light automobile in good condition on a trade.

John Gross, Elizabethtown, Ill., has some Red Polled calves for sale.

J. R. Justice, Galesburg, Ill., starts his regular ad in this issue. He has Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares for sale at the right kind of prices.

"Fravel Remedy Company, Centerville, Mo.—We can truthfully say that we have used your Influenza and Distemper Immunizing Remedy and have found it to be and do just as you claim. We hope that more stock men



# Hats Off!

## To Astral King!

### The Greatest of Them All

I have Astral King stallions and fillies for sale. No young breeder can afford to start with the wrong kind and no established breeder can afford not to have some of the most up-to-date breeding. Can give time to the right kind of buyers.

**JAMES HOUCHIN,**

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

will use it as they will find it is the one medicine they won't do without. —Wood Brothers, Wichita, Kas." See advertisement of the Fravel Company and write for booklet.

Al. E. Smith, Lawrence, Kas., starts his regular advertisement in this issue. He has Mammoth jacks for sale at reasonable prices.

Cook Farms, Lexington, Ky., are advertising Mammoth jacks and saddle stallions, mares and geldings for sale, also home cured blue grass seed and cedar fence posts.

C. Kleinhenz, Barnesville, Ohio, is advertising his imported Belgian stallion for sale, as he is quitting business. He will sell this stallion cheap if taken soon.

G. B. Loper & Sons, Chesterfield, Ill., have 20 Percheron and French draft stallions and mares for sale from \$200 up.

Albert Beauchamp, Falls of Rough, Ky., has five jacks and three jennets for sale from three months to seven years old.

**Questions and Answers**

(Continued from page 7.)

age from infection through the navel, which is best handled by early disinfection of the cord.

**1307—ALOPECIA**—A mare belonging to a neighbor has had all of her hair to come off. It started coming off on the head and now she is almost bare, although it shows signs of coming back on the head. The mare is fat and shows to be heavy with foal and has suckled a colt all year. She runs on the range and gets nothing but grass to eat. The skin shows no sign of eruption of any kind.—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Temporary baldness occurs in animals especially from some febrile disease that is inclined to localize in the skin. It is merely a symptom of some disease and inasmuch as the mare is apparently recovering, no treatment will likely be needed.

**1308—STRANGLES**—We have had several cases of what is known here as loin distemper. The animal affected having large swellings somewhere on the body; some of them on the breast, some on the flank and under the belly and one over the loin. This swelling would eventually break and run a large amount of pus and immediately heal and the condition of the animal showed no signs of being affected except in the case of two colts which looked drawn for a few days. Our horses are all fat on grass and depend on deep well water to drink, which appears to be as pure as rain water, the most of the year. I think they need a blood tonic, and if that is your opinion, could you recommend something that mixed with salt, would help them and not endanger mares in foal?—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Your stock is affected with an irregular form of strangles and you should arrange with your veterinarian to treat them with bacterins with a view of preventing the disease. This disease can be quite effectively controlled in this way and is altogether the most satisfactory way to handle the situation.

**1309—WATER SEED**—I have a two year old mule that has a water seed. Can you tell me how to cut it out?—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—An operation requiring the surgical skill necessary for success in such a case as you have should be done by a graduate veterinarian. You should call in such a man to do this work for you.

**1310—QUARTER CRACK**—What is the best treatment for a quarter crack in a horse's foot; cracked from bottom of foot to coronet, but not through it?—Washington Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Such a case should be treated by a competent veterinarian

**MILLER STOCK FARM****Bargains in Standard Bred Stallions.**

Two grandsons of Croesus, 3 and 4 years, at \$150 and \$175; two bay sons of Claremont Director (Matinee) 2:17, a 1,260-lb. horse, at \$250 and \$300. The breeding, style, speed, manners and quality will astonish you; the prices mean business.

Will consider good Percheron stallion or Hereford bull in a trade on the above. No stock shown on Sunday.

**F. M. LORIMER, Mgr., OLATHE, KAS.****STANDARD BRED STALLION BARGAIN.**

King Romeo 59453 A. T. R., mahogany bay; 16½ hands; 1,300 pounds; 5 years old; strictly sound; an unusually fine individual and highly bred. Will sell right, or trade on Percheron stallion or team of mares, as I do not wish to keep a horse for public service.

**J. C. DUNN, DALTON, NEB.****STANDARD BRED TROTTER STALLION**

For sale. For particulars, address **WM. M. WEGMANN, BLADEN, NEB.**

**SADDLE STALLION, PERCHERONS AND 10 JACKS**

For sale. Registered saddle stallion by the Great Chester No. 10; sound and a good breeder. Two, two-year-old registered Percheron stallions and ten jacks from yearlings to five years old; from 14½ to 16½ hands high for sale at reasonable prices. Write your wants or come and see me.

**W. L. GRAHAM, Mackville, Washington County, Ky.****REGISTERED SADDLERS**

For sale. Stallions, mares, fillies and geldings, by Rex McDonald 833, Rex Monroe 2063, Star McDonald 2526 and Fos McDonald 3096; out of the finest lot of brood mares in the land; 60 head to select from. Address

**H. A. GREENWELL, LAKENAN, MO.****REGISTERED MORGANS FOR SALE.**

A choice lot of young stallions and mares, weanlings to 4 years old. Weanlings and yearlings can be crated and delivered to any point by express at a moderate price. Can sell fillies and stallions of different breeding that would be suitable to mate together. Could sell a car load of registered mares and fillies that have been bred to registered Morgan stallions, at a very moderate price. Most of my young stock is out of The Admiral. Headlight Morgan is now at the head of my stud and I am expecting at least 40 colts from him next spring.

**RICHARD SELLMAN, Rochelle, Texas.****EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.**

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas, Member American Shetland Pony Club.

**COACH AND HAMBLETONIAN STALLION**

For sale or trade; 8 years old; 16½ hands high; 1,600 pounds; good breeder and a show horse. Colts to show.

Also my 7-year-old jack; 59 inches high; 30-inch ear; 64-inch girth; 8½-inch bone. He is well broken and a good breeder. Black, with white points. Could use a good ton Percheron.

Also my 105-acre farm, 40 miles east of Kansas City; 6 miles from Odessa, Mo. **JOHN T. CAMERON, Odessa, Mo.**

to insure good results. The parts may be held quite firmly in position by having your shoer inject some nails across the crack, but the crack will not grow out until properly treated at the hair line and the right kind of a shoe applied. This your veterinarian should know how to do.

**1311—ORCHITIS**—One year ago I bought a pure bred Percheron stallion three years old. It had never done any breeding before I got him and this season I made 50 services with him. By the end of the season one of his



**MILLER STOCK FARM**

Jack and Jennet Bargains.

One 8-year-old jack, \$300; three 3-year-old jacks, \$600 to \$750; one 2-year old jack, \$1,000; four yearling jacks by Ilighball, world's record priced 2-year-old.

From our jennet herd (headed by one of the very few great big good jacks living) we can always spare a few head. Can always spare a few work mules or brood mares.

Would consider trading some of the above stock on a good Percheron stallion and a good Hereford bull. No stock shown on Sunday.

F. M. LORIMER, Mgr., OLATHE, KAS.

**MAMMOTH JACKS.**

You will find at my barns the largest number and the largest and best quality, registered, big boned, black jacks; 15 to over 16 hands standard, to be found in the United States. Reference, Banks of Lawrence. Prices reasonable.

AL. E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KAS.  
(40 miles west of Kansas City on the U. P. and Santa Fe R. R.)

**JACKS AND JENNETS**

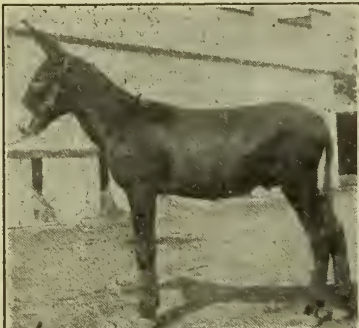
For sale. Five jacks from 3 months to 7 years old and three jennets. Stock O. K. in every respect.

Albert Beauchamp, Falls of Rough, Ky.

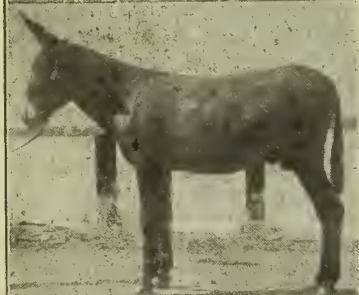
**JACKS.**

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.



AMERICAN BREEDER



JACK STOCK AT TEXAS STATE FAIR, DALLAS.

1—S. L. Green's first prize weanling jack (9 months). 2—S. L. Green's first prize yearling jack. 3—Tom W. Hines' first prize aged jack. 4—A. B. Womack's first prize jennet colt (9 months).

**A LESSON IN JACK TYPE**

Jack No. 1—4 years; Height, 64 inches; Heart, 67 inches; Bone 9 1/2 inches.

There seems to be a great variety of opinion as to the proper conformation of a jack. Any breed of live stock having such great value should be better understood. An early demand was created for tall, slim jacks, 16 hands or higher. There are still some who believe this is the proper conformation.

A general discussion as to the most serviceable type of American jack should benefit our readers. We intend to run a series of photographs of jacks and all our readers are expected to take part in this discussion. This should be especially beneficial to those sections of the country where jacks are now being introduced for the first time. There are thousands of breeders throughout the country who own good stallions; they could just as well handle a jack in connection, and they will welcome this information.

Jack No. 1, shown above, will be used as the first illustration. His height from the highest central part of the withers to the ground is given, with his girth and bone (front leg, below knee) measurements. We want our readers to tell us where this jack is deficient. All objections should be plainly stated. All communications concerning this animal should be sent in immediately, so as to appear in the next issue. We want every one to feel perfectly free to express his opinion on this animal.

testicles began to swell and now it is as big as a man's head. I have tried different remedies, but still it continues to swell. I also have had three veterinarians and they can't tell what is the trouble. I also had the state veterinarian who took a sample of his blood and sent it to Washington as a test for dourine. Now I have news back that he is free from that disease. I may say he never got kicked or injured in any way to my knowledge. He eats well and feels good and is putting on flesh all the time. His testicle don't seem to have any fever in it and it don't seem to hurt him when I press it hard. I would appreciate any information that would put him back to his natural condition. — Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—The trouble is evidently plain. Your horse, according to your description, is affected with orchitis or inflammation of the testicle. As to what caused it may be a puzzling problem. It may have been induced by local injury which need not be of such violence as attends being kicked by a vicious mare. Often horses are exercised or roaded without proper support of the scrotum with a suspensory and the testicles become inflamed as a result. There are some forms of infection that may traverse the genital tract until the testicle is reached and inflammation produced in the gland from such sources. From your description we would judge you had an incurable case and the early removal of the affected organ is to be advised. So far as the gland is concerned it is of no value in the production of spermatozoa and it is only a menace as it is. Your horse will be better off as a breeder without it. Look about for a well qualified man in your state to do the work.

1312—STRANGLES—I have a yearling colt that had the distemper and broke out in several places. All the places seemed to heal up but one which is near the hip bone, and this place is still running matter. Colt is in good condition. Now what shall I do for it? Wyoming Subscriber.

REPLY—You might try injecting a little tincture of iodine into this wound every other day for a few times and if it does not heal you had better call in a qualified veterinarian who may

find it necessary to open the wound lower down so as to secure better drainage, or possibly the bone is diseased at that point.

1313—TICKS ON CALVES—Tell me the best remedy to use to get rid of ticks on calves.—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—You do not state what kind of ticks are annoying your calves—whether they are the kind responsible for Texas fever or the common sort. It has been found that in order to rid cattle of ticks the animals must be wet all over with some liquid that will destroy the parasites. If many animals are to be treated it is most effectively done by driving them through a dip. Beaumont oil was first used for this purpose, and is very effective but hard on the stock. More recently a solution of arsenic, sal soda, pine tar in water has been used and it has been found destructive to the ticks and not nearly so hard on the cattle. We would advise you to take up the matter with the sanitary officers of your state so that the work may be carried out in the proper manner.

1314—MARES DO NOT SWEAT—I have two mares that pant terribly; don't sweat. I work them a half day; they won't eat any dinner, but will drink water. I feed eight quarts of oats for a meal. Please advise what to do for them and what will make them sweat.—Florida Subscriber.

REPLY—Your mares have evidently been overdone with hot weather and it is doubtful if you can ever get them into a condition when they will be useful again. Such animals should not be fed very much strong heating grain during the hot season, but should be given a run on grass during a part of the day. Perhaps at night would be the most convenient. If you are to continue such a team in service you will no doubt be compelled to do your work chiefly during the early morning hours and discontinue work during the heat of the day. There is grave danger of such animals succumbing to heat exhaustion.

1315—WEANING COLTS—When is

**Jack Sale****December 8****20 Jacks and 25 Jennets at Auction Dec. 8**

Write at once for Catalog and Information

**A. C. Finn & Son**  
Cartter, Marion County, Ill.**BIG MAMMOTH JACKS AND JENNETS**

For sale. I have some good jennets which are kin to my herd jack, for sale at a bargain. Also young jacks, one to coming four years old, and the large, big boned Poland China hogs, breed sows and boars old enough for service, and pigs. Seven miles north of Monett on Frisco R. R., and six miles southwest of Hoberg on Mo. Pac. R. R. Write for prices to

Henry Obermann &amp; Son, Freistatt, Mo.

**For Sale or Trade**

Eight jennets, 3 black Percheron stallions, from 2 to 7; 4 good jacks, sucklings to 7 years. Would accept a ton Belgian or Percheron stallion or pair of mares of either breed. Would consider a sorrel or black saddle stallion on jennets.

ALBERT CARR, MARYVILLE, MO.

**MAMMOTH JACKS**

For sale. Large, heavy boned, 15 to 16 hands high. Prices from \$250 up. Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.

**JOHN HENRY, Fairfax, Ia.****FAIRLAND JACK and JENNET FARM.**

40 head of fine registered jacks and jennets for the fall trade. I raise most all my jack stock and can sell them cheaper than any man that deals in them. My jacks are all black with white points; in age from colts to 8 years; in sizes up to 16 hands. Formerly of Flemingsburg, Ky.

U. G. SAUNDERS, FAIRLAND STOCK FARM, LEXINGTON, KY.

**FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM**

32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14 1/2 to 16 1/2 hands high. Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP, Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

**TWO JACKS**

For sale. One weighs 1,150 pounds; stand 15.2 standard; age 9. Other one sired by him; think will be as large; 4 years old. Both registered and licensed sound; good performers; guaranteed all sound and right.

A. CALENDER, New Lyme Station, O.

**MAMMOTH JACKS**

For sale. Registered; well boned; one to six years old. If you need a high class jack, we have them. Prices right.

NEILD BROS., Ogden, Boone County, Ia.

**JACK---DUROC HOGS**

For sale. A black jack; light points; six years old; 15 1/4 hands high. Also Duroc hogs.

LOUIS KOENIG, Solomon, Kas.

**11Worth County Jack Farm**

Twenty-five head of jacks and jennets for sale.

CORSON BROS. Potter, Kans.

**--JACKS--**

For sale. Two yearlings; 2, 3 and 4; one 10-year-old. Anyone needing jacks would do well to correspond with me.

W. P. SCHUEY, MARION, ILL.

**Kentucky Jacks and Saddlers.**

Fine Kentucky Mammoth jacks, colts to six years. Style, bone and weight. Grand lot of saddle stallions, mares and geldings. Write for pictures, etc. Describe your wants. Home cured bluegrass seed and cedar fence posts.

COOK FARMS, Lexington, Ky.





## Breeding Farm for Sale

Cass County, Missouri.

80 acres; 35 in corn, balance in grass, clover and alfalfa; orchard, etc.; 8-room house; 2-room summer house; wood house; 2 hen houses, 10x40; granary; corn crib and wagon shed; hog house, 18x26 and shed; 2 barns, one 64x36; 2 silos; breeding born, 20x26, with large lot; 3 cisterns, one good well.

Two registered Percheron stallions; one jack. Stallion eight years old, black and four years old, dark gray; jack four years old. All good and sure breeders. A very good location and good paying neighborhood. Not over six colts not paid in eight years' business. Have been using capsule method four years. Stock and farm if taken soon, \$10,000. 55 miles south and east of Kansas City; 8 miles southeast of Harrisonville, Mo. For further information, call or write,

D. G. KAUFFMAN, Garden City, Mo.

## Stock Farms For Sale

888-acre stock farm; 480-acre stock farm; 566-acre stock farm; 1,020 acres suitable for small ranch; 1,046-acre stock farm; several smaller tracts; 1,024 acres rich bayou farm. For particulars address,

J. A. WATKINS, WARREN, ARK.

## 160-ACRE FARM FOR SALE.

Creek bottom land; improved; 40 acres in alfalfa; fenced hog tight; black sandy soil; good water; good buildings. Priced for quick sale at \$10,000; will carry \$3,500 at five per cent.

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Eastern Kansas. Exchange 280 acres close to town; fine improvements; 150 acres bottom alfalfa; land all smooth; clear; price, \$80. Owner wants improved ranch in Southwest Kansas; 505 acres 80 miles from Kansas City; all smooth, fine tillable land; fine improvements; close to town. Price \$75; neumbrance \$10,000; will assume.

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Four choice irrigated alfalfa ranches in Colorado, with excellent water rights, adjoining good ranges; taken on debts. All on or write

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Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain; Stops Spavin Lameness. Allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic deposits, Swollen, Painful Varicose Veins. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

he best time to wean colts foaled in August, and what is best to dry mare up?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—If colts are early taught to eat a little grain they can be weaned at six months of age safely and no special care is needed in drying up the mare, excepting to milk her out as needed and keep her on short grain rations during the period of drying up.

1316—BLIND COLT—In the spring of 1912 there was a mare brought to my horse to be bred. This mare was about nine years old and had raised three or four colts, but had not got with foal the year before. I reached in the mare and told the owner that I thought this mare had whites and there was no use in breeding her. He took her to a veterinarian and the veterinarian told him that she had the start of whites and that he would not advise breeding her again. He told him that she could be cured so she would be all right for work. The veterinarian prescribed a powder to feed her and said that he would treat her womb in about three weeks. After the powder had been fed for three weeks the mare was taken to the veterinarian, at which time he examined her again and said that she seemed all right. He then flushed her out with some disinfectant and said as her womb was open she had no pus in it. About two months after this I bred the mare and she got in foal and due time she had a well developed colt except the colt was blind and is still blind. When it was born one eye was sunken and both eyes had a skum over them which is still there. The

colt is doing well but is clear blind. The mare carried the colt 11 months and 15 days. I never saw either the sire or dam's ancestors, but both of them have the best of eyes. The sire is a registered Percheron and the mare is a high grade. The other colts that this mare raised all have good eyes, but they are bred from different stallions. The question is, what caused the colt to be blind, and if the mare is bred again is there danger of the colt being blind?—Pennsylvania Subscriber.

REPLY—Animals are sometimes born defective and this is one of the instances. No one can say why this colt was not developed in vision no more than could be explained why some people are born deaf and dumb. The mare might not produce another colt like this one from the same sire but on the whole it might eliminate a possibility by changing sires, which we would advise doing.

1317—POWDERED MILK MACHINERY—Can you give me the address of the firms who manufacture the machinery for making powdered milk? Several of us are interested in a Farmers' Co-operative Creamery here and are anxious to see what expense it would make to put in a plant of this kind.—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—The Merrill-Soule Co., Syracuse N. Y. is the leading concern engaged in this business. There are other companies which the Merrill-Soule Company claims are infringing upon its patents and against some of whom it has suits pending. Among the other companies are the Milk Flour Company, Hearst Bldg., Chicago; Dry Products Company, 32 West Washington St., Chicago, and the California Central Creamery Co., San Francisco, Calif. Machinery for making milk powder is said to be very expensive.

1318—INJURED FOOT—I have a mule that stepped on heel of right foot in May last and it has never gotten well. I have tried most everything. It is hard and bleeds freely when it gets hurt. Please give me a remedy, if possible.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—You need the services of a good veterinarian who can give this case personal attention for a few times.

1319 — QUESTION CONCERNING STALLION—I will try and tell you what I know of a Percheron stallion owned by a neighbor of mine and see if you can tell me if it is a credit to the horse's success. This horse had sores on him for two years; a large one on his hips; sometimes it is almost well. This is from a small sore to from 10 inches one way and from one hip to the other the other way. Around his sheath, nose and eyes his skin has turned white. (He is a black horse.) This horse used to have fits before this man got him four years ago. He is about nine years old. The majority of his colts look good while suckling, but do not seem to have a thrifty look after that. The owner of the horse has a good many mares of his own and breeds a good many for others. Now as far as I am concerned it makes no difference to me individually, only as I buy a young mare once in a while I am interested in using good, clean horses and think it my duty to attend to it if he would transmit this. Let me know what you think about it.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—This is a question you should take up with your state veterinarian who may be reached by addressing him at Lincoln.

1320—ADVERTISING RINGBONE MEDICINE—I want to ask you about advertising ringbone medicine. I am not a man with a lot of money, but I have a good formula. It works every time. One man near Milwaukee used it and his brother-in-law wrote for some. I thought of selling it at half price for a limited time. Now how would you help a poor man out? I never earned very much, having only one good hand. I have to do something along this line.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—I suspect that the only way you can make a success of your ringbone medicine is to get some honest druggist or chemist interested with you, giving him a share in the business in return for his services in preparing the medicine and helping you put it on the market in a business-like way. Sometimes business methods and business experience are just as essential in the success of a thing like this as is the merit of the remedy itself. First of all, however, you must be absolutely sure, not from one trial but from many, that you have got something that will do the work.

1321—SERVING SMALL MARES—I own two Percheron stallions and one jack. I bred a mare to my gray horse March 6, 1914, and when he made the cover he did not discharge. I let him rest a short time, when I let him make

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another cover, and again no results. This mare was brought back in about 36 hours and the same horse made a good cover; everything went good. The same thing happened twice last season. This horse has a very large penis. Was it the horse's fault, or was it the mare's fault? The mare was in good heat.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—It is sometimes difficult for a large stallion with a very large penis to make a complete service on a very small mare with a short vagina. You will have better results by breeding such mares with a capsule. It saps the vitality of your horse in making these difficult services.

For worms or other parasites living free in the stomach or intestines, apparently careful experimental work has shown good results by the use of low grade tobacco leaves, sometimes called "tobacco trash." This should be chopped up fine; mixed with an equal amount of salt and kept constantly before the sheep.—Dr. H. M. Reynolds.

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Back the money goes to you.

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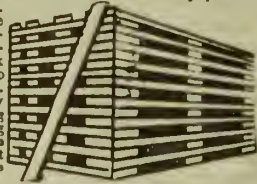


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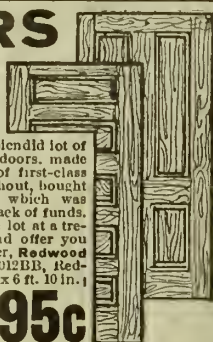
King's famous Duck's Back Prepared Roofing is a strictly high grade roofing fabric, made from long fibre, selected wool felt, saturated with asphaltum and mineral rubber compounds, coated on both sides with patent composition, making it closely resemble rubber. Contains no tar, and is absolutely weather proof—neither wind, rain, sun, snow or cold has any deteriorating effect upon it. Suitable for flat or steep roofs; requires no special tools; can be laid by any workman. Requires no extra coating except cement at laps. Will not tarnish or discolor rain-water, and is free from odor. Tough and pliable, not affected by smoke, gases, vapors, or climate; will not dry out, shrink, warp, stretch, or crack. Width 32 inches. Made in three weights, all same quality, the difference being only in thickness.

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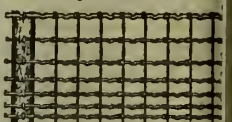
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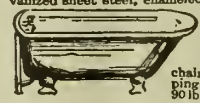


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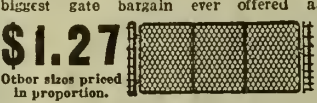
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Check Rail windows \$1.10 up. Plain rail, glazed, 40c up. Transoms, 40c each. Safe Delivery Guaranteed. You will appreciate saving over usual prices.



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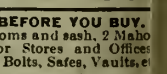


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Volume VIII

Kansas City, Missouri, November 20, 1914

Number 6



THE RESULT OF TWO DRAFT TOP CROSSES AND PLENTY OF FEED AND CARE.

A few years ago a clean, sound roadster bred mare, weighing 1,050 pounds, was bred to a Percheron stallion in Edgar County, Illinois. A filly resulting from that service was well grown out and bred to a Shire stallion. The colt from that service was developed into the model of horse power and energy pictured above—Woodrow Wilson, champion draft gelding at the Illinois state fair, weighing 2,250 pounds at five years old. This horse was purchased by Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm on the St. Louis horse market for \$625.00. Thus is strikingly shown the possibility of increasing weight by the use of good draft stallions and plenty of feed. A lot of breeding disappointments have been caused by young stock not being properly cared for. The American farmer must understand that feeding is just as necessary as breeding. Both are required in the improvement of farm animals. Our markets are full of undersized, undeveloped horses largely as a result of not being properly fed.

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And Have Shown His Get Successfully In Our Biggest Shows During the Past Three Years

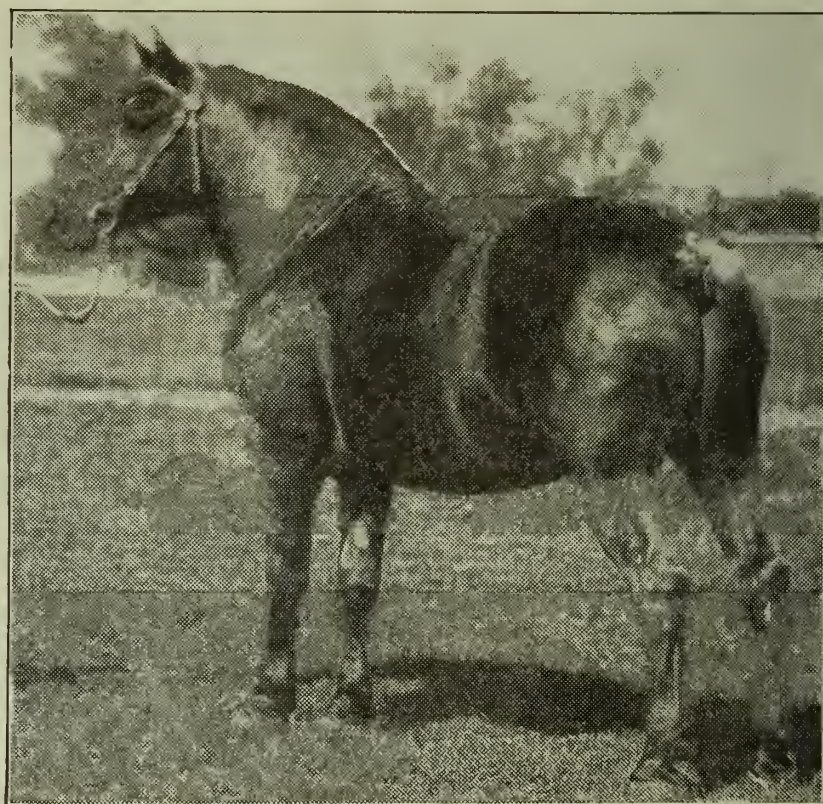
Prices in my past successful sales, in which the get of Carnot were featured, have perhaps not been as high as might be expected where a record priced grand champion, and a sire of winners is concerned, but they have always been profitable to me, and particularly satisfactory, because of the profits my customers also made. And although again, prices very likely will be moderate, I am glad to say---

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We have dipped heavier than ever before into the blood of Carnot. We have also included daughters of Radziwill, and granddaughters of his, sired by Carnot. Sons of grand champion Carnot, old enough for service, including the young show stallion, Carmerica. Only two mares with age, and they are tried and proven brood mares. We believe every mare listed in this catalogue as bred, to be safe in foal. A number of imported mares are also included. All have been in this country some time, and are thoroughly acclimated. None over five years old; all are in foal, and some have raised colts. The very best may easily sell within your figures.

We look forward with much personal pleasure to your critical inspection of this sale offering, and your visit to Gregory Farm, where the sale will be held. Come a day or two before if possible. See our entire breeding plant, as well as our laboratory where Gregory Farm Safe Serum for hog cholera is made.



**Carmerica 94311**—A striking counterpart of his noted sire, showing the massiveness into which his colts develop. Good feet and a clean set of legs support a wonderfully wide and deep body. He is full of finish and quality, yet his plenty of size, weighing upwards of 1,900 lbs. at twenty-seven months old. While always handicapped by being so late a foal CARMERICA has been one of our show string and, while too young to win highest honors from stallions six months older, was always in the running. Out of a ton mare imported by Dunhams. A long price (in four figures) was offered and refused for him as a yearling for export. He was good then, has always been good and grows better every day. An example of the high-quality stallion of the best lineage.

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# W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Illinois



THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined  
CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW.

NOVEMBER 20, 1914.  
Volume VIII. Number 6.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE,  
Editors.

Published semi-monthly (on the 5th and  
20th of each month) by the  
GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
INCORPORATED,  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
BELL TELEPHONE, 4297 GRAND.

All communications for this paper  
should be addressed to the American  
Breeder, or the Graham Publishing  
Company, and not to individuals.

Subscription Rates within the United  
States: \$1 for 3 years; 50 cents for  
one year. All other countries, \$2 for  
3 years; \$1 for one year.

When sending subscriptions, please  
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When changing your postoffice ad-  
dress, state the old address as well as  
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us at once and all lost copies will be  
replaced.

Entered as second class matter No-  
vember 28, 1911, at the postoffice at  
Kansas City, Mo., under the Act of  
March 3, 1879.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING  
REPRESENTATIVES:  
JOHN D. ROSS, 608 Otis Bldg., Chicago.  
Telephone, Franklin 1429.  
WHITE-SIMONSON, INC.,  
904 Tribune Bldg. New York.

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Space in amounts larger than  
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at the rate of \$5.50 per inch per  
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Mo.

A NEW DISEASE IN SWINE.

A disease is becoming quite preva-  
lent in various sections of Nebraska  
and Iowa that is causing considerable  
alarm to swine owners in that sec-  
tion. The disease has generally been  
diagnosed as hog cholera, but when  
the disease failed to cease after the  
use of anti-hog cholera serum, the vet-  
erinarians began to suspect a new  
disease. On careful examination it  
has been found that this disease is  
caused by a germ called Bacillus  
Necrophorus.

This disease is not a new one, as it  
has existed in this country more or  
less continuously for many years. The  
organism producing this disease is  
universally distributed and it occurs  
in the discharges of practically all  
animals, and particularly the hog.  
This germ was responsible for lip  
and leg ulceration in 1908 and is the  
cause of foot rot in sheep, as well  
as other disease conditions. The  
germ is usually obtained by the ani-  
mal from soil, yards, pens and floors  
and it is introduced into the animal  
body on contaminated food stuff or  
water, or it may be carried into the  
body by splinters.

The disease that is now existing in  
Nebraska and Iowa is manifested by  
inflammation of the intestines. The  
lesion has somewhat the appearance  
of hog cholera but the disease is dis-  
tinctly different from hog cholera, if  
one makes a careful post-mortem ex-  
amination. The new disease is char-  
acterized by local lesions which are  
sharply circumscribed and these cen-  
ters usually contain a dry, mealy, or  
cheesy substance from which a pung-  
ent odor eliminates. The adjoining  
tissue shows a severe reaction evi-  
denced by redness and swelling. The  
germ produces a product which has  
a similar action upon the hogs' body

that the diphtheria product has upon  
the human body.

The symptoms in these hogs are dis-  
gestive derangement associated with  
diarrhea, the animals gradually be-  
come thinner and finally become so  
weak that they die of exhaustion. The  
lesions mentioned are found in the  
large and sometimes in the small in-  
testines. Thus far no biologic prod-  
uct has been discovered that is valu-  
able in the control of this disease, and  
the best line of treatment is cleanli-  
ness of yards, isolation of the sick  
animals and the administration of in-  
testinal antiseptics. In fact the treat-  
ment of this disease has not been  
very successful and the better plan  
is to prevent the introduction of the  
disease. From the history of the out-  
break and the knowledge of that sec-  
tion of the country in which it has  
appeared, it is rather evident that this  
condition is a sequel of the necrotic  
inflammation of the lips and mouths  
of suckling pigs, the disease sub-  
siding for a time into infection being  
carried on the food stuff from the  
mouth to the intestines wherein it  
manifested itself in the product in the  
above described lesions.

From this hog owners should take  
the hint that all cases of necrotic  
stomatitis or sore mouths in pigs  
should be properly treated in order  
to prevent this trouble.

WHO CAUSED HER DOWNFALL?

A conversation was overheard in a  
hospital a short time ago between a  
young woman, who was gradually  
wasting away from an incurable dis-  
ease, and her nurse. The young lady  
said she had been raised in a good  
home and under good influence; but  
that her parents had failed to explain  
any of the dangers which might befall  
a girl reaching womanhood. She told  
how happy she was in that home. She  
finally became acquainted with a  
young man, and in due time disgrace  
was brought upon this couple. Friends  
and neighbors looked down upon them  
both. The young man began to use  
liquor to excess, and lost all friends,  
and took up the life of a hobo. He  
has never been located since that  
time.

The young woman explained that  
she could not stand the disgrace, so  
she left her home and went to a large  
city to make a living among strangers.

With tears in her eyes she wound up  
her statement by saying: "If mother  
had only told me the dangers of the  
young woman, all of this sin, disgrace  
and misery could have been avoided,  
and if I ever regain my strength and  
have an opportunity, I shall spend the  
rest of my life asking mothers to pre-  
vent these terrible tragedies." Just  
then she fell back on her pillow and  
never regained consciousness.

FUTURE HORSE MARKET.

Knowledge of the vast numbers of  
horses leaving this country for Eu-  
rope, to be destroyed in warfare, and  
of the great additional number of ani-  
mals which will be needed for indus-  
tries in that country when the war is  
over, should stimulate every horse  
breeder in America. Everyone remem-  
bers what the Boer war did for the  
horse and mule industry in this coun-  
try. Only a small number of animals  
were sold for war purposes at that  
time, compared with the great num-  
ber which already have been disposed  
of for the present war.

During the beginning of the present  
war the money market was greatly  
disturbed by the fear that the gold  
would leave this country to a great  
extent. The bankers generally cur-  
tailed their loans, causing a general  
depression of business. Since then in-  
crease of exports to Europe is helping  
to restore the movement of gold to  
normal, and new export trade that has  
been developed, which promises to  
take our products at good prices and  
in large quantities. Commercial con-  
ditions are improving locally, also, in  
every section of the country. The  
south, which was injured more than  
any other, owing to their cotton mar-  
ket in Europe having been destroyed,  
is now on a better basis, due to recent  
large domestic investments in cotton,  
and will soon be able to purchase con-  
siderable quantities of horses and  
mules.

The tightening of money throughout  
the country has caused an excess of  
live stock to be sold for cash. Those  
interested in purchasing such stock  
some times have hesitated (owing to  
the money conditions), although they  
well knew that bargains were offered.  
Thus stock has been sold below its  
real value. Those who have been able  
to purchase breeding animals under

these conditions have bought good  
stock. When the spring demand  
comes for farm horses, then will the  
buyer find that there is a shortage  
of good stock. As far as we can ascer-  
tain at this time, there is a wonderful  
future in the production of better  
horses and mules. Business generally  
has not been good. The city buyers  
have not seen fit to increase their sup-  
plies of draft horses, but there will  
come a time in the very near future  
when, in our opinion, good, big draft  
horses will sell higher than they have  
ever sold before.

HOW IS YOUR EYESIGHT?

A little girl was born with defective  
eyesight. Her ideas of surrounding  
conditions were not very definite, as  
she could see only a very short dis-  
tance. When she was about 14 years  
of age, she was taken to an oculist  
and fitted with glasses which made it  
possible for her to see perfectly a  
great distance. For the first time in  
her life she was able to see the beau-  
tiful landscapes and to appreciate  
something of the great beauties of na-  
ture. She at once made it plain that  
she now had a new interest in life and  
would enjoy it accordingly. There is  
a great lesson to be learned from this  
little girl.

Many breeders have gotten into the  
work of breeding live stock through  
accident. By some chance a breeder  
may have acquired an animal, which  
is the usual way for breeders to be-  
gin. If a breeder allows himself to  
get into a rut and have knowledge  
of only a few miles square around  
him what would be the result? There  
are too many breeders doing this. We  
should like to see every breeder take  
a trip occasionally; see what other  
breeders are doing; go where the best  
of live stock are to be found; attend  
public sales; see what other breeders  
have, and how they sell it; make a  
study of the proposition and be class-  
ed as a progressive breeder; send for  
other breeders' catalogs; notice their  
printed matter, letterheads and adver-  
tising. The point we wish to em-  
phasize is this: a breeder will not  
stand still; he will go backward or  
forward.

We should like to ask the breeders  
throughout the country which way  
they are going. Has their vision been  
impaired? The individual who has  
never studied any other live stock ex-  
cept one, or a few of a particular  
breed, has missed much. There are  
a great many advantages to be gain-  
ed from different kinds of live stock.  
The breeder who believes that he has  
learned all there is to be learned about  
breeding is dangerous to his commu-  
nity and himself. The power to repeat-  
edly develop outstanding individuals  
does not come by chance. The man  
who has been able, through his own  
ideas, to produce an animal which  
suits his fancy, has reached a higher  
plane and is of greater use in study  
and work than ever before. It is in  
the power of everyone of our readers  
to be in this class, and go higher in  
this class. Discussions through our  
columns help—and are invited. The  
breeder of active mind is the one who  
goes ahead.

THAT STALLION LIEN LAW  
PETITION.

In the last issue we printed a suit-  
able heading for petitions to be used  
in getting signers. We wish to call  
attention to the importance of im-  
mediate action. A lot of breeders  
have made considerable noise about  
the necessity of such a law. We are  
wondering now if these men in many  
states who have clamored for this op-  
portunity will take advantage of it,  
or will they sit quietly back and let  
some other breeder do the work. We  
expect to follow this up and see just  
who are the substantial men.

This work is not for the other fel-  
low; it is for you, and every other  
man interested in the improvement  
of breeding stock. If there are  
enough of these petitions sent to state  
senators and representatives, results  
will follow. It is an easy matter to  
get signers for this proposition, by  
anyone willing to work. If this law is  
not adopted where needed the breed-

Mare Owner Editions Again.

A lot of breeders failed to take advantage of our recent  
offer for sending the mare owner editions to their customers.  
These breeders are now asking that we give them another  
opportunity. This we have decided to do. We will send the  
mare owner editions in clubs of ten or more for ten cents  
each; that is, each subscription will cost ten cents. Each one  
of the names sent in will receive two papers in January, two  
in February and one in March, five papers in all. Special  
material will appear in those issues for the benefit of mare  
owners.

All names and addresses for the mare owner editions  
should be sent in as soon as possible, so they may be placed  
on our subscription list properly. Orders on this offer will  
not be accepted after January first. Breeders have found  
that they can get the needed information to their mare owners  
in this manner better than in any other. The American  
farmers are an intelligent class of men, and are glad to have  
this information. They appreciate the efforts of stallion and  
jack owners who send in their subscriptions. A very large  
number of statements from mare owners on this subject were  
printed in the AMERICAN BREEDER during the last breed-  
ing season. We write to each party, notifying him his sub-  
scription has been paid, and giving the name and address of  
the breeder who has paid his subscription. This creates a  
better feeling between the breeder and his customer, which  
is necessary for the best success.

We believe that the owner of every good stallion and  
jack should take advantage of this proposition, and send in  
subscriptions for at least ten of his best mare owners. Those  
who wish to increase their business can well afford to send in  
100 names. This education will be permanent. Every breeder  
who wishes to increase his influence and business and help his  
community, will do well to consider this offer seriously.



ers can blame themselves only. Practically every county in the union will have these petitions signed and presented. We hope that everyone interested will do all he possibly can at this particular time. Do not delay, as this is the important time. Present this signed petition to the proper law-makers in your state. Deliver them in person if possible and do not hesitate to assert your right to the time and attention of your law maker. The law will take nothing away from any honest man, but will help all.

#### TRIED SIRES.

In a certain dairy herd a bull that was used one season was then replaced by what was thought to be a better one. Since heifers by the first bull have come into use in this dairy, they have proven uniformly high testers. A search has been made for their size without success. It was probably butchered before its real value was discovered. It takes more time to thoroughly demonstrate the value of a dairy bull than some other classes of sires, as it is necessary to wait until his heifers can be tested and nothing else will determine their value. There is a difference in sires, even though the blood lines be exactly the same. There is a difference in engines, even though they are apparently just alike; being manufactured in every particular from the same patterns and materials.

The average breeder has not yet realized the great importance of tried and successful sires. This is not noticed so much among stallions which are kept for public service for the reasons that their colts are scattered over many farms and patrons are not usually expert judges of conformation. A particular sire may be able to produce a more uniform colt with a little more finish and fewer weak spots. This cannot be noticed as readily as if they were all in one herd, because many and all kinds of mares have been bred to him. Practically every breeder knows of some sire through the use of which the horse interests in its community have been wonderfully improved. He has heard remarks of the farmers in that section commenting on this particular animal.

Sires are kept for their ability to reproduce. The very best evidence of their value is in their ability to sire uniform by outstanding offspring. Very frequently the owner of such a sire does not realize its value, but more often the owner of a sire which does not transmit these good qualities uniformly is mistaken. More enlightenment on this subject should be had not only by the owner of the sire, but those who patronize him as well.

About every 4 years it is necessary to change a stallion on account of his fillies. These breeders perhaps never realized that there are a lot of other men who must buy other sires and dispose of their stallions. Many of these individuals would not buy a stallion if he could not see his produce. It is an advantage for a reputable breeder to be able to tell his patrons that the new sire is actually an outstanding producer. He can state that he has seen the colts.

If the owner of such a sire would advertise it giving a good description of the animal and stating in the advertisement "an excellent lot of uniform colts to show" he would find how easily it is to sell such horse for cash and then hunt another one that some other breeder was through with. This can be done for a very small amount of money. A one inch advertisement in this paper reaches nearly 50,000 breeders of live stock. Nearly every one of whom might be interested in this particular sire. If the owner of this sire would have him photographed and make a cut so that a circular could be printed giving a correct description of the animal, with the price, many of these animals could be placed in communities where their value would be appreciated. A one inch advertisement in this paper for one time costs \$3.50; a cut will cost about \$2.00, printing the circular would cost about \$1.50. This is the way to dispose of the tried sires. Prospective buyers will insist on finding colts and this will be a consideration in the transfer.

#### SOUTH NEEDS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Cotton, the principal crop in the South, has been the means of keeping children out of school. Practically every community in the cotton sections have whole families, which can not read or write. This is found among both the white and the colored. Schools begin at the usual time in the fall. Cotton picking lasts until the middle of winter. Children are not permitted to start at the proper time; consequently they are far behind in their classes. They are easily discouraged, and thus remain behind in their classes. At an early age children quit school and find employment of some kind, and never attend school again. This is a deplorable condition. Some arrangement should be made, so those who are compelled to pick cotton could get an even start with other pupils when school begins. Children large enough to walk nicely are started to picking cotton. It is a job for the whole family. No other section of the world has greater opportunity than many parts of the South. Diversified farming is an important need. A compulsory school law in every state is a necessity. No section can prosper without the brain development of children.

One may travel where he likes, but he always finds that the states and nations that have compulsory school laws are always in the lead. The development of children in the South should begin at the right age and there is no better place than in the school room for such development.

#### WHICH WILL YOU HAVE?

There are two things about the horse situation in Oklahoma (or in many other states, for that matter) which the accompanying picture aptly illustrates. One is, too many horses like the "pelter" on the right, and the other is, too few like the drafter on the left.

Do we hear someone say he would like to own some of the big kind if he could afford it?

That is the question exactly: Which kind can a farmer best afford to keep? It took the dun horse and two more like it to pull a 14-inch plow,



WHICH KIND CAN FARMERS BEST AFFORD TO OWN.

and it worked them down to do it. The black horse (belonging to R. E. Mahoney of Oklahoma) is a three-year-old. All last summer it worked on the farm and made a light stand beside. When on the plow it pulled a half more than the buckskin, and did it easier. Every minute it has been a source of pride and satisfaction, and a good advertisement for its owner.

But even all this is the least of the argument. A man who keeps and breeds this kind, or a neighborhood which encourages and supports this kind, will increase the value of its grade mares and their offspring by leaps and bounds. At the Illinois State Fair the other day the grand championship for draft geldings went to a grandson of a 1,050-pound Standardbred mare. But the champion gelding was no longer a Standardbred. He was a 2,200-pound drafter of the best type, with a high class English Shire for a sire and a high class Percheron for a grandsire.

The recipe for breeding and growing good big profitable drafters from a foundation of clean, sound, light and medium weight mares, is plain and simple, but the ingredients must be of good quality, and you have to make a start.

#### STATE FAIRS IN SMALL TOWNS.

Criticism has been offered by several agricultural papers concerning the location of the Missouri State Fair. The fair has been well managed by Mr. Stinson, the secretary, whom the politicians have seen fit to remove. The attendance at the Missouri State Fair is larger than that of any other in the union, held in a town not larger than Sedalia. It is practically impossible to accommodate a large number of visitors in such a small city, and more especially where the hotel accommodations are not any better than those found at Sedalia.

Those who have ever attended the State Fair at Sedalia, understand how difficult it is to get a bed, when there are a few extra people in the city.

A short time ago a jack sale was held six miles from there; it so filled the hotels that it was necessary to hire a cab to drive from one hotel to the other in order to find a bed. Politicians who locate State Fairs at these small towns are to blame for the failure of such institutions. It is not every farmer who likes to pay from \$2.00 to \$5.00 for a room in which to sleep, and men who are willing to pay do not always approve of the kind of bed they get when attending such places. Those who expect state fairs to be largely attended must have them located in a city having plenty of hotel accommodations and railroad facilities. We might say in conclusion that any attacks made on the Missouri Fair might better be made on those who squandered the state's money by locating in such a small place, with such inadequate railway facilities.

#### LIVE STOCK FOR COTTON.

A movement has just been started by Hereford cattle breeders of some of the Southern states to help the cotton growers in their distress by taking cot-

#### MAKING SIRES PROFITABLE.

In the average semen discharge of a stallion there are countless numbers of spermatozoa, only one of which is required in fertilization. A large number of mares can properly be bred at one service of the stallion or jack. In a recent issue of this paper, the names and addresses were given of 70 breeders who had produced from 5 to 9 colts at a single service. These men offered to show the colts, the mares and their owners to all those who might doubt their statements. Not all of the mares get in foal from the first capsule service; but when the work is properly done the per cent is greater. When only the natural service is employed, it requires about 3½ services to get one mare in foal, so it can be seen that mares are not always in a condition to fertilize.

Capsule breeding is now on a permanent basis. There are thousands of localities where the mare owner would just as soon have the mares bred with capsules, as with natural service. In some communities men have made failures by not following instructions; others have failed by breeding only diseased or otherwise barren mares with capsules. Some men are not likely to be successful capsule breeders until they have learned at least a few things. There are some men who do not intend to do this.

Just to show the difference in breeders, over in Indiana there are two firms, one of which has never been able to make the breeding business a success, either with or without capsule. In the same community is another man who decided to master scientific breeding. In every way his business has advanced; his percent of foals has increased. He purchased a first prize winner at the International live stock show. During the past season more than 600 mares have been bred to this one stallion. We might name a lot of breeders who have bred from 300 to 500 mares to a single sire. These breeders are getting an excellent percent of colts. We are wondering how long it will take a lot of breeders to wake up and find out how much money they are losing by not becoming familiar with modern methods.

If there are enough mares in a community, the highest priced stallion in America profitably can be stood for \$10.00. Many breeders and others are opposed to the modern methods. Some of them do not have good sires; others do not have time to learn; still others are afraid they can not sell stallions, but regardless of these complaints the capsule breeding gained a foothold and has continued to increase, and those who linger will lose money. There are some who are afraid they will have difficulty in establishing this system; such difficulty can be easily overcome by placing the AMERICAN BREEDER in the hands of the intelligent mare owners, who wish to get a greater percent of good colts. The breeder who states that his mare owners are opposed to modern methods should first study his own condition. All any mare owner wants is a good foal. These men are learning that they are getting their colts cheaper and with less bother by patronizing those who own good sires and know how to handle them.

#### DEPTH OF SUCTION FOR A PUMP.

To the American Breeder:—Theoretically, a perfect pump will draw water from a height of 33.95 feet above the level of the water, or to a height corresponding to a perfect vacuum, but since a perfect vacuum cannot be maintained on account of valve-leakage, air contained in the water, and the vapor of the water itself, the actual height is generally less than 30 feet.

When the water is hot the height to which it can be lifted by suction decreases, on account of the increased pressure of the vapor. In pumping hot water, therefore, the water must flow into the pump by gravity.—J. W. Lawrence, Colorado Agricultural College.

Renew now (for 50 cents a year, or three years for \$1), as the price will have to be advanced.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

Sign Your Name and Address to all Questions.

1322—CROOKED JACK COLTS—What is the best feed for young jacks to get quick growth and to keep them from becoming crooked?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—The first thing necessary in a case of this kind is to have the right kind of ancestors, then the colt should not be crooked. Too many jack breeders have been producing the long-legged, narrow-chested stock without any constitution. If the sire and dam of a colt are both well proportioned, you need have no fear as to the feed making it crooked. All jennets with spindling bodies should be bred to jacks having full conformation. Occasionally a very growthy colt which has to reach down to suck, may go over on his knees or ankles. If this is noticed the colt should be weaned and given cow's milk with plenty of oats and plenty of room for exercise. If it is a jack colt, place it with a filly. Great care should always be given to the feed, and see that colts are properly developed. In this kind of stock oats and alfalfa hay in abundance, with plenty of water and lots of room for exercise, will usually get good results.

1323—DIAGNOSING PREGNANCY—Please tell me the best way to tell when a mare is in foal.—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Mares bred early in the spring should measure around the flank a little more at this time than around the heart girth. This cannot be depended upon in every case, owing to the difference of conformation in mares. As pregnancy advances, the hips will sink in slightly and the abdomen will increase in size. Pregnant mares are usually cross. When the mare takes a drink of cold water, the colt may be seen to move, if watched closely. After conception has taken place, 120 days, a rectal examination can be made, by an experienced breeder, provided he has had some special training. This is safe only for those who have had special instruction.

1324—TOO MUCH SERVICE—Just one year ago my jack went off of his feet all at once. I went out in the morning to feed him and found him down in the stable and couldn't get up. I called two veterinarians at once and they pronounced it kidney trouble. They treated him the first week. He lay in the stable about four months before he could bear to be swung. Then I put a swing under him and kept him in the swing about five months before he could stand without it. For nearly three months now he has been able to walk around over the lot, but has never been able to get up when he lies down. He walks very tottery and has to be very careful in stepping over anything. The main trouble seems to be in his back and hips. He can get up on his fore feet when down and turn around, but can't raise his hips off of the ground. His appetite is good and he is getting fat. This jack is eight years old and is a big, fine fellow, and registered. He is one of the best in Southwest Missouri. Can you give me a cure for him? Do you think he will ever be able for service any more? Was this trouble brought on by overwork while he was young? I bought him two years ago.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—This is a common complaint with big jacks when they are allowed to serve too many mares. This condition rarely, if ever, happens with the undersized jack, because he does not get too much service. The writer first discovered this condition in the Poitou district of France, where many of the best jacks go down in the back; some of them recovering after a year or two. A jack will not stand as much service as a stallion. They are handled under different conditions usually. Be careful with him and keep him out of rain or currents of cold air. If he should contract rheumatism or pneumonia he will not last long. Arrange

to have him out in the sunshine and good weather when possible.

1325—JACK SORES—I have a jack four years old July last. He is a registered jack in medium flesh. I have owned him since last December. He has sores on his hind legs; had them when I bought him; have been keeping them cleansed with a solution of carbolic acid with castile soap. Once in a while I think they are going to get well; then they will swell up and run. I feed him on oats, wheat, bran and hay; has not eaten a bushel of corn since I have worked him. He runs out on a good grass lot in day time. Can you give me a remedy that will cure him? Will the Jacksore I see advertised in your paper cure him?—Tennessee Subscriber.

REPLY—There is no one remedy that will absolutely cure all jack sores. Breeders have had excellent results as near as we can find out, from the use of Jacksore. We would advise giving this treatment a thorough trial. If this fails we might suggest some other remedies that might help this animal.

1326—RAISING HINNES—I noticed an article in your issue of July 5, from an Arizona man, in regard to breeding a German Coach horse to burros. The information I would like is: Wouldn't a horse like this crossed on a jennet make a better animal? Are they as easy to foal as a burro? How do you get your horse to serve them? I tried my horse to them, but could not get him to cover them.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is not always easy to tell the difference between a burro and a jennet. The larger the jennet, the better the offspring is expected to be. Burros which have plenty of freedom will perhaps fertilize better than jennets which have been closely confined. Occasionally a stallion will serve a burro or a jennet without any difficulty. Usually it is necessary to train them for such a service. A young stallion which has never served a mare can be brought up with jenn-

nets and be made a prompt server on these females. Some stallions can be easily induced to serve a mare mule. If this practice is acquired the stallion may then be induced to serve a jennet. Some stallions can be taught to serve burros, by running loose with them. Perhaps the best method for you to employ, would be to make services on mares, then breed the burros with capsules.

1327—SERVING YOUR SIRES—How young can a stallion be bred to grown mares? Is 20 months too young? Would it hurt him to breed six mares the same season or had I better wait until he is two years old? If he runs in the same pasture with the mares will it hurt him if he gets them with foal?—Oregon Subscriber.

REPLY—Your stallion should not make a service until he is at least two years of age and thirty months would be better. There is a difference in range stallions and those kept closely confined. It might not injure your colt to let him run with a band of mares, as he would probably be grown under natural conditions. You (Continued on page 15.)

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**THAT'S THE IDEA; PICTURES THAT EDUCATE.**

To the American Breeder:—We have received a double sheet of pictures of saddle horses recently sent by you. You have rather the best method of showing saddle horse cuts I have yet seen. I like the idea very much of seeing the same horse in a variety of positions. By that means we can judge better what his real action would be. Thanking you for the cut.—W. E. Carroll, Animal Husbandry Department, Utah Agricultural College.

The large swelling that occasionally appears in front of the knees of cattle, particularly old cows, is properly known as hygroma. It is usually filled with a watery or straw-colored fluid. Opening or other surgical operation is not advisable except by a competent veterinarian. These swellings usually do no harm and most of the cases are most wisely left alone.—Dr. H. M. Reynolds.

**SHOW DATES AT SAN FRANCISCO.**

The dates assigned to the different classes of animals for their exhibition and judging in the Department of Live Stock of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition are as follows:

Horses, Mules and Asses—September 30th to October 13th.

Cattle (Beef and Dairy)—October 18th to November 1st.

Sheep and Swine—November 3rd to November 16th.

Poultry and Pigeons—November 18th to November 28th.

Dogs, Cats, Pet Stock and Children's Pets will all be shown on November 28th to December 3rd.

These dates are not only of interest to exhibitors, but to those who will attend the numerous live stock, dairy and poultry conventions which will be held in the Congress Hall on the grounds of the Department of Live Stock.

**THE NATIONAL STOCK SHOW.**

Plans for the tenth National Western Stock Show are well under way, and the indications are that the show will be of more interest and be larger and better in every way than ever before. The show will open in Denver on January 18. The railroads are promising low rates from all sections, and there is more interest throughout the West than ever before. Last January approximately 37,000 people came into Denver during stock show week. If the weather conditions are favorable this number will be greatly increased during the coming show. The premium list is out and has been materially strengthened all along the line, both in the amount of premiums and the number of classes.



## Up-To-Date Breeder's Wanted

The average breeder is breeding in the dark. He has never seen the inside of a female of the species he is working with. Only a small per cent of the breeders have ever made any examinations, except to open the cervix—and that sometimes at the wrong time. They do not know what to look for, as these subjects have never been discussed to any great extent, excepting in technical terms and in technical publications.

Practically every student who attends any school, must build up a business afterwards. Most professions require from 2 to 5 years of difficult study in addition to a large expenditure.

Breeders of live stock usually have their business established. They are in a position to be benefited quickly by additional information. With a very small amount of money and a few days' time, the breeder who owns good sires, can learn to double his income. The Graham Scientific Breeding School offers a course of one week, where breeders get practical instruction in a plain manner, that has proven of great benefit to those who have attended. This school is of more benefit to those who must depend upon using their sires with natural service than to capsule breeders. The average breeder loses more services than those which are effective, because he is not able to properly inspect females presented for breeding. Not only is there danger of carrying disease from one female to the other through the act of copulation, but a great many females are not in a proper condition to be bred. Those who must depend upon natural service during the busy season, must make every service count.

Greater interest is manifested in this school than in perhaps any other. Most of the students have had some practical work. They can associate instances related in lectures, or demonstrations with special cases they have had, which helps their memory. They see applications for every lesson.

This school has formerly been an exclusive horse breeding school, but we have found by practical experience that cattle breeding can be included without any conflict with the study of horse breeding. This fact gives stallion and jack owners an opportunity to encourage their friends who are cattle breeders to attend. Increased education is a benefit to every advancing breeder. This school has long ago passed the experimental stage. Those who have attended, have made satisfactory business gains. The next term may be the last, until February or March. Those who can come should be on hand at the next date, December 7 to 12. A few statements from students follow:

I want to express thanks for the term of Breeding School which I have attended. I would like to see every man that is a stock raiser or breeder take at least one term, for I know it will do him good.—F. Reese, Macks-ville, Kas.

Brother breeders, I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School. It is a wonderful school and I am well pleased with the methods of teaching. I don't think a breeder is fit to keep stable stock unless he has an inside sight to different diseases. There is great responsibility on the horse owner to keep from breeding diseased mares and scattering the different diseases.—L. A. Shaw, Oswego, Kas.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and am sure I have not been disappointed in any way, as I think every stallion and mare owner should know better what he is doing and how easy it is through ignorance to ruin a herd of mares or cows

by spreading abortion and other dangerous diseases. Do not be afraid to send your boy as soon as he is old enough to comprehend the teachings of any subject of live stock, as the teaching he will receive here will be very beneficial to him in any occupation. May this School prosper.—B. F. Read, New Virginia, Iowa.

Your School is grand. I expect to attend as often as possible for me to do so and boost the School all I can. I wish every man, woman and child could hear the lectures.—J. B. Yetton, Selma, Kas.

I certainly do think that the Graham Scientific Breeding School is not excelled, as far as the teaching of breeding science is concerned. It was an eye opener to me. I think every breeder of horses ought to take a course here; the stallioner cannot succeed without it. It is safe for any one to go there. It is a good, safe place for parents to send their boys, because the management will look after the students so they will not go astray. The instructors use language which everyone can understand. I do boast for this school.—Adolph Heine, R. R. No. 4, Lucas, Kas.

The Scientific Breeding School is the best and only school in the world that takes up specially the work of breeding live stock. It is the best, and I can recommend it to all.—E. G. Copley, R. R. No. 3, Hinton, Okla.—Adv.

### STARTING FARM BOYS RIGHT.

To the American Breeder:—I am inclosing a picture of my horse judging class taken in July. I started a free horse judging class the last Saturday in March and gave the boys a half day of my time the last Saturday of each month until September. There were 17 boys in my class and never a one absent except through necessity. I think if other breeders would adopt this plan it would be a great help in raising our standard of horse flesh



HOW BRUCE SAUNDERS HELPS THE BOYS MAKE BETTER USE OF THEIR SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

and save our boys a lot of valuable time and money which are always spent in learning these little things by experience. Hoping the next term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School will bring out a record breaking number of new students, I am, Bruce Saunders, Jackson County, Kas.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Mr. Saunders is a graduate of the Graham Scientific Breeding School and one of the enterprising young breeders of Kansas. Prof. R. C. Obrecht is the instructor in the breeding school, from whom Mr. Saunders took instruction in judging types, breeds and soundness in horses, mules and jacks. Prof. Obrecht is not only a national authority on these subjects, but a very careful instructor. One of his illustrated lectures, emphasized by the very large number of animals pictured and described, alone forms a good foundation for judging live stock.

### WINNERS IN DAIRY SHOW JUDGING.

The dairy judging team from the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri won fourth place at the National Dairy Show in Chicago, October 22-31. Sixteen other schools competed. The university also had an exhibit showing the progress of the dairy department along experimental lines. The team from Ohio won first place in the judging, Kansas second, Maine third, Iowa fifth.

## Feeding Questions

Under this head will be answered all inquiries from subscribers on the questions of feeds, feeding methods, etc. We are glad to get the questions, and will gladly answer them through the paper. Call for any information you want, give the circumstances fully and sign your name and address.


**FULL FEEDING**—I have 25 steers just taken off of grass; weight 900 pounds, which I intend to prepare for April market. Feeds available are alfalfa hay and corn silage, made from corn yielding about 20 bushels per acre. What other feeds should I buy? Corn, 75c per bushel; oats, 50c per bushel; kafir, 60c per bushel; bran, \$1.10 per hundred. What gain should they make?—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—If your cattle are fleshy they should be fed about 20 pounds silage and 10 pounds hay per head daily; gradually add cotton-seed meal to the ration until they are receiving three pounds per head daily by the end of the first week, then add ear corn six pounds per head and increase at the rate of one pound per week until they are consuming 15 pounds per head, which will insure a rapid and economical gain throughout the feeding season. If they are quite thin when they come off the grass feed all the silage and alfalfa they will eat without any grain or meal for the first 30 days, then begin to feed meal and corn as indicated above. Under average conditions they will gain from 2¼ to 2¾ pounds per head daily for six months, dependent upon the amount of fill secured at the beginning and close of period and the amount of flesh they carry when put on feed.

### THE ALCHEMY OF THE SILO.

Colonel R. L. Harriman, who is widely known as typical of the best

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grass and sold in the feed lot, nine months after the date of their purchase, at an average of \$95 per head. The last month or so of the feeding period the blue grass had been destroyed by army worms, and Colonel Harriman stated that if they had had ensilage to take the place of the damaged blue grass pasture during that month, a substantial increase could have been made in the selling price of the steers, because of both better weight and better finish.

As a result of a very similar experience, Mr. Houston, president of a bank at Malta Bend, Mo., now has four big, reinforced concrete silos, and he also asserts that silage properly put up, and fed along with suitable additional rations means, a doubling of the feeding value of corn.

Colonel Harriman, who has been an apostle of better live stock and better farming methods for a third of a century is, in addition to being a live stock auctioneer of national reputation, an officer of his home bank and a partner in the farming and breeding operations of a son-in-law and a nephew.

### CAR GOES 28.7 MILES ON GALLON OF GASOLINE.

Surprising results were obtained recently in Chicago, when in a distance test on the boulevards, a 1915 big six went 28.7 miles on a gallon of Red Crown gasoline. The test was made to demonstrate the fuel economy of high test gasoline, by the technical committee of the Chicago Automobile Club.

Red Crown gasoline, 58 test, was decided upon by the judges and drivers as the best gasoline to be used. All through the trip the clutch was not slipped, except when traffic congestion made it necessary. The dash adjustment on the carburetor was disconnected, and in order that the test be a fair one, the fan was in operation throughout the run.

Next came the acceleration test. With the carburetor adjustment the same as during the economy run, the car was driven from standing start to thirty miles an hour in 12.45 seconds. The flexibility test saw the car run at four miles an hour, then speeded up to forty-four.

This test proves that the six is not an excessive fuel consumer, where the best gasoline is used.

agricultural citizenship of this state, described in a recent conversation with the writer, the important part which silos are playing in the business of farming and stock growing. In the immediate neighborhood of Buncheon, Mo., where Colonel Harriman lives, he says there have been constructed 20 reinforced concrete silos running about 52 feet in height and 250 tons in capacity each. The proper filling of these silos, he says, means the doubling of the feeding value of every acre of corn which goes into them, and he made this statement in connection with his observations concerning the now popular agitation for increased crop production.

As a practical illustration of what these silos are doing, Colonel Harriman mentioned a case of his son-in-law, who a year ago purchased 100 Panhandle steers so that they cost him \$30 a head laid down at Buncheon. Last year's corn crop in Cooper county was light, so that excepting in the form of silage its feeding value would have been considered almost inconsequential, excepting as roughness. These 100 steers, however, were wintered on silage; the silage supply becoming exhausted about the time the blue grass was good in the spring. The steers were then full fed on blue



## FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE LESSON.

Costly experiences frequently leave behind a recollection of certain valuable lessons. Farmers and breeders have been prone to pay too little attention to infectious diseases. Many men interested in live stock really know but little about infection, and many of them seem to care less. Take, for instance, hog cholera, which we have been preaching about. When a herd is attacked with the disease, the stock are driven or hauled to town and then loaded into stock cars, where they are promptly sent to market. The one disposing of this stock does not seem to realize the fact that he is scattering this disease. Even if his neighbors do not contract the disease, the stock cars which he has used will carry this infection for months; perhaps longer.

With this or any other epidemic, the first thing necessary is to force the careless neighbor to keep the disease strictly quarantined, according to law, and to burn all dead animals. Another thing is to have all stock cars disinfected before being used. If these precautions are strictly adhered to, disease would not be spread so rapidly. Another lesson, learned by the inspectors of the foot and mouth disease outbreak, is the necessity of having a good stiff spinal column. If more immediate and drastic action had been taken at the beginning the disease might not have been so rapidly or widely spread.

Another thing, there seems to be a disposition to bring into this country, free of duty, products of other countries, in order to cheapen the price here. With this imported material will continue to come diseases which are not any part of our best agriculture. The foot and mouth disease which is just now subsiding, probably will raise the price of meat and butter far more than it has been lowered, by the removal of any duties.

Although the disease is probably under control, there is still much uneasiness, and rumors of new infection centers are likely to be started, only to find that the suspected trouble has some points of similarity with the foot and mouth disease, but as a rule, will prove to be nothing serious.

Much credit, and more co-operation, is due those who have worked to control this infection. In some cases, no doubt, the federal workers have been hampered by state interference and political pulls, but all are coming to see that this is no matter for politics or temporizing. So readily is the infection spread and so rapidly does it incubate that the utmost precaution is necessary. Some of our most dreaded animal disease germs are ten days to two weeks incubating. The germ of foot and mouth disease (which, by the way, has never yet been isolated or described, unless during this present outbreak), incubates in one to four days. The disease has been carried around the world in hides, from sources not known to be infected. Straw used in packing porcelain and earthenware importations has been suspected of carrying the infection. One previous outbreak in this country was traced to blackleg serum imported from Japan. It is suspected that some of the spread of the present outbreak has been by way of hog cholera serum, made from the blood of hogs which, unknown to the serum companies, had contracted foot and mouth disease infection. Several hog cholera serum plants have been closed because of this suspicion. Facts like these should make plain the necessity for destroying not only diseased herds, but all their surroundings not adapted to complete disinfection. The wisdom of isolation and treatment of infected herds is very seriously doubted by some of the most experienced and best posted. A mouse, going from the feed box of a sick animal, may infect the hay and ground feed supply of a well herd. Rats, birds, pitchfork prongs, shoe soles, the wind—and doubtless many other things not suspected—are possible and ever present carriers of the germ.

# Review of the Markets

Country Offerings for War Horses Growing Less and Prices Stiffening. Better Prospect for Trade in Cotton States. Live Stock for Immediate Slaughter Again Going to Markets That Were Quarantined. Beeves, Muttons and Porkers at Kansas City All Higher in Spite of Surplus Handling. Mild Weather Has Shaded Feed Prices.

Conditions in the horse and mule market remain abnormal. The only demand of any importance is from British and French buyers who are replacing supplies killed on the battle line and providing reserve forces for new armies being organized. Horses are moving out of the country at a rapid rate and are liable to continue to go on foreign orders until the war is over. Country buyers last week stated that the effect of the big exportations is a raise in prices, and a falling off in the numbers offered for sale. They say only about one-third as many horses are offered in the country now as six weeks to two months ago, and that the supply is rapidly diminishing. Country prices range from \$70 to \$165 a head. No one seems to have a well defined idea as to what foreign governments are paying those who are operating on the contract. General evidence is that they are paying a high figure, because large numbers have been rejected and sold to outsiders at low prices. There is regular demand for these rejects at low prices.

Eastern demand for good drafters was some better, but is still below normal for this season of the year. Dealers say it will be some time yet before that outlet broadens.

The cotton states are slowly emerging from their protracted period of inactivity. A pool of 150 million dollars has been agreed upon by Northern bankers, and European countries are increasing their demand. Considerable spot cotton is selling at 6½ to 7½¢ a pound, and the period of congestion is over. The New Orleans cotton exchange is opened and the New York cotton exchange resumed trade today after a suspension of seventy-eight days. As the South is a large user of horses and mules and raise few, this opening of the various lines of the cotton trade is soon to be felt in Northern horse markets. If demand for horses and mules for use in the United States were normal, there would not be enough to go around.

The note of warning sounded in the present large movement abroad is that this country is selling too many mares and has no care for future production. The indiscriminate selling of any commodity that reduce or limits future production is the main thing that causes periods of uncertain supplies.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

<b>Horses—</b>	
Drafters, 1700-pound extra quality.....	\$215@250
Drafters, good to choice.....	175@210
Drafters, fair to good.....	150@170
Chunks, good.....	140@165
Chunks, fair.....	100@135
Southerners, good to choice.....	115@160
Southerners.....	60@110
<b>Mules—</b>	
13½ to 14½ hands.....	\$ 90@110
14½ to 15½ hands.....	110@135
15½ to 16 hands.....	130@175
16½ or better.....	175@235

### Unsettled Trade in Cattle.

The cattle market in the past two weeks entered a period never before experienced and as abnormal as conditions were to that extent that market showed irregularities. About the first of November the foot and mouth disease was discovered in Michigan. It later appeared in Chicago and thence spread to fourteen different states, all of them, except Iowa, east of the Mississippi river. The United States Bureau of Animal Industry, in a move to get the disease checked, quarantined all fourteen states, closed Chicago, the largest live stock market in the world, and nine other markets of various sizes. This threw the movement of all classes of live stock

from normal channels and diverted demand from its usual places. Omaha, St. Joseph, Denver, Fort Worth and Kansas City were the only markets of any importance that remained open, and butchers east of the Allegheny mountains had to fill their orders at Missouri river markets. Receipts at these markets increased also.

Friday, St. Louis and Indianapolis had cleaned and disinfected their yards and began receiving cattle and hogs destined for immediate slaughter. Chicago was opened Sunday night. In the opinion of both cattlemen and government authorities the spread of the disease has not only been checked, but will soon be entirely eradicated from all sections. It will take some time, however, for the market to return to entirely normal bearings.

In anticipation of the large area of the country being placed under quarantine prices for fat cattle rose 50 to 75 cents in the first week in November, and last week with only extreme Western points opened, part of that advance was lost. Last week Kansas City received more than 50 per cent of the cattle offered in the West. Receipts November 9th were 34,000. Yarding capacity had been curtailed to some extent by a fire that destroyed sixteen acres of pens but the large volume of business was handled without much difficulty. Today the run was nearer normal.

Last week some prime 959-pound Missouri yearling steers sold at \$11, the highest price ever paid for that class. Some 1,935-pound steers sold at \$10.75, or \$208.04 a head, the highest amount a steer ever brought in Kansas City. The bulk of the steers, however sold at \$7.25 to \$9.50 on the native side and \$6 to \$7 on the quarantine side. Only cattle intended for immediate slaughter can be received at Eastern markets, so that the West is still having to furnish the bulk of the killing steers for the large Eastern centers.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers.....	\$10.00@11.00
Good to choice steers.....	9.00@9.95
Fair to good steers.....	8.25@9.00
Common to fair steers.....	6.50@8.15
Meal fed, choice.....	8.65@9.65
Meal fed, common to fair.....	8.00@8.60
Quarantine steers, fed.....	7.60@8.35
Quarantine steers, grass fat.....	5.00@7.55

### Fluctuating Cow Prices.

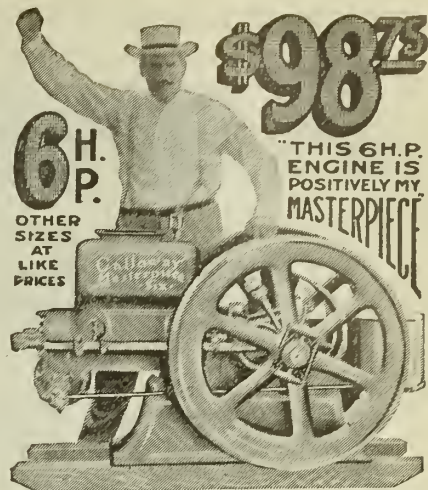
Cow prices have fluctuated 25 to 35 cents in the past two weeks and today were slightly net higher than late in October. Demand has been large and both local killers and order buyers are filling orders with female cattle as far as possible. Quality is improving and in the next few weeks offerings will show considerable dry feed. Cows are selling at \$4.25 to \$7.50, and heifers \$6 to \$9.25. Veal calves are selling up to \$10.75.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

<b>Cows—</b>	
Choice.....	\$6.50@7.50
Good to choice.....	5.85@6.45
Fair to good.....	5.25@5.80
Common to fair.....	5.00@5.20
Canners.....	4.25@4.95
<b>Heifers—</b>	
Choice.....	\$8.50@9.50
Good to choice.....	7.75@8.45
Plain to fair.....	7.00@7.70
Common.....	5.75@6.90
Veal calves.....	7.25@10.75
Bulls.....	4.25@6.75

### Feeder Trade Temporarily Paralyzed.

Quarantine for the foot and mouth disease caused a suspension in the trade in thin cattle in the first three days last week. The few sales reported were at greatly reduced prices. Later, however, demand revived and a complete clearance was made with prices at the close nearly as high as in the preceding week. Today few were offered and demand was urgent and prices ruled as high as any time. The movement now is much smaller than a month ago, and few will be offered now until spring.



### Volume --- Quality

**VOLUME** is our watchword—QUALITY our motto. Quality—Galloway engine quality—has made our tremendous volume possible. Skilled workmanship, best materials bought in large quantities, simplicity and perfection in design, and supremacy in power are why I call this new 6 h. p. (horse power) Galloway's MASTERPIECE.

### Get My New 1915 Proposition

It's new and different. Listen! Don't buy an engine of any make, kind or at any price until you first get my new 1915 proposition and sliding scale, price reducing schedule. It's an eye opener—a profit sharing surprise to everybody. The more we sell, starting in September 1st, 1914 and ending September 1st, 1915, the more we still reduce our price from this already low figure and you get the benefit.

### Ask For My Free Engine Book

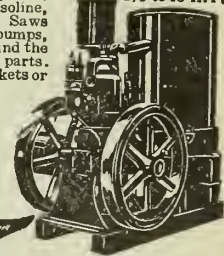
Send a postal now for our new 1915 proposition and valuable engine book that is full of engine information, pictures and letters from satisfied customers that tell the absolute truth about Galloway engines. It's yours for the asking. Wm. Galloway, Pres., The Wm. Galloway Co. 1715 Galloway Station Waterloo, Iowa

## \$18.30 PER HORSEPOWER

Can you buy a horse for \$18.30? No! Yet you can get a six horsepower

## DETROIT FARM ENGINE

for \$18.30 per horsepower. Runs on Kerosene, Gasoline, Alcohol or Distillate. Saws wood, grinds feed, pumps, etc., does any job around the farm. Only 8 moving parts. No cams, gears, sprockets or valves. Positive satisfaction ten year guarantee. 30 day money back trial. We want farmer agents everywhere. Write for particulars. Detroit Engine Works 203 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.



### NOTICE

I have several full stock Red Polled calves for sale. Address, JOHN GROSS, Elizabethtown, Ill., R. 3.

## ABERDEEN ANGUS

### COWS AND HEIFERS

And a few bulls for sale. Also a good black imported Percheron stallion, 9 years old, weight 1,950; sound; broke to work and sure.

J. O. GRING, DALLAS CENTER, IA.

Quotations for thin cattle are as follows:

Selected feeders.....	\$7.75@8.35
Good to choice feeders.....	7.25@7.70
Fair to good feeders.....	6.50@7.20
Common to fair feeders.....	5.85@6.40
Selected stockers.....	7.85@8.50
Good to choice stockers.....	7.35@7.80
Fair to good stockers.....	6.75@7.30
Common to fair stockers.....	5.75@6.50
Stock cows.....	5.25@6.50
Stock heifers.....	5.50@7.25

### New November Lamb Record.

Prime lambs are selling at \$9 to \$9.25, or nearly \$1.25 higher than the top price paid in any preceding November. Light supplies and urgent demand caused the higher prices. The market now is fully \$1 higher than two weeks ago. The movement of grass fat sheep is ended and feed grades are beginning to come. Both commission men and buyers say that owing to the fact that fewer lambs went into feed lots this fall than in preceding seasons, fat lambs will be comparatively scarce this winter.

(Continued on page 9.)



# HORSE AND CATTLE BREEDING SCHOOL

## December 7 to 12, Inclusive



A CLASS OF SUBSTANTIAL BREEDERS AT THE BREEDING SCHOOL LEARNING THE INSIDE FACTS OF THEIR BUSINESS

A term of this school is one full, intensely interesting and profitable week, beginning every morning at 7:30 and continuing until 10:30 at night. Proper changes in the manner of instruction are made, so as not to tire the students. Sufficient exercise is taken each day with the entire class.

This is the only school in the world, devoted exclusively to breeding. More practical information is given concerning the genital organs of breeding stock, than at any other school. The instructions are made so plain that the average breeder can surely master it.

Carcasses of mares and cows for class work are supported in natural position. Students are required to take the practical work of dissecting and making examinations under the instruction of experts, each student passing to the next animal after finishing a particular subject. Females are selected to illustrate, representing the different diseases. Students are impressed with facts about diseases of females in a way they will remember.

After the dissecting, the different genital tracts are then removed from the animals and placed on a table to allow more thorough comparison. By this method, students are easily taught things that would require much greater time, if they were compelled to prepare in a technical manner.

All technical work that can be is eliminated. The object is to give a course the average breeder can master in a short time. The genital organs of cattle and horses are so similar, that after a breeder becomes familiar with horse breeding, a little extra time prepares him as a cattle breeder. Cattle breeding can be given with

practically no waste of time to the horse breeders. Nearly all of the lectures are just as necessary for cattle breeding, as for horse breeding.

All of the instructors, excepting two, are post graduate veterinarians, or professors of animal husbandry, doing work recognized by the United States government. The instructions given at this school have stood the test of the best posted men. A fortune has been invested in the development of the course. Nearly every section of the United States has a student from this school.

This is a clean institution. Profane or vulgar language is prohibited among the students. Men are given plain lectures on subjects every human adult should be familiar with. The lectures are illustrated with lantern slides. No man can attend this school without being a better man in every respect. Its moral influence will never be forgotten. Students help each other like brothers. Mothers and wives need not be afraid to send their sons or husbands.

This school is guaranteed to be satisfactory in every respect, or the tuition fee will be refunded. This offer has been in effect from the beginning. Not a single student has been dissatisfied. Nothing succeeds like success. Distance should not prevent any one from attending. Breeders from across the ocean have been in attendance and glad they came.

Learn to avoid the dangers in the breeding business that cause so much loss to owners of good stock. We have no agents. Do not ask for commission or cut rates. After August 1, 1915, the tuition will be doubled.

**REMEMBER THE DATE---December 7 to 12, Inclusive.**

### SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT

Dissecting Females, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs—Physiology of the Generative Organs—Cells—Infection—Breeding Questions—Breeding Instruments—Delivery—Scientific Mating—Horse, and Mule Judging—Barren Females—Barren Males—Abnormal Conditions—Diseases of the Foal and Fetus—Diseases of the Male and Female Generative Organs—Contagious Abortion—Feeding—Testing Breeding Stock—Determining a Female's Breeding Condition—Buying Breeding Stock—Hereditary Defects—Stock Breeding—Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a female is pregnant or not—Getting the Semen—Inserting Capsules, etc.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. All trains now enter the New Union Station. Take any street car north and transfer west on Twelfth Street. Tuition is \$25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life. For other information address

### EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lecture on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from \$1 to \$1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

**The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL**  
225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.



Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Write today for big, free catalogue of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL,  
Largest in the World.  
NEXT TERM STARTS JAN. 4.  
W. B. Carpenter, Pres., Room 340,  
515 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Hotel Convention

12th and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

Large rooms, good beds. Special rates to students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, as low as 35 cents per day. Good restaurants in connection and nearby. Only a block from the school and Convention Hall.

Review of the Markets

(Continued from page 7.)

Fat lambs are quoted at \$8.50 to \$9.25, yearlings \$6.75 to \$7.50, wethers \$6 to \$6.75, ewes \$5.50 to \$6.

**Substantial Advance in Hogs.**

Largely as the result of a big Eastern demand hog prices in the past two weeks reached the 8-cent level again. Shippers have forced the demand at all angles and while packers played a game of watchful waiting they were forced to pay higher prices. In Kansas City last week receipts were 110,000 hogs, the largest supply yarded in any week since 1908. Of this number more than 60,000 were purchased and shipped elsewhere for slaughter. Receipts were liberal again today but stronger prices prevailed. Other markets are not in a position to handle outgoing shipments and until that movement is established the river markets will be called on to supply the larger Eastern cities with live hogs for slaughter. Prices now are much higher than was thought probable a month ago, and when normal conditions prevail again the price level will drop.

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.	\$7.90@8.10
Medium, 200@250 lbs.	7.85@8.10
Mixed, 190@215 lbs.	7.75@8.05
Light weight.	7.50@8.00
Light lights	6.00@7.45
Stags.	4.50@7.25
Boars.	4.25@6.00
Bulk of sales.	7.80@8.05

The range in prices of hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

	Preceding Week
Monday.	\$7.40@7.90 7.00@7.40
Tuesday.	7.45@7.95 7.00@7.45
Wednesday.	7.45@7.95 7.00@7.45
Thursday.	7.35@7.85 7.25@7.80
Friday.	7.50@7.97½ 7.20@7.80
Saturday.	7.60@8.05 7.30@7.80
Monday, Nov. 16.	7.50@8.10

**Corn Prices Lower.**

New corn is beginning to move freely and quotations on this year's crop now control the market. The yield is about 2,700 million bushels, or about the same as the five-year average. Quality is excellent. Prices are lower and demand at primary markets is comparatively small. Wheat prices are off about 2 cents a bushel, though export demand continues large. Chop, bran and rye are about the same in price.

**Wheat—**

No. 2 hard.	\$1.06½ @ 1.07
No. 3 hard.	1.05 @ 1.06½
No. 2 red.	1.06½ @ 1.07
No. 3 red.	1.04 @ 1.06

**Corn—**

No. 2 white.	.63 @ .64
No. 3 white.	.62 @ .63
No. 2 mixed.	.63 @ .64
No. 3 mixed.	.61 @ .62

**Oats—**

No. 2 white.	.46 @ .47
No. 2 mixed.	.42 @ .45
Rye.	.96 @ .97
Chop.	1.20
Bran.	.96
Barley.	.58½
Shorts.	1.14 @ 1.20

**Hay Prices Irregular.**

Prices for alfalfa were quoted off 50 cents to \$1, prairie up \$1 a ton and other hay unchanged. Demand is not large for this season of the year.

Quotations are as follows: Alfalfa, choice, \$13.50@14; No. 1, \$12.50@13; standard, \$11@12; No. 2, \$9@10.50; No. 3, \$7.50@8.50; prairie choice, \$12.50@13.50; No. 1, \$11@12; No. 2, \$7.50@10.50; No. 3, \$4.50@7; timothy, choice, \$15; No. 1, \$13.50@14.50; No. 2, \$10@13; No. 3, \$8@9.50; clover mixed, choice, \$14; No. 1, \$12@13; clover, choice, \$12@12.50; No. 1, \$10.50@11.50; straw, \$5.

A Department For Women

WHERE THEY TEACH "HOW TO DO."

How to set up the frame of a building, how to mix concrete, how to judge live stock and corn, how to make good butter, how to treat stock diseases, and the "how to" of a hundred other farm jobs is taking the time of the short course students in the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri as well as in other colleges giving similar practical training. That the courses are valued by the men taking them is shown by the fact that of the 199 students enrolled in the first term at Missouri, 63 have been there before.

There is also a short course for women. Around a big U-shaped table you may see them studying the proper methods of food preparation. On individual stoves they experiment in the cooking of foods. In other classes they learn how to plan and serve meals. There are classes in canning and preserving, dressmaking, butter-making and poultry raising.

TYPHOID FEVER.

To the American Breeder:—Typhoid fever is a preventable disease, and is often spoken of as a filth disease, because in the main it is contracted from food or water contaminated with human excrement. The following is a succinct statement, taken from the Journal of the American Medical Association, bearing on this subject:

- For the individual:
1. Keep away from all known or suspected cases of typhoid fever.
  2. Wash hands thoroughly before meals. Do not use "roller towels."
  3. Use drinking water only from sources known to be pure, or, if this is not possible, use water that has been purified by municipal filtration.
  4. Avoid bathing in polluted water.
  5. Use pasteurized or boiled, instead of raw milk.
  6. Select and clean vegetables and berries, that are to be eaten raw, with the greatest care.
  7. Avoid eating "fat" raw oysters and, in general, oysters and other shellfish whose origin is not known.
  8. Be vaccinated against typhoid in all cases in which any special exposure is known or feared.

For the community:

1. Insist on the hearty co-operation of all persons with an efficient health officer.
2. Require notification and a reasonable degree of isolation of every known or suspected typhoid case.
3. Exercise strict control over the disinfection of known typhoid excreta.
4. Insist on pure or purified water-supplies.
5. Require pasteurization of milk-supplies.
6. Regard all human excreta as possibly dangerous, and control their disposition in such a way as to prevent contamination of food or drink. H. E. E. Kingman, Colorado Agricultural College.

**PATTERNS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.**

**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT—**We will forward, on receipt of 5c, the winter number of the Home Dressmaker, illustrating the latest embroidery designs as well as hundreds of designs of garments for misses, women and children, and containing two pages of hints on Home Dressmaking.

1057. Boys' Suit with Trousers. Cut in four sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. It requires 2¾ yards of 44-inch material for a 4-year size. Price; 10c.

1053. Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3¾ yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size. Price, 10c.

1064-1071. A Splendid Combination for Traveling. Shopping or General Wear. Cape Wrap cut in five sizes: 34, 26, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Skirt 1071 is cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 7½ yards of 36-

inch material for cape and skirt for a medium size, with 2½ yards for the waist coat of 27-inch material. This calls for TWO separate patterns, 10c FOR EACH.

1058. Costume for Misses and Small Women. Cut in four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 5¾ yards of 44-inch material for a 17-inch size. Price, 10c.

1073. Ladies' Basque. Cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material for a 36-inch size. Price, 10c.

1061. Ladies' Dressing or House Sack. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. Price, 10c.

9662. Ladies' Combination Chemise and Drawers. Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. Price, 10c.



**Pattern Coupon.**

In ordering patterns, be sure and fill in name and address plainly, also number and size of pattern desired.

No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....

Address all orders to Pattern Department, American Breeder, 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

30-Day Bargains On 13 Edwards Metal Products Edwards STEEL Shingles

**Special Low Price Offers**

For 30 days prices on 13 Edwards Metal products have been chiseled down to bed rock. Never before could you buy these famous metal goods at such low prices. This is the one big money-saving chance you have waited for. You can now buy steel shingles that won't rot, rust, crack, burn or leak for the cost of old out-of-date wood shingles. Edwards STEEL Shingles are in successful use on over 135,000 homes.

**Outlast Any Building!**

Come in big clusters ready to put on. A few nails, hammer and the hired man's arm lay 100 at a clip. Ten times faster and ten times easier than putting on wood shingles. Absolutely rust and leak proof. Guaranteed against lightning damage under \$10,000 bond. Ask us about this.

**We Sell Direct, Freight Paid**

with no middleman's "rake-off." We under-sell and out-sell everyone on high quality steel roofing, steel garages and other steel building products. Check off from the 13 special low price products listed below those that you are interested in, mail the coupon and we'll send our startling low prices.

**THE EDWARDS MFG. COMPANY**  
1126-1176 Lock Street Cincinnati, Ohio

**Here They Are**

Reo Steel Shingles  
Griplock Roofing  
Perfection Roofing  
Colonial Shingles  
Spanish Metal Tile  
Rock Face Brick Siding  
Rock Face Stone Siding  
Eave Trough  
Metal Ceiling  
"Steelcote" Auto Garage  
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Check Items Interested In

**FOR FREE BOOKS**

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Cincinnati, Ohio

Please send me your special 30 day low price offers on the products checked.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

**ROOFING**

**GUARANTEED 50 STYLES 20 YEARS 60c Per Roll**

As low as 60c per roll, new bargain catalogue samples to test all FREE. Direct from my 7 factories, at Pittsburg, Kas. City, St. Paul, San Francisco, Scranton, Cincinnati and Chicago, W. E. McCarron & Co., 748 Dickey Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

1052. Ladies' House or Home Dress. Cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6½ yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about two yards at its lower edge. Price, 10c.

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS INCREASE RAPIDLY.

There are now 2153 Missouri boys and girls in clubs studying corn raising and judging, tomato raising and canning, stock judging, sewing and poultry raising. Since September 1 83 new clubs have been organized with a membership of 956. The membership of these new clubs is distributed as follows: poultry raising, 59; stock judging, 348; sewing, 512. The Boys and Girls were started by Prof. R. H. Emberson of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri last March.

HOW TO SELL COLLIES.

To the American Breeder:—Will stop the Collie ad now for awhile, as from the amount of letters we have coming in, that we will sell these three litters, and as soon as we have another lot on hand I will have a good photograph of my dog and have a cut made to use then.—W. H. Richards, Lyon County, Kas.



# Closing Out Sale

## PERCHERONS AND PONIES

### THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1914

# 35 PERCHERONS

10-STALLIONS-10      25-MARES-25

Not an unsound one in the bunch. Absolutely the greatest band of Percheron mares ever sold at auction.

### GEORGIANA--AND HER FAMILY

This great mare in her day weighed 2,040 pounds. Won the blue at the Iowa State Fair and other noted shows. Has produced 19 living colts and is again in foal. Three colts have won the blue at State Fairs; all of them better than ten horses at maturity. Her daughters and granddaughters are keeping up her wonderful record as show mares, work mares and brood mares. The greatest breeding family in the history of the breed. Get a stallion or a pair of mares from this family. They are a sure family of breeders, handsome, large, sound, useful mares.

Come to this, THE GREATEST SALE in the history of the breed.

### Also Ten Registered Shetland Ponies

#### STALLIONS--GELDINGS--MARES

Send For Catalogue

**Woodlawn Farm, Sterling, Ill**

Mention the American Breeder

# THIS KIND, DEC. 17



THE CHAMPION PERCHERON STALLION, INJUREUX.

## 50 Registered Stallions and Mares

including the champion stallion shown above and many other prize winners, will be sold in

### My Annual Public Sale

AT WHITEWATER FALLS STOCK FARM.

With a limited show herd this fall we won the bulk of the prizes at the greatest three state fairs of the Southwest, and found the interest in good draft horses the best it has been for many months. Because of the fall shows as well as this sale, we have reserved an especially good lot, including the

### Largest Stallion Offering

IN ANY SALE THIS SEASON.

Keep this in mind and write at once for catalog, mentioning the American Breeder.

**J. C. ROBISON, Towanda Kans.**

# Dispersion Sale

## Thursday, Dec. 17th

### 35 Perchons - 9 Stallions - 26 Females

The stallions include Helix 70340 (75752), grand champion Percheron stallion of America 1910. The females include 26 home-bred and imported mares and fillies. Practically all either sired by or in foal to Helix. Our offering includes our entire show herd of 1914 as follows:

### Winners at Interstate Fair, St. Joseph, Mo.

First and champion aged mare; first and champion mare under three years; first and champion stallion under three years. Best three mares owned by exhibitor; first and third produce of dam; second get of sire; second and fourth stallion foal.

### Winners at Iowa State Fair

First on mare with foal at side; third yearling stallion, open class; third in futurity; fourth in Iowa class; fourth, sixth and ninth in Percheron filly futurity; last five get of Helix; second on get of sire on get of Helix 70340; fourth on produce of dam, all by Helix.

Our aged mares are big, rugged, good workers and safe in foal to the champion Helix. Our young things are of the prize winning variety.

Write at once for catalog, mentioning the American Breeder.

**Brown & Walker**  
Clarinda, Iowa

# BURRESS - BILLITER

W. H. BILLITER & BURRESS BROTHERS, OF CARROLL, NEB.

## Annual Breeders Auction of High Class Registered Drafters Carroll, Neb., Dec. 22

This joint offering from our own breeding herds, representing the best product of state fair prize winners and importation tops, consists of

## 25 PERCHERONS & BELGIANS

Nearly half this offering are massive, heavy, strong, clean-boned grays, the type that has been the mainstay of the Percheron breed. Nine or ten are by Billiter's magnificent gray imported stallion, Galetas, famous as a sire and prize winner. From the Burress stud a similarly great Belgian sire will be sold. This is Brise Tout 3135, used seven years by Burress Bros., and for sale now only because of his mares and fillies, of which some grand specimens are in this sale.

If you want scale, powerful conformation and perfect thrift in such grays and roans as will always uphold the Percheron and Belgian standards, this is your sale. Some superior animals of darker colors included, but most of the mares not akin, are in foal to the gray Percheron, Galetas, or the gray Belgian, Brise Tout—two stallions that have done wonders for this state.

Kindly write at once for our catalogue, mentioning the American Breeder and addressing

**W. H. BILLITER, Carroll, Neb.**



# Get This Catalog

It is liberally illustrated with true-to-life photographs, showing the kind offered in

## Jones' Percheron Sale Rippey, Iowa, Dec. 16

Look up the 2-year-old stallion, Marvin, that will weigh right at a ton, sale day. Here is a herd header of the best type. Look up the yearlings, Baron Chinda and Rinaldo, yearlings weighing 1,600 and 1,450. Look up Imperial, a 1,000-pound foal. The mares are of the same high class, including Gardine, winner of 12 firsts and championships. The Percherons do the work at this ranch, so you know they are practical.

Do not fail to write me at once for this catalog, and any particulars you want, being sure to mention the American Breeder. I want the pleasure of showing you how we grow them out and how well they pay their way.

**C. F. JONES**  
Rippey, Iowa

### HOW DO YOU DEVELOP DRAFT COLTS?

To the American Breeder.—In your article on "Draft Horse Development," I see that you advise feeding draft colts heavily. Do you not think that it is rather risky to shove young stock? I know that heavily fed stock look a lot better than lighter fed ones up to a certain age, say two years, and then the lighter fed ones seem to draw away and nearly always make larger animals with a lot more quality in their legs, owing to their bodies never being too heavy for their legs.

The extra well fed colts seem to mature at 30 months, at least do not grow as well as they should considering their size and weight at the time they are two past. I believe that it is a fact that a lot of colts are spoiled in order to win at fairs, because judges, like other people, are inclined to favor fat, well-finished animals.

Why is it that prize yearlings and two-year-olds often do not otherwise, as a rule, win later in mature classes? There are of course exceptions, but they are generally turned down owing to lack of size (although big as two-year-olds they had stopped growing), or coarseness of legs, through being top heavy as colts, while their bones were soft.

Now I do not mean that a colt should be half starved, but when you get him in fair condition, feed him light so as to keep him growing without being too fat, unless you intend to sell him to someone who asks, "What does he weight?" while he is still a colt. People seem to mix up baby beef with draft colts. The result is, they are disappointed when their higher priced two-year-old stallion which weighed perhaps 1,700 pounds when they bought him, weighs, at say five years old, 1,800 or 1,900 when very fat, instead of making a 2,200-pound horse in good condition. I hope others will write on the subject.—Canadian Subscriber.

### RESULTS WERE TWENTY TO ONE.

To the American Breeder:—Inclosed please find remittance for ad in your paper. I inserted the same ad in a popular Kansas farm paper at the same time. Received one inquiry from it and twenty some odd from the American Breeder. They came from eight different states.—Phil Simmons, Chase County, Kas.

### WHEN MARES FAIL TO SWEAT.

To the American Breeder:—On page 14, November 5th issue, please inform your Florida subscriber who has mares who do not sweat, to feed them all the penny royal they want to eat, and if they do not eat a bunch as large as a quart measure then make a tea and pour on the oats. I believe the mares will do better on six quarts each than on eight quarts. In hot weather, at such times, soak a cloth folded eight or ten thicknesses, in cold water; put under head stall of bridle and let it come forward

nearly to the eyes; wet it again every hour.—N. A. May, Mahoning County, Ohio.

### DRAFT HORSES IN THE SOUTH.

J. C. Robison of Towanda, Kas., exhibited this fall the best string of draft horses ever shown by one firm in the South, forty head of excellent Percherons. It would have been worth much to the South if they could have been exhibited in all the Southern states. At the Fort Worth show, these horses were placed in cramped quarters. It was Mr. Robison's intention to exhibit them at the Dallas State Fair, and possibly other fairs in the South, but the management of the Texas State Fair refused to prepare suitable feed boxes for these big horses. As a result of this refusal, Mr. Robison shipped his horses home.

Small farmers in the South are rapidly seeing the advantage of greater size in their work stock. A little more encouragement from the agricultural leaders would help this movement greatly. It has been claimed that draft horses cannot stand the warm climate. At the Texas Agricultural College and the experiment station in Tennessee, registered draft mares have been working for years with success. Some breeders and dealers have tried to increase their weight too rapidly in the South. The undersized, pure-bred draft stallion weighing from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds, but having abundance of quality and action will get excellent results from the first cross and pave the way for more weight in the next cross. A stallion of this kind will get more business where people are not accustomed to real draft horses, than the larger ones.

The present cotton conditions are causing farmers in the south to think about raising other crops, in addition to cotton. A very large portion of our southern states are of a level lying land which will admit the handling of larger implements. This necessitates stronger animals.

When the cotton conditions are improved, which will probably be in the near future, we believe there will be, in the southern states, opportunity to dispose of many undersized draft stallions at fair prices. Too many big, rough and poorly formed draft stallions have been sold in the South. The small compact stallions we have spoken of, are not needed in the North, and can be purchased cheaply. Southern bankers and planters can be interested in this proposition.

### "AN EDUCATIONAL SERIES."

To the American Breeder:—Accept my most sincere appreciation of the wonderful photographs of the various poses of the horses in action in the Missouri State Fair \$2,500 stake. This, I believe, is the most remarkable series of photographs of saddle horses I have ever seen and I want to con-



THE GRAND CHAMPION SHIRE STALLION  
BORO BLUSTERER

THE GRAND CHAMPION PERCHERON MARE, JOIE

# TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD

FOUNDED IN 1878

## At the Great Illinois State Fair this year we won

Champion Shire stallion.  
2d aged Shire stallion.  
1st and 4th three-year-old Shire stallion.  
1st two-year-old Shire stallion.  
1st and 4th one-year-old Shire stallion.  
2d American-bred two-year-old Shire stallion.  
4th aged Percheron stallion.  
4th three-year-old Percheron stallion.  
1st and 4th American-bred one-year-old Shire stallion.  
1st five best Shire stallions.  
2d and 3d aged Shire mare.  
1st and 2d two-year-old Shire mare.

1st one-year-old Shire mare.  
1st American-bred aged Shire mare.  
3d five best Percheron stallions.  
1st aged Percheron mare.  
1st American-bred one-year-old Shire mare.  
1st three best Shire mares.  
English Shire Society's Gold Medal.  
American Shire Association Cup.  
1st and 2d Grade Shire Geldings.  
1st draft team in harness.  
Champion Percheron mare.  
Percheron Society Gold Medal.  
2d and 4th two-year-old Belgian stallion.

This is convincing proof that TRUMANS' HORSES are in a class by themselves. Last IMPORTATION ARRIVED SEPT. 10, 1914. Write for catalog and other information. Choice SHIRE and PERCHERON MARES for sale. Address

**Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Box A, Bushnell, Ill.**



## Oak Lawn Stock Farm

Breeds and imports champion draft stallions and mares; Percheron, Belgian and Shire. All stock for sale at reasonable prices. Come and see them before you buy.

GEORGE EGGERT, Newton, Iowa.

## What About Imported Percherons?

There are fewer than one-tenth the usual number of imported Percherons now for sale in America. Few if any will be imported for several years. Prices are advancing—horses more scarce than ever. We have fifteen big fine stallions brought over last fall. Ton horses. For the purpose of closing our barns within the next four months and moving to the farm, we will sell at lower prices than ever before. All but two are imported and all are broken and acclimated. Bargains if sold quick.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO. Chas. R. Kirk, Pres. St. JOSEPH, MO.  
All street cars going south from Union Depot pass our stables.

gratulate you upon your enterprise in thinking of such a scheme. They constitute really an educational series.—E. A. Trowbridge, Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Missouri.

### ANNUAL RECORD ASSOCIATION MEETINGS IN CHICAGO.

As the annual meetings of many of the live stock records are fixed by the association's rules for dates to coincide with the dates of the International Live Stock Show, a majority of these meetings will be held as usual, regardless of the fact that the International has been called off. Doubtless some changes will be made as to the halls or hotels at which the meetings are held, but such changes have already been announced by letter to the stockholders and officers of the associations concerned. It is just as a matter of general information that we state that the cancellation of the stock show does not necessarily mean the calling off of record association meetings.

**HORSES FOR SALE.**  
Clydesdales—1 stallion, Baron Montague 16842; foaled May 14, 1912; weight 1,700 pounds. 1 mare, Bonnie Bell 11720; foaled May 12, 1904. 1 yearling filly, Scottish Bell 17769; foaled April 7, 1913. 1 filly foal, Scottish Bell 2nd.  
Percherons—1 black stallion, King 88156; foaled April 28, 1912; weight 1,900 pounds.  
Belgians—1 bay stallion, Robert 7002; foaled May 8, 1912; weight 1,750 pounds.  
For prices and particulars address,  
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPT.,  
STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,  
Manhattan, Kas.

**THREE PERCHERON STALLIONS**  
For sale; 2 and 3 years old; with state certificate of soundness. Will exchange one for another as good, not related. The younger, 26 months old, weighs better than 1,500 pounds; 16½ hands high; 11½ inch bone. Who has his equal?  
S. S. LANGFORD, CRAIG, NEB.

**PERCHERON STALLION**  
For sale. Dark dapple gray; blocky built; 4 years old; weight 1,500 in working condition. A good server and breeder. I drive him to top buggy. For particulars write,  
Julius Schmidt, Box 64, Wild Rose, Wis.

**REGISTERED PERCHERONS.**  
Weanling, yearling and 2-year-old fillies; yearling stallion. Mares over a ton; sire 2,160 pounds. Pair full sisters. Three-year-old jack.  
S. J. MOLBY, AGRICOLA, KAS.



## KODOMA 43372

The Great Ton Show Stallion and Percheron sire, for sale. Height 16.3; color gray; age 9 years. Absolutely sound and clean, with the best of feet, bone and pasterns. His sloping shoulders support a beautifully carried head and neck; while his short, broad back, over a deep ribbed middle, smoothly moulds into strong loins and level croup over the best draft hocks imaginable. Kodoma has 12-inch bone below his hocks and scales 1,920 pounds; today in active stud condition weighing some 2,200 pounds; fitted for showing. Guaranteed to get 60 per cent foals. Price \$1,000.

W. T. WILKINSON,  
Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri.

### STALLION OFFERED AND WANTED.

For sale, or trade for one not related to my mares, an extra good coming 3-year-old registered draft stallion; weight about 1,700.

T. L. OGIER, BUFFALO, KAS.

### IMPORTED and HOME BRED STALLIONS

for sale. Can show buyers more registered stallions and mares than any firm in America owns. Come and see my horses and mares and visit the best and liveliest horse country in the West. Reference, any bank in Creston, Iowa.

A. LATIMER, WILSON, Creston, Iowa.

### BELGIAN, SHIRE AND PERCHERON STALLIONS

and mares, also Standard bred stallions and mares, \$200 and up. E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Ia. (Mention this paper). 23 miles S. W. of Chariton, Ia., 82 miles south of Des Moines, Ia., at Leroy.

### Imported Percheron and Belgian

Stallions and Mares.

Not so many, but the right kind at the right price.

J. R. JUSTICE, GALESBURG, ILL.

### PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES

For sale, weighing from 1,900 to 2,100 pounds, with 11½ and 12½ inch bone. If you are looking for the good ones, I have them. Will pay your expenses if not as represented.

A. U. Duabar, Galesburg, Ill., R. R. I.

### IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Percheron this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.

### PERCHERONS

For sale. Three registered Percherons; one 3-year-old black stallion; one of the big drafty kind.

One 7-year-old black imported mare with 5 months' old filly by her side, and in foal again. These horses have size and quality and are sound.

L. P. YOCUM, CLARENCE, IA.

### CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

ALSO SHORTHORN CATTLE.

W. A. DeMerritt

Route 2, Plafield, Ill.

### FOR SALE OR TRADE

For young stallions or other stock. One imported Percheron mare, 6 years old; weight 1,800 pounds; one imported French draft mare, 6 years old, weight 1,900 pounds, and two Belgian mares, 3 years old, weight 3,400 pounds; all in foal and sound.

VAN SCYOC & RYAN, Wauneta, Nehr.

### PARAMOUNT STOCK FARM

Breeds and Imports

Percherons, Belgians and Shires.

Home of the Iowa and International Grand Champion FARCEUR 7332 (72924), the greatest Belgian stallion in the world today. Always a select lot of stallions and mares for sale at prices that cannot be beat for high class, sound, 2,000 to 2,500 lb. horses.

WM. CROWNOVER, HUDSON, IOWA.

### FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Registered Percheron stallion; black; 8 years old; weight 1,900 pounds; sound; sure breeder and gets splendid colts. Will sell very reasonable for cash, or would exchange for Percheron stallion, as this horse has stood at my barn all his life and needs changing. Address,

JOHN E. WALLACE, WELDON, IA.

### PERCHERONS.

Write for prices on imported and home bred Percheron stallions, mares and fillies, now on hand at the Sunny Plain Farm.

W. C. BAUGHMAN, PULASKI, IA.

## Advertising Briefs

### PUBLIC SALES.

#### Percherons.

December 8—W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

December 10—Woodlawn Farm, Sterling, Ill.

December 15—Geo. S. Johnson, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

December 16—C. F. Jones, Rippey, Ia.

December 17—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kas.

December 17—Brown & Walker, Clarinda, Ia.

December 22—W. H. Billiter, Carroll, Neb.

January 28—Spohr & Spohr, Latham, Kas.

#### Shorthorns.

December 16—C. F. Jones, Rippey, Ia.

#### Jack Stock.

December 8—A. C. Finn & Sons, Cartter, Ill.

Horns Bros., Norris, Ill., are offering jack stock, stallions and other property for sale. They have two ads in this issue.

George Hirschman, Pierson, Ia., starts his regular advertisement in this issue. At this time he is offering some bargains in Percheron mares. Mr. Hirschman is preparing to quit the farm and is offering his entire stock for sale. Read the advertisement.

Julius Schmidt, Box 64, Wild Rose, Wis., is advertising his 4-year-old Percheron stallion for sale. Write him for particulars.

John E. Wallace, Weldon, Ia., is offering his registered Percheron stallion for sale, or will trade for Percheron stallion. He must change on account of his fillies.

H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kas., start their regular advertisement in this issue. They have 25 registered jacks from weanlings to 7 years old, and guarantee everything as represented. Get their prices.

W. C. Baughman, Pulaski, Ia., asks our readers to write him for prices on his imported and home grown Percheron stallions, mares and fillies.

W. T. Wilkinson, Eureka, Mo., is offering his great ton show stallion, Kodoma, for sale; price \$1,000. He guarantees this horse to get 60 per cent foals.

A. U. Dunbar, Galesburg, Ill., is advertising Percheron stallions and mares for sale, weighing from 1,900 to 2,100 pounds. Will pay expenses if the stock is not as represented.

Sanford Hutsell, Hampton, Neb., is going to quit the farm and will sell at a bargain all his jennets, two jacks, some Percheron mares and stallions.

J. E. Bradley, Carthage, Mo., is advertising his 240-acre farm and all his stock for sale, as he is going out of the business on account of failing health. This stock will be priced to sell. See the ad.

J. L. Buchanan, Sherodsville, O., has a lot of Morgan and Percheron stallions for sale. Anyone in the market for stock of this kind should not fail to write him for prices, etc.

T. L. Ogier, Buffalo, Kas., is offering a stallion for sale and is in the market for one. See his ad.

A. M. Dull & Sons, Washington, Kas., are offering six head of choice Percheron stallions for sale. Their imported herd stallion is included, as his fillies are in the way.

S. J. Molby, Agricola, Kas., has some registered fillies from weanlings to 2-year-olds for sale, also yearling stallion, mares and a jack.

Charles Irvine, Ankeny, Ia., a widely known importer and breeder of Belgian draft horses (who also handles a good class of Percherons), is probably in as good shape as any importer in America to show his customers fresh, high class stock. Mr. Irvine landed in this country last August with one of the largest and best importations of Belgian horses to leave the coast of Europe, and very few importers were able to get away with anything at a later date. The winnings of Mr. Irvine's drafters at the Iowa State Fair (most of them shown in thin condition), is ample proof of the superior quality which he handles. Mr. Irvine's advertisement appears regularly in the American Breeder, and we will appreciate being mentioned by everyone who writes him concerning anything in the draft horse line. Mr. Irvine also breeds Polled Durham and Shorthorn cattle.

Astral King, owned by James Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo., the famous stallion that has been the subject of a series of advertisements in the American Breeder, not only was the winner of the \$2,500 Missouri saddle horse stake, the greatest event of its kind in history, but has a record of having won against every stallion he has ever met in the show ring. There are, in fact, Mr. Houchin informs us, but two saddle horses living which have beaten Astral King in the show ring—these are the mare, Hazel Dawn, and the gelding, Jack Barrymore.

Concerning Absorbine, advertised regularly in this paper and made by W. F. Young, P. D. F., 338 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass., Mr. Lewis Paulkner of Venedocia, O., reports as follows: "I have used Absorbine on my road horse. She was lame and there was a swelling on the tendons of the left leg. I bought a can of Absorbine and used it according to directions. She is O. K. now. Absorbine is the best liniment I have ever used."

## IRVINEDALE BELGIANS

We import 'em good and breed 'em likewise

One of the Few Establishments in America Offering Recently Imported Animals.

### OUR AUGUST IMPORTATION

Was one of the best we have ever had, and about the last to leave a European port. We have

40 Stallions, 20 Mares

A few good Percherons among them. Will refund the expenses of any visitor who thinks we have deceived him concerning what we have to offer. Ankeny is ten miles north of Des Moines on the Northwestern Ry. and Ft. Dodge Interurban. Always mention the American Breeder.



CHAS. IRVINE

C. 9. Ankeny, Iowa

### Bargains in Percheron Mares

I am preparing to quit the farm and My Entire Herd of 50 Percherons—Mostly High Class Mares and Fillies—is for Sale.

I have a few good stallions, of course, and will make close prices on them, but any man who will take all, or a large part, of my mares and fillies, will get a bargain he cannot find anywhere else. Good registered draft mares will be the money makers for years to come.

GEORGE HIRSCHMAN,

PIERSON, IOWA.

### WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had direct from the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.

### No greater Percheron family, so far

as we have any record, has ever been the feature of a public sale offering than "The Georgiana Family" in the dispersion of the Woodlawn Farm Percherons to be held at Sterling, Ill., December 10. The foundation of the Woodlawn herd of Percherons is that grand old mare, Georgiana, good enough in her day to win the blue at the great Iowa State Fair. This grand old mare has a record seldom if ever equaled. She has produced nineteen living colts, and shows evidence of being again in foal. In show condition she weighed over a ton, produced three colts that have been state fair winners, worked hard until she was 17 years of age, in fact, foaled three times in harness. Her daughters and grand-daughters are keeping up her wonderful record as show mares, brood mares and work mares. The stallion, Bacarat, is a worthy consort for such an exceptional band of mares. In ordinary condition he weighs over 2,200 pounds—an extremely impressive horse with a splendid head and neck, good middle, large flat bone, good feet, and with more style and action than many so-called coach horses; very active, can trot a four-minute gait; in fact, an exceptional high class stallion from every standpoint. Do not fail to send at once for catalog, as per advertisement, in this issue.

Geo. S. Johnson, Pleasant Hill, Mo., is advertising a closing out sale December 15th, in which he will sell 15 Percherons and jacks and nine mares; mares all in foal. The Percherons are all registered in the Percheron Society of America and all broke to work but two. Look up the advertisement in this issue and when writing Mr. Johnson for particulars be sure and mention the American Breeder.

Spohn Medical Company, Goshen, Ind., start their regular season's advertising in this issue. Their remedy comes at 50 cents and \$1.00 a bottle, and is sold by druggists, harness dealers or sent direct.

Witte Iron Works Co., 1550 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo., will send to any of our readers who write for it, one of their "Engine Books" which tells all about the Witte Engines. They give a five-year guarantee with every engine sold. Cut out the coupon in the advertisement in this issue and mail to them, mentioning the American Breeder.

Percheron Importing Company, Chas. R. Kirk, President, St. Joseph, Mo., are advertising 15-ton stallions that they imported last fall, which they will sell at lower prices than ever before, as they want to close them out. These stallions are all broken and acclimated. Mention the American Breeder when writing for prices, etc.

A. C. Finn & Son, Cartter, Ill., have a public sale December 8th, in which they will sell 45 jacks and Jennets ranging in age from two to six years. Free transportation to and from the station to farm. Sale will be held at the farm near Kell, Ill., about 80 miles from St. Louis, Mo. For full particulars address them at Cartter, Ill.

R. A. Smith, Colonization and Industrial Agent, Union Pacific Railway, room 3738 Union Pacific Bldg., Omaha, Neb., will gladly send any of our readers complete and authentic information regarding the excellent opportunities for money making to be found in land which lies along their road. Always mention the American Breeder when writing.

M. H. Landis, Robinson, Kas., is advertising a stallion, jack and registered Thoroughbred mare for sale, and offering them well worth the money.

S. S. Langford, Craig, Neb., has three Percheron stallions for sale, or will trade one of them for another equally as good.

(Continued on page 14.)

## 40 HEAD OF PERCHERON

Stallions and Mares

Now on hand at Woodlawn Stock Farm. Prices right. Write us.

SPOHR & SPOHR,

Latham, Butler County, Kansas.

### FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two large, handsome, registered Percheron stallions, three and five years old, for sale or will trade one for registered Belgian stallion.

Also 16 hand registered Mammoth Jack, 6 years old; second prize jack in the American Breeder Jack Show of last summer. Will sell to some one wanting an extra good one.

H. H. BURNS,

Argonia, Sumner County, Kansas.

### Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Mares

from suckers up to six years old, including my herd stallion Adore, first premium and champion Belgian stallion at American Royal in 1912. All priced very cheap; good terms on bankable paper.

J. M. NOLAN, Paola, Kas.

### SIX PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, including our imported herd stallion, Siroco, a grandson of Besique. Plenty of size, bone and quality. All sound and recorded in the Percheron Society of America.

A. M. DULL & SONS, Washington, Kas.

### PERCHERONS

For sale. Registered Percheron stallion; black; 19 months old; weight 1,470 pounds. Registered Percheron filly; black; 3 years old; weight 1,860 pounds. The above animals are extra good, from large, heavy boned stock. Sire and dam of each weighed a ton and better. Come and see them. No trades.

G. B. CHANDLER, Rte. 1, Buffalo, Kas.

### ROYAL BELGIAN STALLIONS

I have a few imported stallions for sale, 2 to 4 years old; well acclimated. No better horses for this country. Hardy and vigorous. Have won many blue ribbons with them. Prices right. Such horses will not be imported for the next six years. Buy them now before they are out of reach.

LEON VAN MELDERT,

Cedar Bayou, Harris County, Texas.

### Maplewood Percherons

A choice lot of stallions and mares developed under practical farm conditions, with strong, rugged frames and constitution. Buy them now direct from the pastures at low prices.

C. G. ANDERSON, Hector, Minn.

### PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. Corbon 51151; 9 years old; dappled gray; 16½ hands high; weighs 1,900 pounds; sound. Colts to show. Fillies in his way. Will sell so he will pay out the first season.

R. N. MONTGOMERY, Rich Hill, Mo.



# CLOSING OUT SALE December 15 15 Percherons and Jacks 15

Percherons all registered in the P. S. A. All broke to work but two and all O. K.  
Stallions—One 8-year-old; coal black; a ton horse. One 4-year-old; brown; in the harness every day, but would weigh a ton if fat. One 3-year-old, 1500 pounds, and one colt.  
9 Mares—2 to 16 years old, all in foal, 1600 to 1800 pounds.  
2 Jacks—15½ and 14½ hands; 4 and 5 years old; both broke to mares.  
Write for particulars.

**George S. Johnson**

PLEASANT HILL, MO., Route 2.  
Sale on farm 2½ miles east of town. Free conveyance.

**R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.**

*The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer  
of the West*

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right; work always up to the highest standard.



I wish to close out my entire Bunch of Percheron Stallions, Jacks and Jennets.

I have six stallions, three gray and three black. Five of these horses are imported and one American bred. All first class stuff and all registered in Percheron Society of America.

I also have two jacks and three jennets. Will sell this stock worth the money, as I want to close them out. This stock is the result of 17 years' careful selection and they are all breeders.

JOHN W. SCHENCK,

FERRIS, ILL., R. R. No. 1.

## FOUR PERCHERON STALLIONS

for sale, including my imported herd stallion, Marquis, a grandson of Besique. Marquis has the famous blood lines on both sire and dam's side; sound and sure. Also two black three-year-olds and one black two-year-old. Will mature to better than ton horses; sound, with size and quality; registered in P. S. of A. They are priced to sell. Come and see them.

I. C. EVANS, TROY, IOWA.

## PERCHERON AND STANDARD BRED STALLION AND JACK STOCK.

For sale: Imported Percheron stallion, Berry (45406) 24500; coal black; foaled 1896; actually sold for \$3,000; weighed over a ton; sure breeder; colts to show.

The standard bred is Capperton 39032, sire of Checkers 2:15. Fine style and form.

Also jacks, jennets, horses, mules, thresher and clover huller.

BRONS BROTHERS, NORRIS, ILL.

## MORGAN AND PERCHERON HORSES.

A lot of fine, large Morgan stallions, from weanlings up; 1,200 pounds; bays and sorrels. Eight-year-old brown family mare, in foal; 1,150 pounds; 15½ hands; Morgan. A lot of fine, large Morgan fillies. A gray yearling Percheron stallion. A black weanling Percheron stud; good one. All recorded.

J. L. BUCHANAN, Sherodsville, O.

# WANTED

Draft mares, fillies or mules in exchange for auto, Mitchell touring car; five passenger; fully equipped.

Will pay cash for two Clydesdale weanlings, pure bred or high grades. State what you have in first letter.

BIG MIAMI STOCK FARM, North Bend, Ohio.

## POSITION WANTED.

Experienced breeder and developer; versed in feeding, care taking and exhibition, wants salaried position with progressive stock man, whose stables are represented by registered sires. Have used several thousand capsules with evident success. Know how to increase public patronage, eliminate prejudice and competition. References furnished. Graduate Graham School.

LOCK BOX 68, YSLETA, TEXAS.

## STALLION AND JACK

For sale: King Toral 35475; record 2:25; handsome bay stallion with star; two white hind feet. Can be handled by any one and is sure.

Seven year old Mammoth jack; black with white points; stands 15½ hands; is large; sure; prompt and a good breeder.

Also, Miss Buckler, a registered Thoroughbred mare. This stock is well worth my price. If interested come and see me, or write.

M. B. LANDIS, ROBINSON, KAS.

## JACK STOCK, STALLIONS AND OTHER PROPERTY.

For sale—Black Joe, Missouri bred; would weigh 1,200 if fat; sure breeder of big mules. 1 Spanish Jack, extra heavy bone and a good teaser. Both jacks will serve either mares or jennets. Two big jennets, in foal.

Also Percheron and standard bred stallions, horses and mules; thresher and clover huller.

BRONS BROTHERS, NORRIS, ILL.



Astrak King 2805.

# Did You See

THE AMERICAN BREEDER PHOTOGRAPHS

## Showing Astral King

At Everyone of the Saddle Horse Galts—  
In All of Which He Excels.

I have Astral King stallions and fillies for sale. No young breeder can afford to start with the wrong kind and no established breeder can afford not to have some of the most up-to-date breeding. Can give time to the right kind of buyers.

JAMES HOUCHIN,

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

time to get a horse in condition to the races next year. It takes a long be a consistent winner.

The United States leads the world in Standard Bred horses. Why not in other breeds?

J. M. Burger purchased the great race mare, the Spartan Queen, at Des Moines sale. She has a record of 2:11¼ and is the dam of Isaac R. T., 2:10.

The show yard campaign made west of the Mississippi this fall by the famous saddle stallion, Kentucky's Best, makes interesting every item of news about the get of this stallion. One of the season's highest prices is said to have been paid by E. M. Caffrey of Kentucky, for a Kentucky's Best weanling, but the price is not made public.

Racing at Jaurez, Mexico, will begin on Thanksgiving Day and continue 100 days, practically all winter. Plenty of racing, cock fighting and a bit of war now and then makes a heaven on earth for the Greaser spirit of the West.

## LOTS OF INQUIRIES FOR MORGANS.

To the American Breeder:—Inclosed find check for \$10 to cover bill rendered. The Breeder is bringing in lots of inquiries for Morgans. The demand for army horses puts them to thinking about Morgans, as they are conceded to be the greatest horse in existence for that purpose. I am getting lots of inquiries for weanlings and yearling colts to be delivered by express, crated, as they can be shipped to almost any state for \$50. Grown horses cannot be shipped in that way and the rate on a single animal is almost prohibitive when its destination is beyond the bounds of the state, as it is necessary that a man accompany it.—Richard Sellman, McCulloch County, Texas.

A meeting announced for November 20, in our last issue, has for its purpose the correction of shipping charges and conditions, among which is the one Mr. Sellman complains of. The meeting is in Chicago, between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the live stock records.—Editor.

## HORSE PROSPECTS AND STALLION LAWS.

To the American Breeder: I have been reading your valuable paper for a number of years and feel that you are doing a great work in the interest of the farmer and breeder, and being a veterinarian and a breeder, and deeply interested, would like to give you my idea of a stallion registration law, especially of Kansas. First; will say that I think that Kansas has about the poorest excuse for a law that could well be framed. The first law enacted was a better law than the present one, but neither accomplish the purpose for which they were intended. There is simply nothing to the law as it now stands except that a horse must be true to pedigree, but it does not eliminate anything. The intention of a stallion law is to improve the breed by improving the sires and this by eliminating the grade horse and scrub. But today under our present law there are as many grade and scrub licenses as pure bred. If the law stated that

## REGISTERED MORGANS FOR SALE.

A choice lot of young stallions and mares, weanlings to 4 years old. Weanlings and yearlings can be crated and delivered to any point by express at a moderate price. Can sell fillies and stallions of different breeding that would be suitable to mate together. Could sell a car load of registered mares and fillies that have been bred to registered Morgan stallions, at a very moderate price. Most of my young stock is out of The Admiral. Headlight Morgan is now at the head of my stud and I am expecting at least 40 colts from him next spring.

RICHARD SELLMAN, Rochelle, Texas.

## MILLER STOCK FARM

### Bargains in Standard Bred Stallions.

Two grandsons of Croesus, 3 and 4 years, at \$150 and \$175; two bay sons of Claremont Director (Matinee) 2:17, a 1,260-lb. horse, at \$260 and \$300. The breeding, style, speed, manners and quality will astonish you; the prices mean business.

Will consider good Percheron stallion or Hereford bull in a trade on the above. No stock shown on Sunday.

F. M. LORIMER, Mgr., OLATHE, KAN.

## STANDARD BRED TROTTER STALLION

For sale. Ralph Forest 56816; 3 years old; 16½ hands high; weighs 1,400 pounds. Is a good individual. Priced to sell. No trades.

R. N. MONTGOMERY, Rich Hill, Mo.

## REGISTERED SADDLERS

For sale. Stallions, mares, fillies and geldings, by Rex McDonald 833, Rex Monroe 2063, Star McDonald 2524 and Fos McDonald 3096; out of the finest lot of brood mares in the land; 60 head to select from. Address

H. A. GREENWELL, LAKENAN, MO.

## SADDLE STALLION, PERCHERONS AND 10 JACKS

For sale. Registered saddle stallion by the Great Chester No. 10; sound and a good breeder. Two, two-year-old registered Percheron stallions and ten jacks from yearlings to five years old; from 14½ to 16½ hands high for sale at reasonable prices. Write your wants or come and see me.

W. L. GRAHAM, Mackville, Washington County, Ky.

## Shetland Ponies

### 100 HEAD IN HERD.

Solid colors and spots. Special values for Holiday buyers.

Nothing will give children the pleasure and service in proportion to first cost and care. Buy the good kind and they are always ready sale.

W. J. THOMPSON, Dorchester, Neb.

## EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas, Member American Shetland Pony Club.

## PARTNER WANTED

Want to sell to reliable party half interest in best breeding and sale barns in Texas; 12 acres land; 7-room house; 3 barns; fine business. Party to run the business on salary and be secretary and treasurer.

DR. H. T. CONSTANT, Willis Point, Tex.

## Partner Wanted

A good scientific man to go in as partner on two good stallions, one Percheron and one road stallion. Owner is not able to take care of two stallions. For further information and references, write

LOCK BOX 412, TRAER, IOWA.

hereafter no grade stallion not already licensed could be granted a license and that after a given date no grade license should be issued, they would all soon be eliminated.



**FAIRLAND JACK and JENNET FARM.**

40 head of fine registered jacks and jennets for the fall trade. I raise most all my jack stock and can sell them cheaper than any man that deals in them. My jacks are all black with white points; in age from colts to 8 years; in sizes up to 16 hands. Formerly of Flemingsburg, Ky.

U. G. SAUNDERS, FAIRLAND STOCK FARM, LEXINGTON, KY.



300 HEAD of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.

**MAMMOTH JACKS**

For sale. Large, heavy boned, 15 to 16 hands high. Prices from \$250 up. Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.

JOHN HENRY, Fairfax, Ia.

**JACKS TO SELL OR TRADE**

FOR OTHER LIVE STOCK.

One extra good herd jack; one two-year-old jack and two suckling jacks. All extra good individuals. Can use good jennet or pair of good registered mares or fillies.

J. M. TRACY, LA CYGNE, KAS.

**--JACKS--**

For sale. Two yearlings; 2, 3 and 4; one 10-year-old. Anyone needing jacks would do well to correspond with me. W. P. SCHUEY, MARION, ILL.

**STALLIONS, JACKS, JENNETS**

For Sale or Trade: 1 registered Percheron stallion ton horse. The best herd jack in Kansas. 8 or 10 good young jacks and jennets. Must move stock at once. Work horses or a light automobile considered.

S. S. MOUSE, LA CYGNE, KAS.

**TWO JACKS**

For sale. One weighs 1,150 pounds; stand 15.2 standard; age 9. Other one sired by him; think will be as large; 4 years old. Both registered and licensed sound; good performers; guaranteed all sound and right.

A. CALENDER, New Lyme Station, O.

**JACK FOR SALE**

Or exchange for one as good. Fairview Wonder 3705; black, white points; 15½ hands; 34½ inch ear; 9 inch bone; weighs 1,050 pounds. Quick server, either mares or jennets; 8 years; sound. Reason for selling, young jennets in his way.

R. N. MONTGOMERY, Rich Hill, Mo.

**JACKS—CLYDESDALE STALLION.**

FOR SALE—Three jacks, 4 to 6 years old; good flat bone; registered stock. Price \$300 and up. Also two-year-old Clydesdale stallion from imported sire and dam; weight 1,450. Write or come and see me.

S. A. FARNSWORTH, Blalirstown, Mo.

**TO QUIT FARMING.**

Will sell at a bargain, all my jennets; black, white points; registered; some weighing over 900; all of breeding age, bred to big 1,100-pound jack, Peter the Great. Also jacks, Percheron mares and stallions.

SANFORD HUTSELL, Hampton, Nebr.

**JACKS AND JENNETS**

For sale. Five jacks from 3 months to 7 years old and three jennets. Stock O. K. in every respect.

Albert Beauchamp, Falls of Rough, Ky.

**MAMMOTH JACKS**

For sale. Registered; well boned; one to six years old. If you need a high class jack, we have them. Prices right.

NEILD BROS., Ogden, Boone County, Ia.

**11Worth County Jack Farm**

Twenty-five head of jacks and jennets for sale.

CORSON BROS., Potter, Kans.

Kentucky Mammoth Jacks, colts to 6 years. Style, bone, weight. Saddle stallions, mares, geldings, etc. Home cured bluegrass seed and cedar fence posts. Cook Farms, Lexington, Ky.



Furthermore, all mares presented for service should have a clean bill of health before they could be bred, which would lessen the chance of in-

fecting the stallion, and finally other mares served by stallion.

It seems to me we are on the eve of a prosperous future for the horse interests, with foreign interests buying the nondescript class of horses for army purposes, and the further fact that when peace is restored many breeding herds of Europe will be almost entirely destroyed. They will have to look to the United States for their breeding stock as well as for their farm horses. Then why not be prepared for a condition which is sure to come. Breed to nothing but pure bred sires, and sound ones at that, and we will realize the best prices for horses in the future that this country has ever seen.—Ed. C. Barr, V. S., Coffey County, Kas.

**"FARMING OUT" JENNETS.**

I remember of having seen a statement in a former number of the American Breeder that jennets were often farmed out on shares. Have one to farm out and would appreciate all the information you can give me in regard to this matter, through the columns of the American Breeder.—Mike Murray, Daviess County, Mo.

Editor's Note.—We will be glad to print any suggestions as to a good plan for handling jack stock on the shares.

**JACKS AND JENNETS.**

Only a few men have ever stopped to consider the importance of the jack and mule industry of this country. About one-fourth of the mares in the United States are bred to jacks. In view of the great importance of this industry and its apparent future, every man interested in this stock should encourage a better development of the young jack stock. The present war is sure to create a more intelligent demand for better horses and mules. The inferior kind has never been profitable and once this kind is cleaned up, people will not go back to it.

While it is necessary to thoroughly develop the young jacks, it is just as important that we thoroughly develop the jennets. The size of this stock can not be increased unless the jennets are thoroughly developed. A serious mistake that is being made in too many cases, is the using of inferior sires. A jennet should not be bred to anything except a tried and successful jack. Jacks do not breed true like other breeds of live stock, because their records have not been kept as they should have been, and there cannot be the certainty as to what the ancestry contained.

There is sure to be a brisk demand for good sires. The owners of stallions are beginning to realize that they can stand a jack with very little additional expense. A stallion can do the teasing. It is not often necessary to change a jack, on account of his daughters, as in the case with other sires.

One of our readers asks where to buy a good jack. Several hundred such questions come to this office often each season. We naturally request such inquirers to search the jack advertisements in this paper. We are proud of the fact that this publication carries the advertisements of more jack and jennet breeders than do all other publications combined. We believe that if anyone should ask one of our readers where to buy a jack, he could not do anything better than to have the inquirer write us for a sample copy of the American Breeder. He should be able to find practically any kind of an animal he wants by writing our advertisers, with less difficulty than by any other method.

More men interested in jack stock read our columns than can be found among the readers of any other paper and as a class they are coming to be well posted concerning what is good and bad in jack stock. They are learning that the supply of good big jacks is limited and the most experienced are getting to buy early. Reputable breeders like to deal with buyers of this class and are learning that they can always be found through the columns of the American Breeder.

**45 JACKS AND JENNETS****at Public Sale, Dec. 8**

This jack stock is of popular Kentucky and Missouri breeding, the jacks ranging in age from 2 to 6 years—nothing too old or too young. They are from 15 to 15½ hands high, big boned and of quality that will appeal to you.

Sale at our farm northeast of Kell, Ill. Kell is located in Marion County, Ill., about mid way between Salem and Mt. Vernon on the C. & E. I. R. R., about 80 miles from St. Louis. Good connections from St. Louis via Salem or Mt. Vernon. Train from both directions arrive at Kell about 7:00 a. m. Free transportation to and from the station to farm. Sale will be held regardless of weather.

For any other particulars address us

**A. C. Finn & Son**

Cartter, Illinois

**MAMMOTH BLACK JACK**

With White Points; 2d Prize Winner at Kansas State Fair, Topeka. Foaled August, 1911; 15½ hands; 1,000 pounds; in rather thin flesh. This is a very heavy boned jack, a sure colt getter, and a prompt server on mares. Its sire, Admiral Carter, is 16½ hands, weight 1,250; its dam, a big roomy jennet. This jack sells for \$800. Come or write—

**J. F. TRUE, Jr., Perry, Kansas**

**FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.**

Registered Jacks Bred to Meet the Modern Requirements For Bone Substance and Stamina.

25 head, from weanlings to seven years old, and up to 1,200 pounds in weight. We won championship on both jacks and jennets at the Kansas State Fair, both 1913 and 1914.

Also for sale—one two-year-old Percheron and two yearling stallions. See our stock and get prices. We can save you money. Everything guaranteed as represented when sold.

H. T. HINEMAN & SONS,

DIGHTON, KANS.

**ADVERTISING BRIEFS**

(Continued from page 12.)

W. J. Thompson, Dorchester, Neb., is advertising Shetland ponies for sale in this issue. He has a herd of 100 head and is offering special prices for holiday buyers.

J. F. True, Jr., Perry, Kas., is offering his prize winning jack for sale at \$800. Look up the ad.

R. N. Montgomery, Rich Hill, Mo., is advertising a Percheron stallion, Standard bred trotting stallion, and a jack for sale in this issue. He will exchange the jack for one equally as good. Look up his three advertisements in this issue.

Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Colo., start their regular advertisement in this issue. They are offering 300 head of Colorado raised jacks, jennets, mules and brood mares at the right prices.

John W. Schenck, Ferris, Ill., is offering his entire stock of Percheron stallions, jacks and jennets for sale, as he wishes to close them out. Anyone in the market for stock of this kind would do well to write to Mr. Schenck and get his prices before purchasing elsewhere.

S. A. Farnsworth, Blalirstown, Mo., has three jacks and a Clydesdale stallion for sale. The jacks range in price from \$300 and up.

J. M. Tracy, La Cygne, Kas., has four jacks for sale or will take a good jennet or pair of registered mares or fillies on trade.

I. C. Evans, Troy, Ia., is advertising in this issue four Percheron stallions for sale, including his herd stallion, Marquis. He is pricing this stock for quick sale. See the ad.

Lock Box 412, Traer, Ia., wants a partner in the breeding business. For full information address as above.

Dr. H. T. Constant, Willis Point, Texas, wants to sell a half interest in his breeding and sale barn business. Party to be on a salary and act as secretary-treasurer.

The annual Percheron sales of W. S. Corsa enjoy especially the patronage of those breeders who understand the important place which honor and square dealing plays in the breeding business. Not even the most expert of buyers can always determine from the catalog and inspection of the animals, all the things he wishes to know about a sale offering. All buyers wish to know the man—and when they can buy of a man like W. S. Corsa, who, in addition to being of the highest integrity, is a man of thorough and extensive experience in his line, they are fortunate. Mr. Corsa's annual sales at Gregory Farm are largely of his own breeding and as far as possible carry the blood of his \$10,000 grand champion stallion, Carnot 66666 (66666). Naturally, therefore, a man of his ideals and practicability, insists that every animal in the sale come up

**MILLER STOCK FARM**

Jack and Jennet Bargains.

One 8-year-old jack, \$300; three 3-year-old jacks, \$600 to \$750; one 2-year old jack, \$1,000; four yearling jacks by Highball, world's record priced 2-year-old.

From our jennet herd (headed by one of the very few great big good jacks living) we can always spare a few head. Can always spare a few work mules or brood mares.

Would consider trading some of the above stock on a good Percheron stallion and a good Hereford bull. No stock shown on Sunday.

F. M. LORIMER, Mgr., OLATHE, KAS.

**JACKS.**

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

**BIG MAMMOTH JACKS AND JENNETS**

For sale. I have some good jennets which are kin to my herd jack, for sale at a bargain. Also young jacks, one to coming four years old, and the large, big boned Poland China hogs, breed sows and boars old enough for service, and pigs. Seven miles north of Monett on Frisco R. R., and six miles southwest of Hoberg on Mo. Pac. R. R. Write for prices to

Henry Obermann & Son, Freistatt, Mo.

**MAMMOTH JACKS.**

You will find at my barns the largest number and the largest and best quality, registered, big boned, black jacks; 15 to over 16 hands standard. to be found in the United States. Reference, Banks of Lawrence. Prices reasonable.

AL. E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KAS. (40 miles west of Kansas City on the U. P. and Santa Fe R. R.)

**FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM**

32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high. Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP, Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

**JACK---DUROC HOGS**

For sale. A black jack; light points; six years old; 15½ hands high. Also Duroc hogs.

LOUIS KOENIG,

Solomon, Kas.



## BIGGEST BARGAINS IN BEST HARNESS

YOU cannot afford to buy anything in the Harness Line until you

### Get Our Big Free Catalog

It has lifelike pictures of every kind and style of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, BRIDLES, HALTERS, BLANKETS, WHIPS, BITS, Etc. Everything in good harness and stable equipment. We save you 20 to 35 per cent and you get stronger and better goods. We guarantee to please you.

**WE SELL OUR GOODS DIRECT TO CONSUMER AND PAY THE FREIGHT**

Send for Big **FREE CATALOG** **H. & M. Harness Shop** Box G Stock Yds. St. Joseph, Mo.




o such a standard of breeding conformation, health and usefulness, as will meet the needs of the class of breeders ways attracted by such a sale. It to the credit of the breeding business that a majority of our registered stock sales are well conducted, but in Mr. Corsa's sales Square Deal and Genuine Merit have always been the sole managers. We urge every reader to answer Mr. Corsa's advertisement on page 2, sending for his catalog.

Again a dispersion of Percheron horses offers the especial values which go with events of this class. We refer to the sale of Brown & Walker, Clarinda, Ia., December 17, in which the blood of the champion stallion Helix is the feature. Helix, whose undoubted merit made him one of the popular championship winners at the International, has since proven himself a breeder of exceptional rank. As we recall it, only two showings has been made of his colts—at the Iowa State Fair and the Inter-State Fair in Missouri last fall. In both the Helix colts did remarkably well. Colts by Helix and mares in foal to Helix make up the bulk of the sale offering which, of course, includes Helix and all these prize winners. Since offerings like this are never made excepting in dispersion sales, there is great interest and everyone will want a catalog. Mention the American Breeder when writing.

## RANCHES

in small or large tracts, adapted for stock raising, alfalfa growing, general farming, etc., or for colonization purposes if desired—can be produced at reasonable prices and on good terms. Excellent opportunities for money making.

I will gladly send you complete and authentic information.

**R. A. SMITH,**  
Colonization and Industrial  
Agent, Union Pacific R. R. Co.,  
Room 3738, Union Pacific Bld  
OMAHA, NEB.

## 240-Acre Stock Farm and Stock

For sale on account of failing health. My stock consists of registered saddle stallions and mares, jacks and jennets. Would trade saddle stallion for jennet jack. Priced to sell.

**E. BRADLEY,** CARTHAGE, MO.  
R. F. D. No. 7.

## LAND FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE

Eastern Kansas. Exchange 280 acres lease to town; fine improvements; 150 acres bottom alfalfa; land all smooth; clear, price, \$80. Owner wants improved ranch in Southwest Kansas; 505 acres 80 miles from Kansas City; all smooth, fine tillable land; fine improvements; close to town. Price \$75; acumbrance \$10,000; will assume.

**V. K. SHAW,** GARNETT, KAS.

## FOR SALE BY OWNER AT BARGAINS

Our choice irrigated alfalfa ranches in Colorado, with excellent water rights, adjoining good ranges; taken on debts. Call on or write

**Wm. M. SPRINGER**  
21 Gas and Electric Bldg., Denver, Colo.

## Stock Farms For Sale

888-acre stock farm; 480-acre stock farm; 566-acre stock farm; 1,020 acres suitable for small ranch; 1,046-acre stock farm; several smaller tracts; 1-24 acres rich bayou farm. For particulars address,

**A. WATKINS,** WARREN, ARK.

## 160-ACRE FARM FOR SALE.

Creek bottom land; improved; 40 acres in alfalfa; fenced hog tight; black sandy soil; good water; good buildings. Priced for quick sale at \$10,000; will carry \$2,500 at five per cent.

**H. H. BURNS,**  
Argonia, Sumner County, Kansas.

The biggest consignment of stallions to be made in any sale this season, is catalogued for the big sale of J. C. Robison at Towanda, Kas., December 17, and will be a great drawing card. As the offering includes Mr. Robison's champion stallion, Injureux, pictured in his advertisement, as well as a number of others from the triumphant show herd Mr. Robison had out the past season, the men who want the good kind are being attracted. In this great sale 25 mares are also included. This is a strong offering and the many who need mares should not let it pass without an effort to buy. The upturn in prices will be in evidence before the sale (stallions are already notably higher than a year ago), and will rapidly become more marked—in all probability. Early buying is advisable. Do not fail to get Mr. Robison's catalog, mentioning the American Breeder, when you write.

Permanent farm improvements are acknowledged by everyone to be the most economical, as well as by far the more satisfactory, and many who plan to build them with the best Portland cement are delayed only by lack of complete specifications and directions to meet this need. The Ash Grove Lime & Portland Cement Company, 722 Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City, Mo., has perhaps one of the most instructive books on cement construction ever put out. If you will write this firm, mentioning the American Breeder, the book will be sent to you free of charge. See advertisement of concrete feeding trough in this issue.

The biggest engine advertisement ever carried by this paper is that of the Witte Iron Works, 2559 Oakland avenue, Kansas City, Mo., which occupies the back page. We take particular pride in publishing this advertisement from one of the oldest and most reliable manufacturers of kerosene, gas and gasoline engines in America. The Witte Iron Works have long been known for the high development of power on the basis of their horse power rating, and when, in addition to this attractive feature, the Witte people are able to offer prices like those published in the advertisement, no one who can use an engine should hesitate about getting in touch with this company. We ask that all who write them mention the American Breeder.

The greatest need for Percherons is on the farms of the best states in this Union. Producers of high class draft stock go with productive land, up-to-date machinery and advanced methods generally. It is worth something to buyers of Percheron stallions and mares to be able to buy from a farmer who is at the same time a practical and successful breeder, and who directs his breeding operations with a full knowledge of the requirements of the farm. Just such an opportunity is offered in the Percheron sale of C. F. Jones, Rippey, Iowa, to be held on his farm December 16. We ask every one of our readers who is interested to write Mr. Jones for his catalog, and mention the American Breeder.

## Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 5.)

can not expect him to grow and make a big horse, while handled in that manner, unless he is separated and fed three times a day. A young horse needs feed often in order to insure sufficient growth.

**1328—IN HEAT TWICE A YEAR—** We have a mare that comes in heat only about twice a year, but will not breed. She is eight years old. What can we do to get her with foal?—New York Subscriber.

**REPLY—**You should give a better description of the case. This mare may fertilize and lose her colt, or she may be one of those individuals that usually have a very short period. We would suggest that you have a complete examination made of this mare, so as to ascertain just what the difficulty is. After a thorough examination is made by a qualified breeder, and if the mare proves to be perfectly healthy, she may be bred with capsule, whether she is in season or not.

**1329—BROOD MARE INJURIES—** Will it hurt a mare to circle-pull on a horse power if pulled easily? Their colts swing around with their tail end.

## THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

## SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and \$1.00; \$5.00 and \$10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.

**SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,**

Chemists and Bacteriologists.

Box 834.

Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



## FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER REMEDY

Guaranteed to Cure and Prevent Colts and Horses in same stable with sick ones from having Distemper, Influenza, Epizootic, Pink eye, Shipping Fever, Catarrhal Fever, Coughs, Colds and all Diseases of the Horse affecting the nose and throat. A powerful germicide given internally alone will do the work, and that is found in **FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER CURE.**

Made and sold by **A. W. FRAVEL, Ph. G.V.S. Centralia, Mo.**

Was this caused from pulling on the power a few weeks before foaling?—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY—**Some mares can stand an enormous amount of abuse and still deliver a good strong, healthy colt. There is much in mares being accustomed to labor. If they are kept steadily at work without any change from the beginning of pregnancy, there is less danger of causing an abortion. Mares which are worked hard without any chance to recuperate before fertilization takes place, are often hard to settle. Extreme labor was never intended for brood mares. A straight steady pull without too much exertion is not usually injurious to pregnancy. Circle pulling has a tendency to cause an abortion. It is not wise to work mares on a circle lever, neither is it advisable to work pregnant mares with a short single tree. It is just as serious to back heavy loads. Ordinary farm work with plenty of feed, in the hands of a good driver should produce good strong foals without any difficulty.

**1330—DECREASING BREEDING CAPACITY—**Will the offspring from two good animals that have not been taken care of, and have not been pushed, when used as a breeder, breed as good as if it had been well taken care of and pushed?—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY—**The best breeding quality can be expected only from ancestors which have been properly developed. The best of individuality and blood lines can easily be weakened by lack of sufficient nourishment. Development is just as necessary as good breeding.

**1331—MARE DISOWNS COLT—**I have a mare that foaled a mule colt two weeks ago, but she won't let it suck. She kicks it and bites it every time she gets near it. It is a good colt and I would like to save it. Is there anything I can do for her to make her let it suck?—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY—**You probably made the mistake of wiping the colt dry. This removes the scent which is necessary for mares to distinguish their own colts. You may be able to strap up one front foot and hold her head until she gets familiar with this colt. She may adopt the colt a little later on. In case you have any difficulty of this kind again, take a wet sack and rub the mare's body until it accumulates enough of the smell from the mare's body, then rub it over the colt. This should remove the difficulty. This might be done yet in this case.

**1332—HANDLING A STALLION—**I have a Percheron stallion coming three years old. I haven't had any experience with handling stallions and would like some information in regard to handling them. He seems to be rather ill-natured; he lays his ears back and looks very cross when I go in where he is, although he has never offered to kick or bite so far. Have always treated him kind and have never struck him a lick in his life. Some advise using a whip.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

**REPLY—**It is not advisable to have a stallion that shows signs of ill tem-

## Don't Have a Blind One

### "VISIO"

A Remedy for **Moon Blindness**

(Ophthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis. Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.



"VISIO" will convince any horse owner that it is the best remedy for defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our money back GUARANTEE. \$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. **VISIO Remedy Ass'n 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.**



## ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. \$2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2 K Free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.,** the antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Veins or Muscles, Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers. Allays pain. Price \$1.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. **W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

per. Get a severe bridle so that the stallion may be handled with ease. Get a raw hide whip. When this colt shows signs of a bad temper give him a real good whipping around the front legs and below the knees. Make him understand that at all times you are the boss and he must do exactly what you want done. Never take any chances on a stallion or any other sire. Something may happen causing them to be out of humor at any time. A lot of men have been injured through carelessness. After you have conquered the horse and he knows that you are the proprietor then treat him kindly. Do not whip, slap and scold all the time. Only whip when it is necessary to give a good whipping, and then be sure he gets one that he will remember.

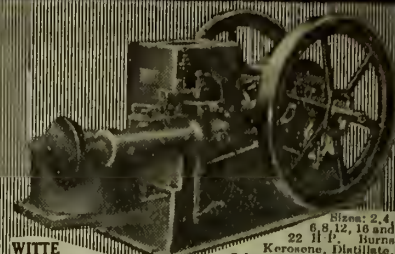
**1333—SILAGE FOR A BULL—**Will feeding silage to a bull make him an unsure breeder?—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY—**A reasonable amount of silage with other feeds should not interfere with the bull as a breeder. Silage exclusively might not be good for any breeding animal. If your bull has given previous satisfactory results, we would advise testing his semen with a microscope. If the spermatazoa shows good action it might be well to closely examine the cows.

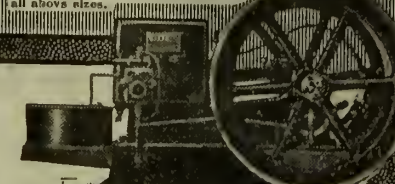
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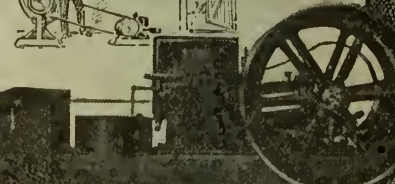
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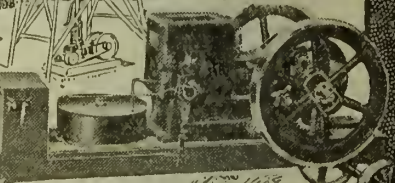
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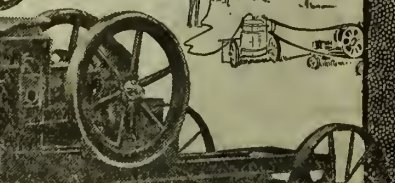
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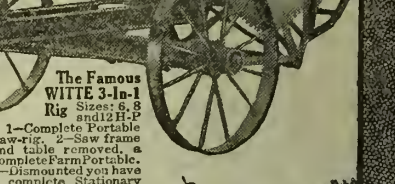
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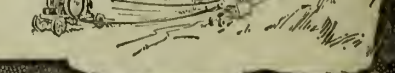
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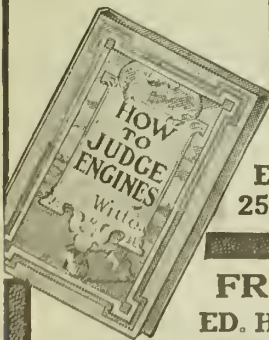
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NB  
Read "Percheron Society Affairs" On Page 3. You Are Interested, No Matter What You Breed

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# THE AMERICAN BREEDER

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A Farmers' and Breeders' Paper Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Live Stock and the Welfare of Farm Families and Homes

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, One Year 50c, Three Years \$1.00

Volume VIII      Kansas City, Missouri, December 5, 1914      Number 7

 1050 lbs.	 2250 lbs.	 1900 lbs.*	 2100 lbs.	 1950 lbs.	 2250 lbs.	 1100 lbs.
 1000 lbs.	 1250 lbs.*	 1200 lbs.	 1300 lbs.	 1025 lbs.	 900 lbs.	 1050 lbs.
 650 lbs.	 1000 lbs.	 900 lbs.*	 1750 lbs.*	 550 lbs.*	 800 lbs.	 375 lbs.
 1950 lbs.	 1450 lbs.	 950 lbs.	 1050 lbs.	 1350 lbs.*	 1500 lbs.*	 1550 lbs.
 2200 lbs.	 1450 lbs.*	 2100 lbs.*	 1850 lbs.	 1550 lbs.*	 2200 lbs.	 2100 lbs.*
 650 lbs.	 500 lbs.*	 400 lbs.*	 450 lbs.*	 750 lbs.*	 650 lbs.*	 450 lbs.*
 215 lbs.*	 240 lbs.*	 150 lbs.*	 750 lbs.*	 225 lbs.*	 225 lbs.*	 225 lbs.*

The cuts for printing this cover page were made from actual photographs of prize-winning animals, representing popular types of the respective breeds. As it was impossible to make the cuts show, in all cases, the correct relative sizes of the animals, we have printed under each cut the average weight, at maturity for an animal of the breed, type and sex shown.

In about half the breeds (those marked with a star) the color and markings are always or nearly always uniform. The other breeds all vary more or less. Percheron horses, for instance, may be black, gray, brown, chestnut, bay, and even roan or white. Shorthorn cattle vary through all shades of "red" (as we call it) from a dun to a plum color, and vary in the amount of white, from a few hairs, to all white.



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This is the only school in the world, devoted exclusively to breeding. More practical information is given concerning the genital organs of breeding stock, than at any other school. The instructions are made so plain that the average breeder can surely master it.

Carcasses of mares and cows for class work are supported in natural position. Students are required to take the practical work of dissecting and making examinations under the instruction of experts, each student passing to the next animal after finishing a particular subject. Females are selected to illustrate the different diseases and abnormal conditions. Students are impressed with facts in a way they will remember.

After the dissecting, the different genital tracts are then removed from the animals and placed on a table to allow more thorough comparison. By this method, students are easily taught things that would require much greater time, if they were compelled to prepare in a technical manner.

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# Percheron Society Affairs

At the annual stockholders' meeting of the Percheron Society of America, held in Chicago November 30, Archie Robison of Pekin, Ill., was declared elected to take the place of Jas. B. McLaughlin, who was a candidate for re-election to the board of directors. This was the only change made in the officers.

## The Man Who Was Defeated.

Jas. B. McLaughlin has been closely associated with the Percheron interests for about a quarter of a century. About a dozen years ago he became dissatisfied with the crooked methods then employed by a few men registering Percheron horses, and was largely responsible for the organization of the Percheron Registry Company, which maintained the cleanest set of Percheron stud books ever published in this country. The Percheron Registry Company was recognized by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. We are informed that that association was investigated by the Bureau of Animal Industry and not a single error in its records was found.

At that time the Percheron Society of America did not make a satisfactory showing upon investigation. The influence connected with the crooked methods was exerted to prevent the Percheron Society of America being singled out as an offender, and finally the Bureau of Animal Industry withdrew its recognition, not only from the Percheron Society of America, but from all other American associations, its counselors advising that there was no federal law for punishing the irregularities which had been found. This withdrawal of recognition occurred January 1, 1911. About this time certain representations were made that if the Percheron Registry Company would consolidate with the Percheron Society of America, the officers of the Percheron Society would endeavor to clean up their records. Sincere friends of the Percheron breed encouraged this consolidation and the two organizations were united.

## His Work for Clean Pedigrees.

Jas. B. McLaughlin was made a short term director in the reorganization of the Percheron Society of America. A little later Jas. B. McLaughlin reported certain conditions concerning Robert Burgess & Son of Wenona, Ill., and thus incurred the enmity of Robert Burgess. A little later, Maasdam & Wheeler and H. G. McMillan were restricted in some of their operations. This created more hard feelings between Jas. B. McLaughlin and the crooked element. At the regular election, December, 1911, Mr. McLaughlin was chosen to succeed himself for a full term of three years.

The Percheron Society "house cleaning" started by this publication March 1, 1911, resulted in H. G. McMillan, president and director, and E. G. Wheeler, a director, being eliminated from the list of officers. During all this time, Mr. McLaughlin has stood for clean pedigrees and honorable principles. He has been largely responsible for genuine investigations which have done much to reinstate the Percheron Record in public esteem. But his clean, honorable methods of doing business increased the ill will of the crooked element in the Percheron Society of America toward him. He was not their kind, and throughout all his activity in Percheron business we have never heard a single individual cast the least suspicion upon any pedigree that he has ever had anything to do with. Lately Mr. McLaughlin has been instrumental in arranging for a trial of Robert Burgess of Wenona, Ill., by the Board of Directors, which was set for next month. This meant, of course, that Burgess would use all of his strength to arrange for the defeat of Mr. McLaughlin when he came up for re-election. At this election several well known crooks were in attendance: H. G. McMillan of Rock Rapids, Iowa; E. G. Wheeler of the firm of Maasdam & Wheeler, Fairfield, Iowa, and a very large number of their follow-

ing, among which was Lieut. C. B. Augstin of Pontiac, Ill.

## Does This Please the Members?

It is the practice of the Percheron Society of America to appoint a proxy committee to receive and vote the proxies sent in, for the re-election of officers. A few cases have been recorded where good, straight men have been defeated—men who stood for clean pedigrees and were obnoxious to the "ring." There also have been exceptions to this practice, when compromises have been made. Three men were appointed, as usual, to vote the proxies. One of them, Mr. Fred Pabst, sent a message to the Percheron Society stating that he could not be present but was favorable to the present administration, which meant, as we understand it, that he was favorable to the re-election of all officers whose terms were expiring, including Mr. McLaughlin. This left remaining as the proxy committee, Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America, and one other party. The other member states that although he was acting with Secretary Dinsmore as the committee, he did not know until after the election of directors, that Mr. Pabst had so expressed himself in his message, being led to believe that Mr. Pabst had merely stated that he could not be present.

Wayne Dinsmore personally received more than 100 proxies; the proxy committee received about 860. There were about 1,200 votes, all told. Jas. B. McLaughlin received less than 100 votes, which was evidence that Wayne Dinsmore, personally, voted his proxies to defeat Mr. McLaughlin. We do not believe that Dinsmore will deny his part in defeating Jas. B. McLaughlin, yet Mr. McLaughlin states that it was only a few hours before the election when Dinsmore talked to him about future investigations to be made by the Board. In that Society, when an officer is defeated his term expires immediately. Mr. McLaughlin states that he was led to believe by everyone that his re-election was assured and would be satisfactory.

When the defeat of Jas. B. McLaughlin was announced, H. G. McMillan, E. G. Wheeler and the Burgess element wore long, broad smiles. It seemed that the crooked element was familiar with the program. It is insulting and mortifying to honest people to see a man thus publicly humiliated, who has done his duty fearlessly and at a great expense to himself, both of time and money. And the insult was deepened by the smiles of these men who sought his defeat mainly because he had interfered with their operations.

## Another Good Man Beaten.

At this meeting the element which supported Mr. McLaughlin also made an effort to elect Prof. C. S. Plumb, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry of the Ohio Agricultural College, to take the place of C. M. Jones of Ohio, a McMillan follower. Professor Plumb is one of the cleanest and best posted men connected with the live stock industry in America. He has been fearless in fighting for what he thought was right, regardless of results. Wayne Dinsmore also voted against Mr. Plumb in favor of this Jones. It might be well to remember that this Jones was one of the first to come to the rescue of H. G. McMillan.

This is not a personal fight with us. Jas. B. McLaughlin has never spent a dollar with the American Breeder, or with the writer in any way, shape or form. But here is the largest Association registering horses in the world. It is supposed to be a leader. We feel it our duty to inform the public of these facts. We wish to be perfectly fair and if any of these statements are not absolutely true in every respect, we extend an invitation to Wayne Dinsmore, who is now the Secretary of the Percheron Society of America, through the columns of the American Breeder, to explain his actions. We will send him a marked copy of this issue, calling his attention to this matter and expect, in the near future, a reply for publication.

## BURGESS AND McMILLAN.

Burgess of Wenona, Ill., showed a gray stallion in the yearling class last year; it looked like a two-year-old. Jas. B. McLaughlin states that he looked up the breeding of this colt, which was recorded as out of a gray mare, and the only gray mare owned by the breeder whose name was given in the pedigree, had produced a colt which would correspond with the date Burgess had given, but that the colt had been killed. Our readers can use their own judgment as to the meaning and importance of this incident. This is one of the pieces of information which the defeat of Jas. B. McLaughlin may keep out of the Directors' meeting at which Burgess was slated to be tried.

One of the leading draft horse breeders in this country recently told the writer that Robert Burgess had told him he had never lost an animal by death. The man to whom Robert Burgess made this statement inferred that live horses were substituted for any that happened to die, so that the pedigrees continued in use. We are informed that this conversation started by the first mentioned breeder stating that his firm had a large number of certificates for animals that had died, and that all of them were marked "dead" in red ink across their face. These losses by death amounted to thousands of dollars.

Was such a statement from Robert Burgess of any advantage to the young man? Are the many statements Robert Burgess has made of any advantage to the rising generation? Who are the few remaining breeders who continue to uphold a crook like this?

McMillan of Sioux City and Rock Rapids, Iowa, and once president of the Percheron Society of America, does not seem to be so flush with finances as in former days. "Of the many law suits and judgments against him, there is one judgment for \$6,000 which, we are informed, has not yet been realized on. Breeders have learned that this man, for all his "underground" connections, is not so stable after all. It is instructing to note how much litigation these dealers in irregular pedigrees have finally connected up with.

We also find that Robert Burgess has been having some litigation. In one county there is a record of about one hundred law suits with which the name of Robert Burgess is connected. Some of these suits are for very large amounts of money. New suits are now being instigated against these men. The stallion inspection laws in several states are uncovering irregular pedigrees put out by these men, which results very often in law suits for recovery. We are told that in other states the stallion inspection boards will begin a careful investigation of pedigrees put out by these men.

There are a large number of animals registered by these men which are physical impossibilities. If a buyer should innocently purchase a stallion which was irregular, and a stallion registration board should refuse to grant a pure bred license, the buyer, of course, would be the loser. If a mare was purchased from one of these firms, which had an irregular pedigree, and that mare should produce a stallion, in later years there would still be a difficulty. Buyers will discriminate against these pedigrees for many years.

## HOW EVERY BREEDER CAN HELP.

When any paper or individual interferes with a crooked organization (for most crooks are organized and have many connections) it means "be on the lookout" night and day. No one knows until he has been all over the country collecting evidence, how many places the "underground wires" will be found, or to what unexpected places they will lead. The things we have "happened onto" in running down clews of things we had almost located, were often just as important as the thing we sought. Any breeder, at any time, is liable to hear a remark, see a statement, receive a letter or learn of a transaction which will form an important link in some new chain of evidence. Look out for these. If an honest man or movement is at-

tacked, or a crook defended, spot the man who does it. Send us his name and address. Simply tell what he said or did. Save, or make note of any of the other things, and send to the American Breeder. You are working in the interest of right, and every communication will be confidential, and appreciated.

## PERCHERON SOCIETY PROXY CARDS.

H. G. McMillan, while president of the Percheron Society of America, adopted a plan by which he might continue in office by controlling the votes of innocent breeders. He appointed a committee suitable for carrying out his plans, that would vote the proxies of the innocent breeders as he directed. The first excuse for this plan was that a majority of the entire membership must be present, either in person or by proxy, at each annual meeting in order to make it legal. If that is a fact, the last election was illegal, as only about one-fifth of the members were represented.

The latest excuse for proxies and the proxy committee is that all incorporations in the State of Illinois provide that every member should have a vote. As a matter of fact, there are other record associations incorporated in that state which do not permit proxies or proxy committees but which seem to conduct their business satisfactorily.

The President, no matter how good a man he may be, cannot appoint a proxy committee unless it is approved by the Board of Directors. If a majority of the Board of Directors are in favor of the "McMillan ring," that kind of men must be in charge of the proxy committee. By "in charge" we do not necessarily mean "in the majority," as one experienced man often overcomes the objections of an inexperienced member. Every proxy sent to the proxy committee retards the progress toward clean pedigrees and encourages the monopoly. Every breeder in favor of a clean pedigree should use his influence with all other Percheron breeders having votes, to insist that they do not send any proxies to Chicago at any time.

There are many Percheron breeders who do not have enough information on this subject. This work should be done by the Percheron breeders who are awake to the situation. This need not apply to Percheron breeders exclusively, but all breeders can be of much assistance in requesting Percheron breeders not to send their proxies to Chicago, or to any proxy committee appointed by the Percheron Society of America. Breeders can use the telephone and talk with other breeders at the different winter meetings. Begin right now to make a campaign against sending any proxies to the Percheron Society proxy committee as it is detrimental to the best interest of the live stock industry of this country.

This is a fight for Percheron breeders who wish to have their society run in a reputable manner. It is not our fight. We only feel that it is our duty to explain these things. Next fall, public spirited breeders who are taking hold of this matter will furnish all members plain instructions for getting their votes counted in the interest of honest pedigrees. This matter can be handled in such a way that a legal record can be kept for use in case an injunction suit has to be instituted.

We believe that when Percheron breeders give more study to these facts they will be able to aid greatly in correcting this condition, as they have done before. There are many good, honest workers who can be depended upon. Breeders in general are requested to be on the alert for carefully and skillfully prepared literature setting forth the details in such a manner as to protect and cover the crooks, which will probably be forthcoming. It may bear the signatures of men whose motives you do not understand.



# THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined  
CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW.

DECEMBER 5, 1914.

Volume VIII. Number 7.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE,  
Editors.

Published semi-monthly (on the 5th and  
20th of each month) by the  
GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
INCORPORATED,  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
BELL TELEPHONE, 4297 GRAND.

All communications for this paper  
should be addressed to the American  
Breeder, or the Graham Publishing  
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Subscription Rates within the United  
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Entered as second class matter No-  
vember 28, 1911, at the postoffice at  
Kansas City, Mo., under the Act of  
March 3, 1879.

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the American Breeder, Kansas City,  
Mo.

## STUD COLTS WANTED.

An Iowa breeder has asked us how  
to find about 20 head of registered  
Percheron stud colts and yearlings.  
He further states that he has done  
some traveling without any success.

This is a difficult proposition. The  
average breeder, raising one or a few  
pure bred colts, does not understand  
the necessity of advertising. In the  
draft horse districts of Europe many  
of those who wish to buy the young  
stock, maintain a high class sire and  
encourage a number of farmers in his  
district to keep good registered brood  
mares. He makes the service fee  
very reasonable with the understand-  
ing that he is to have the first chance  
of buying the colt. This gives him  
an opportunity of inspecting colts  
early. He sees the dam and the colt  
in such a way that he can form his  
opinion as to the outcome of each in-  
dividual colt. He encourages the  
owner of the dam to give the colt a  
good chance, then he purchases the  
colt early. This gives the purchaser  
an opportunity to thoroughly develop  
the colt.

The owner of every good sire in  
this country should be interested in  
this proposition. If he is not able to  
buy these colts, he can at least in-  
terest himself in finding someone who  
will buy them at a good price. By  
this plan he can increase the pure  
bred mares in his community. Every  
breeder who maintains a good sire  
and wishes to find buyers for that  
particular product might place a  
small advertisement in the paper;  
stating that there are a certain num-  
ber and kind of offsprings in his lo-  
cality for sale. This would put him  
in communication with buyers. He  
could frequently make enough com-  
mission out of this deal to pay him  
and by giving his time and attention

to finding a good market for the colts  
of his community, encourage the  
owners of the dams to further patron-  
ize his sires. This applies to stall-  
ions, jacks or bulls. Many men  
would be glad to correspond with  
owners of good sires where sufficient  
number of young stock of the right  
kind could be purchased. This not  
only accommodates those directly in-  
terested, but, in many cases, causes  
the offspring to be better developed  
and make a better showing for the  
sire and the dam.

We should like for breeders gener-  
ally to think about this.

## SAVE THE BROOD MARES.

A horse in the present European  
war is said to last less than one month.  
During the early purchases of our  
horses, very rigid rules were enforced,  
requiring horses from 15 to 16 hands,  
proper conformation, perfectly sound  
and from 5 to 8 years of age with all  
solid colors. Practically any kind of a  
horse will now be taken, weighing 800  
pounds or more, serviceably sound,  
from 4 to 10 years of age and nearly  
any color except white. Nearly every  
section of the United States where  
horses are bred, has been visited by  
foreign buyers.

Near one Missouri town there are  
now 20,000 horses purchased for the  
English government, ready for ship-  
ment. A great many horses and mules  
have been purchased in the southern  
states where farmers have been forced  
to dispose of them, because cotton  
could not be sold. Usually at this  
time of year southern buyers are buy-  
ing instead of selling. The southern  
output will necessarily have to be re-  
placed in the very near future. There  
are many more horses leaving this  
country than the breeders and  
farmers know about. Purchases in-  
clude many artillery horses weigh-  
ing from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds and a  
large number of mules, two classes,  
for which best farm demand makes a  
good market every spring. This coun-  
try can spare the geldings and mules,  
but it cannot afford to dispose of good  
brood mares. Every stallion and jack  
owner in the country should pay par-  
ticular attention to keeping the best  
brood mares in his community. Too  
small or inferior mares are not desir-  
able; but every good brood mare  
should stay here. This is an important  
time to the agricultural interest in  
this country. For a long time North  
America will be required to assist in  
feeding a large portion of Europe.  
This can only be done by thoroughly  
tilling the soil, which requires more  
horses at home.

The meat supplies of Europe are be-  
ing devastated, which will mean more  
grain consumed for food. Everything  
points to great prosperity among the  
breeders of live stock in this country;  
especially horses and mules. A great  
demand is sure to come for agricul-  
tural horses. With nearly all of the  
light horses and mules leaving, this  
country will see a strong demand for  
better individuals to take their places.

## PASTURING STALK FIELDS.

The annual toll from forage poison  
will soon be recorded. Abnormal  
weather conditions are usually respon-  
sible where there is especially heavy  
loss of live stock. Quite frequently  
this difficulty will be found in local  
sections. For this reason it is best  
to make some inquiry over the tele-  
phone concerning this trouble before  
pasturing stalk fields. Very frequent-  
ly the veterinarian will have some  
idea as to existing conditions. Crops  
planted in different seasons may vary  
as to destructiveness. Forage poison  
is known by many different names.  
It can occur on many kinds of forage.  
The great loss of horses in Kansas  
and Nebraska which was known as  
the Kansas-Nebraska horse disease did  
not occur in stalk fields especially,  
but was earlier found on the short  
grass. Stalks from a well matured  
field are not usually thought to be so  
dangerous; but it is advisable to be  
very careful at the beginning owing to  
other ailments at this time. Stock  
should be well filled and have access  
to plenty of salt and water when they

are turned to stalk fields. The first  
feeding period in the stalk field should  
be very short, gradually lengthening  
the time of pasturage until animals  
become accustomed to the new con-  
ditions.

## MARE OWNER EDITIONS.

If a breeder and his customers all  
get their horse breeding information  
from one source, they will work in  
harmony. There are now about 50,000  
of the best breeders in America read-  
ing the American Breeder. They be-  
lieve in its teachings. Yet this in-  
formation can hardly be of any more  
value to the breeders, than to the  
farmers who own mares. There are  
many old "foggy" notions that should  
be dispelled. American farmers are  
an intelligent lot of men, but many  
of them have never had opportunity  
to read much about real breeding  
problems. They will appreciate get-  
ting this information. It will make  
better customers of them, the same as  
it has made better breeders of other  
readers.

It is not very expensive to send  
these Mare Owner Editions. It is the  
best advertising that any breeder ever  
used, cost considered. The education  
(which will be permanent) means a  
greater per cent of foals for that com-  
munity. A lot of breeders are not  
breeding their mares, believing horses  
will be cheaper. This is the time that  
all good mares should be bred. Good  
horses are already becoming scarce  
and in the very near future will be  
higher in price.

It is easy for a breeder to get a list  
of these names of the men he wants  
to read this paper. We notify each  
one by mail, who has paid their sub-  
scription. Why not make a lot of  
friends and patrons a Christmas pres-  
ent of the American Breeder for five  
issues? Our prices for these editions  
in clubs of ten or more, is only ten  
cents for each name. One hundred  
subscriptions will cost only \$10.00. One  
extra colt should pay for sending five  
Mare Owner issues each, to 100 mare  
owners, and the help and influence of  
the information they will get will  
mean more colts and more customers  
for years to come.

We do not believe any breeder can  
overlook this great opportunity. We  
say "opportunity" because of the many  
who have told us how it helped their  
business. Where can a breeder spend  
five or ten dollars to a better advan-  
tage; and with the prospects bright  
for a greater horse demand. A good  
breeder may get in a rut. Now is  
the time to get out and get busy and  
be of service to your section and your-  
self.

Please send in these lists of names  
and addresses early as possible, as  
our entire force will be rushed be-  
tween now and the first of January  
adding subscriptions to our list. Send  
them early.

## HOG CHOLERA SERUM INFECTION.

Prominently along side of foot and  
mouth disease news during the past  
few weeks, some publications have  
carried the advertising of hog chol-  
era serum companies in which it was  
announced that their serum contained  
no foot and mouth disease germs.

In view of the fact that the germ  
of foot and mouth disease has never  
been put under a lens strong enough  
to reveal its identity—has never been  
isolated, in fact—there seems little  
likelihood that the widely advertised  
claims of such serum manufacturers  
are based on any positive knowledge.  
So far as scientists have taken the  
public into their confidence, there is  
only one way to tell whether or not  
any serum contains foot and mouth  
disease germs, and that is by inject-

ing some of the serum into suscept-  
ible animals and awaiting results.  
Nobody thinks for a minute that this  
precaution is being taken with the  
thousands and thousands of bottles of  
serum which are weekly being sent  
broadcast over the country. We are  
not saying that such serum contains  
the germ of foot and mouth disease,  
or that the disease has been spread  
by infected serum, but apparently the  
best authorities have found reason for  
suspecting such is the case, and we  
think it worth our while to point out  
the likelihood that no serum manu-  
facturer was warranted in the positive  
statement that his product contained  
none of the dreaded germs.

Here is a place in which seems to  
us where a little honest discretion on  
the part of the publisher might serve  
a very useful purpose.

## BUY BREEDING STOCK EARLY.

An Illinois subscriber states that he  
purchased a show stallion about the  
first of May. This stallion was very  
fleshy and soon after the season  
started his general condition became  
bad. He continued to breed two or  
more mares a day until very late in  
the summer, regardless of the health  
of the stallion. He further states  
that the stallion fell of in flesh about  
300 pounds and nearly all of the mares  
had to be rebred. He is now asking  
why this stallion did not settle his  
mares better.

Any sire must be in a healthy con-  
dition to give the best results. This  
breeder, very likely, proceeded to re-  
duce the flesh as rapidly as possible,  
on the theory that a thin stallion is  
more fertile than a fleshy one. Dur-  
ing the breeding season is a very  
bad time to reduce the flesh. If this  
stallion could have been kept in his  
fleshy condition, perhaps he would  
have made a limited number of sat-  
isfactory services.

There ought to be a good lesson in  
this for all breeders; buy breeding  
stock early. Begin the preparations  
in plenty of time. Do not change the  
feed too abruptly. All breeding stock  
should have plenty of fresh air, exer-  
cise, sunshine and plenty of water.  
In all probability this breeder changed  
the feed and quantity very suddenly.  
An abundance of exertion during the  
hot weather when the stallion was  
not accustomed to it, upset his gen-  
eral condition. Breeders who expect  
to purchase breeding stock should be-  
gin to look about as soon in the fall  
or winter as convenient. Do not put  
it off until the middle of next summer.  
Get the stock home where they may  
become accustomed to new methods  
of feeding, management and general  
conditions. It is also an advantage to  
get the sire early so that the patrons  
can be solicited. The matter of  
patronage is a big thing in the breed-  
ing business.

New sires should be shown at pub-  
lic sales and other gatherings. Some  
contend that an animal should not be  
placed on exhibition before a large  
crowd, as some might find fault with  
him. There are a few who will find  
fault with an animal of this kind at  
such a place. A good sire, and es-  
pecially a stallion, usually presents an  
appearance so much better than other  
stock with which prospective cus-  
tomers are familiar, that a great many  
complimentary expressions will be  
heard; but the principal thing is to  
get breeding animals early and get  
them into the best possible condition  
as breeders.

Whether you are a Percheron  
breeder or not, you want to read every  
word on page 3. The questions in-  
volved are broader than any breed.

## Renew Subscriptions Now!

For a limited time you can subscribe or renew  
subscriptions for the **AMERICAN BREEDER** (with  
which is now combined **CARLSON'S RURAL RE-  
VIEW**) at the old price of 50c for one year, or three  
years for \$1.00. The subscription rate will have to  
be advanced soon.



# TODAY'S TOPICS FOR CONSIDERATION

By G. L. CARLSON

### Speculative Producers.

The oldest of us can not remember a time when many farmers and other producers were not inclined to gamble on the future prices of their products. If wheat has been selling around 70 cents a bushel, and should suddenly go to a dollar, many farmers will hold their wheat for a little more. If a feeder has a load of cattle ready for the market and the price begins to go up, he will hold his cattle for a still higher price. If hogs run up to a very high point, many farmers will hold their hogs for a still higher price. When corn is selling for the highest price known for years, there is quite a temptation to hold corn for just a little more, and so on through the list of everything the farmer has to sell.

It is well to give serious thought to these things, since profit in farming and live stock breeding is not the result of occasional high prices, so much as it is a fair price all the time. It is well, too, to investigate the causes and results of this tendency to speculate on future prices, since the practice is had in ways other than that of being often disappointing to those holding for higher prices.

During the past two months farmers have experienced a decrease in the price of their hogs amounting to about \$2 per hundred weight. Those who aim to keep themselves informed on the market price of their products, and who try to remember these prices for the sake of comparison, will be able to recall the fact that two months ago hogs went to near the top price in this country, and yet many who were ready to sell held for still higher prices, only to be forced later to take much less for their hogs than they would have sold for earlier. In this way some farmers lost several hundred dollars.

These men lost their money because of not studying, and then remembering, the history of the hog market. When any product reaches the high water mark in price, that is the time to sell. A low market has more chances for an increase than it has for a further decline, but an extremely high market is almost certain to experience a fall. When this is known and remembered, it is easy to understand why we should sell any product that is ready for the market, if the market is reasonably good. When the average price of any farm product is known to us, if the market be above this average, and the product is ready for the market, the farmer will gain more often than he will lose by selling.

Where markets are controlled largely by speculators as they are in this country, there is bound to be a great deal of uncertainty about prices going up or down; but the law of averages cannot be controlled for long by any means at man's disposal. Then there is always a loss in holding any product beyond the proper time for selling. There comes a time in feeding animals for the market when the gains in weight are not sufficient to pay for the feed consumed. In the case of grain there is loss by shrinkage, and that occasioned by insects, rats and mice. On all products there is insurance and interest to be accounted for. A very few may make money by speculating in their own products, but while they are doing this very many will lose money by attempting to do the same thing. An old Scotchman who had been a very successful feeder of cattle was asked by a young friend when it was best to sell his cattle. The old man's advice was to sell the cattle when they were "ripe" for market. Speaking in the most general way, this is mighty good advice with reference to marketing any farm product.

### Eradication of Hog Cholera.

It must be admitted that the country knows much more about hog cholera, how to care for the infected herd, how to vaccinate, and how to

disinfect premises that have been infected with cholera germs, than it ever did before. On the other hand, farmers and swine breeders are beginning to inquire in what way the country is any safer from infection than it formerly was. The most intelligent hog breeders, those who have been most active in pushing vaccination and other propaganda for the eradication of hog cholera, are conceding the fact that in no way have we made ourselves more secure against this disease. That there is less cholera this year than last argues nothing, since in every outbreak from the first appearance of the disease, there will be a maximum point which the contagion reaches, then a less number of cases every year until conditions are favorable for another general outbreak and severe losses.

Breeders are now beginning to ask why something can not be done to make the reappearance of the disease well-nigh impossible. There seems to be a general division of opinion on the subject, many breeders agreeing that the disease should be put out of business by compulsory vaccination of all herds. The other view of the problem is to try and find some practical way of disinfecting so as to make the individual herd thus cared for safe from attack.

One reason why we have made such small progress in eradicating the disease, is the one of not understanding the dangers of infection. At a hog sale where the attendance is 100 or more persons, it is safe to say that nearly half of the number present have in some manner been sufficiently careless that cholera germs will be carried by someone to the sale, and most of those present might in turn carry germs back to their farms.

One successful hog breeder was heard to say quite recently that a system of disinfecting the farm could be made practical, and in this way every man who wished to protect his farm and herd could do so. This man also spoke of the uncertainty of our present knowledge of the disease, and that we were not certain of anything connected with the subject, except that we were likely to lose our hogs at any time. He mentioned lime as a disinfectant, saying many had been made to believe that lime was a disinfectant against hog cholera germs, yet nobody knew positively if it were true.

We should have more investigations of a practical kind, until some way is learned for breeders to feel that they are safe from the attacks of this disease. It would be very easy to learn if lime is a safe disinfectant for hog cholera germs. Experiments could be made, both with dry air slacked lime, and lime water. If lime water will destroy cholera

germs, we should find out what strength is required, with a view to learning if a dilute form can be depended on, which will make possible the occasional feeding of lime in the food of hogs. If air slacked lime can be depended on as a safe disinfectant, it will be an easy matter to make our farms and yards safe. It will also make it safe to scatter the litter from our hog yards in the fields, and as lime is needed on most of our soils, we would be benefited in a two-fold manner by the use of the lime.

Is it not time that swine breeders do something to make the frequent recurrence of this dread disease impossible, or at least less frequent? Either of the plans suggested by these breeders and farmers are good. Disinfectants can help the single herd only, while compulsory vaccination and immunity will help all. Two or three generations of compulsory vaccination would probably put the disease out of business as it has smallpox. This has been the world's most dreaded disease affecting man, but vaccination has given most of the race immunity from smallpox. It is worth trying with hog cholera.

### The Farmer and 1915.

Many farmers are desirous of knowing what the coming year may have in store for them. The daily press is giving much space for articles telling of the glorious times ahead for farmers. It is a fine thing to be an optimist, even to the extent of seeing the shining sun of prosperity beyond the dark cloud of gloom and despair. It is quite another thing if, because of one's extreme optimism, he should so shape his business affairs that failure would result. The farmer is the creator of most of our new wealth, and as such it stands him in hand to know what the future has in store for him. Of all men, he can least afford to be extravagant in his plans for the future.

We have been reading much of the new banking law that went into effect the 16th of the month. Much has been said for this law, some of which is true, and much of which is not true. It is in no sense a law for helping producers, being a banker's measure pure and simple. It may make it easier for one to borrow money, but there will be two banks to claim a profit in the transaction, where formerly there was but one. This means higher interest rates. To put it in another way, it means an added tax upon farmers who must borrow money.

There has been much said and printed about the good times that will be ours, as a result of the present war in Europe. This, too, should be taken less seriously than many are likely to do. The war will make it possible for farmers to sell their products at a higher price, but they

will have to pay a much higher price for everything they buy. Farm crops will be relatively cheaper than other products and labor. Every war of importance has raised the price of labor and manufactured products more than that of raw materials. War means the destruction of wealth, and wealth can not be destroyed in any section of the world without disturbing business in every other section.

The average man can scarcely understand the magnitude of this crisis. When one tries to tell the story of the losses in figures, they are so big that no one can really understand their meaning. The Economist, published at Berlin, places the cost of the war to the countries involved, for the first three months as follows:

Germany . . . . .	\$4,400,000,000.00
France . . . . .	3,000,000,000.00
Belgium . . . . .	2,225,000,000.00
Austria-Hungary . . . .	1,750,000,000.00
Russia . . . . .	1,000,000,000.00
Great Britain . . . . .	400,000,000.00

Total for 3 months. . \$12,775,000,000.00

This cost includes the loss occasioned by destruction of property, and makes an average cost of \$142,000,000 a day. Such losses can not go on much longer without leaving some of these countries and their people bankrupt. We cannot escape feeling this loss in some measure. During the past few years we have become one of the greatest of commercial nations. When the best of foreign buyers become pauperized and helpless, it is bound to be felt in this country.

In view of these facts, and this condition, it will be well for farmers to contract no needless debts. If they grow a good crop it will sell for a good price, but they will be compelled to pay a higher price for everything they have to buy. It will be safe enough to buy good live stock, or good productive land, if it can be had at a reasonable price; but it will not be best to buy unnecessary things, or things to be used as an experiment or for speculative purposes. It will be many years after the present European trouble is settled, before business assumes normal conditions in all parts of the world. There will be many who make money out of it, but there will be more who lose all they have. The farmers by reason of their position, and the fact that soldiers and others must eat, can not be seriously injured if they will use their best and most conservative judgment in the management of their affairs.

### SUCCESS TO THE COMBINATION.

To the American Breeder:—Please find inclosed check for \$1.00 to cover my subscription to the American Breeder for three years. The American Breeder was good but now when Carlson's Rural Review is combined with it, it certainly will be a world beater. I wish the combination every success, which undoubtedly it will be. —John Taylor, Kossuth County, Iowa.

### NAILING IT DOWN FOR NINE YEARS.

The American Breeder receives thousands of subscriptions at three years for \$1, but only occasionally does a subscriber pay nine years in advance. Mr. Shideler, whose letter follows, states his reasons, however. "To the American Breeder:—Enclosed find money order for \$3. for which please give me an extended subscription to the best breeders' paper in the United States. I want to take advantage of the low rate before the price is raised.—M. T. Shideler, Wayne County, Ind."

## Your Chance to Learn About Breeds

No feature of an agricultural education is more interesting than the study of live stock breeds. For success in some lines of agriculture it is among the most important. No knowledge adds more to the pleasure and profit derived from our state fairs than a knowledge of breeds. No agricultural development is more closely connected with human history than the improvement of these breeds. Books and school instruction on this subject are as yet inadequate and the demand for information is growing constantly. For that reason the American Breeder will start at once a series of breed articles, treating one recognized breed of farm animals in each article, and so arranging them that no breeder will wait long for an article in which he is especially interested. These, we believe, will constitute the most concise, authentic and up-to-date information on improved breeds of live stock ever given to the readers of any book or periodical. The price of a five-year subscription would not cover the value of this series of articles alone and no reader should take chances on missing a single copy.



## DIAGNOSING ILLS OF HORSES

### Lesson X; Defects in Respiration and Faulty Heart Action

Diseases of the lungs may be occasioned by other causes than those previously recited. There are certain kinds of small thread worms that find their way into the bronchial tubes where they set up considerable irritation. Such worms are not common in horses but they cause quite a large annual loss in nearly all the other domestic animals.

When present they set up a catarrhal state of the bronchi, and often cause inflammation of the lung itself. Their inroads are largely restricted to young stock but older animals are not exempt. An affected animal will have a loose, chronic cough, discharge from the nose, wheezing sounds in breathing, rattling sounds may be heard along the course of the trachea, etc. The animal gradually emaciates and if not relieved dies after several weeks' sickness.

Grave disturbances in the lungs may be induced by attempting to administer medicine in form of drenches. In such cases the animal may be in such a state of distress from its present ailment that it gives no heed to the fluid being poured into its mouth and permits a portion of the drench to pass down the wind pipe and enter the lungs, where it sets up an inflammation that kills the animal. Particularly is this true of oils that are of such a bland nature that they are almost devoid of taste. Almost any medicinal agent that finds its way into the lungs in this way is a source of great danger, and many an animal has recovered from the disease that occasioned the drench, only to die later from the treatment because of its having been administered in a faulty manner.

The symptoms of a horse suffering from pneumonia occasioned by some foreign substance are those of great distress in breathing. The animal has an appearance of serious sickness, breathes rapidly, is frequently almost ready to collapse, the pulse is very fast and weak, the extremities cold and rattling sounds may be heard at the base of the neck. If the animal lives for a few days there will many times develop a very offensive odor from the breath with a repulsive discharge from the nostrils. This is due to the development of a gangrenous condition of the lungs which fore-shadows death.

Heaves prevails in certain localities, particularly where the clovers are raised. It is quite difficult to properly cure this valuable forage plant so that it is free from mould and dust, and consequently heaves and dusty provender are often associated. While dusty clovers are prone to cause heaves, yet almost any dusty, mouldy, woody, indigestible provender will do the same thing. Under the influence of such feed the digestive organs become deranged, structural changes develop in the lungs and frequently heart disturbances are a part of the picture. A horse with heaves become a greedy feeder but does not thrive in proportion to the food consumed. They become unsatisfactory as work animals for the reason that they are unable to withstand hard service, particularly in hot weather. A horse with heaves has a chronic cough which is aggravated while eating.

While breathing such an animal has a characteristic lift at the flank just at the moment when the last of the air is being expelled from the lungs. In bad cases the back will move up and down at each respiratory movement and the anus move in and out. The nostrils will be dilated and whistling sounds may be heard, which become worse on exercise.

These characteristic movements are apparent when the animal is standing quietly in the barn, but become aggravated by exercise. Cases of heaves that have become very bad, if taken to new localities, particularly the West and Northwest, will nearly always make sufficient recovery that they become very satisfactory work animals.

While heaves may be one of the diseases that is responsible for horses being defective in wind, yet it is not the only ailment responsible for this objectionable condition. Sometimes defective wind can be traced to an abnormal condition in this region of the larynx, as in the case of the roarer. Such cases are due to the paralysis of the structures that control a certain membrane (the vocal cord) that is located within the larynx.

Paralysis of certain parts of the mechanism leaves the vocal cord free to flap back and forth under the force of the air being inhaled, and being suspended loosely it flutters rapidly back and forth producing the characteristic sound of the roarer. Such sound is heard on inspiration only.

Another class of noisy horses are those that have had some disease condition of the throat parts leaving the parts thickened with a slightly diminished calibre. When such an animal is put to fast work the air passes through the constricted opening so rapidly that it often produces a whistling sound.

Still another class of faulty wind horses are those having some chronic heart disease that was perhaps induced by some infectious disease that either left the heart weakened or defective in its values. When such a condition exists the animal is wholly unable to circulate the blood rapidly enough to keep up the necessary supply to parts that are undergoing rapid changes, such as takes place when an animal is doing hard work. Such animals puff and blow when put to only ordinary exertion. Another class, very common, are those that have had an unfortunate hot weather experience. They have been permanently injured by being overdone during the summer season and are almost worthless for service during that period.

Diseases of the heart are not of very frequent occurrence in the horse and when they do occur are often a sequel of some other disease. Probably the most noticeable affection is a disturbance of the lining of the heart leading to defective valves and imperfect closure of the same. Such conditions are not infrequently met with in aged horses.

The heart has two sets of valves, there being two valves in each set, that are all concerned in producing the sounds that are heard when the heart beats. Imperfect closure may occur in any one of these valves but it is not always easy to distinguish the particular one affected. A wave of blood returning up the course of the jugular vein along the neck is evidence that there is leaking of the valve on what is regarded as the right side of the heart.

In a general way the diseases of the heart are difficult to recognize by one not trained in the principles of diagnosis. As a rule, the pulse rate is rapid when the heart is disturbed and way out of proportion to the elevation of temperature.

An animal should not be put to severe work early after having had any period of severe sickness, especially any prostrating febrile disease, for the reason that the heart has been weakened by that disease and may develop a chronic, incurable condition if so abused.

It is frequently found during autopsies that the valves of the heart are entangled with blood clots that have formed some time previous to death. They may result from a variety of diseases and are active in terminating the life of the diseased animal. Clots called thrombi sometimes form in the large vessels in sufficient amounts to greatly interfere with a proper blood supply to the neighboring parts. An animal having a thrombus is ordinarily not incapacitated while doing slow work but if forced to go fast the circulation in the part is not sufficient and the animal goes distressingly lame. If the animal is permitted to rest for a short time the lameness disappears.

### MODERN BREEDING.


Breeders have accepted a wonderful lot of misinformation. Many of these men are doing things for which they do not know any reason. It would be a great satisfaction to many men who want to advance if they could learn what things are essential and what useless or detrimental. An important thing for a breeder, generally to do, is to talk intelligently to his customers. The Graham Scientific Breeding School issues a diploma to its students who pass certain required examinations. Those who pay close attention and make an effort, usually pass this examination in one term. It is possible even for a breeder who can neither read nor write to pass the examination, providing he pays strict attention to the instructions and demonstrations so that he can answer the questions and do the work. One of the most successful students that ever attended the school could neither read nor write English. It is not a matter of book learning. This school is intended for plain breeders. Hundreds of these students have doubled their incomes without increasing their investment. The possibility for breeders is great for those who apply themselves. No other field offers such an opportunity with the same investment.

Practically every progressive breeder has his mind made up to attend the breeding school some time. No intelligent breeder can doubt the hundreds of statements from other breeders which have been printed in this paper, in which are always given their names and addresses—men known to be practical and reliable. Names and addresses with statements have been given from hundreds of these breeders who have made a success and who invite prospective breeders to investigate their statements. This school is not an experiment. Its students get the results. The wonder is, how long prospective students put it off before they attend the school. These men do not realize what is in store for them. Perhaps some of these men cannot realize there is so much valuable information for them to get. Nearly every student states that "his eyes have been opened." They are surprised at the vast amount of valuable information they can acquire in such a short time.

Some breeders are afraid they cannot leave home to be gone a week. This is only imagination. Any breeder can arrange to be gone for this length of time. Some are afraid they will be lost in a large city. Any man can find the breeding school easily by inquiring for the Convention Hall. Every boy in Kansas City knows where the Convention Hall is. It is not necessary to even take a street car to reach the Convention Hall. The breeding school is in the first building north of the Convention Hall.

The tuition fee will be doubled after the first of next August. A few weeks will slip by and some will be too late for the present low tuition price. There is just one thing to do in a case of this kind which is of first importance, and that is to get ready to attend on a certain date. Make arrangements to leave at a specified time and then do not let anything interfere with that arrangement. If breeders wait until they have nothing else to do they will never leave home. The breeding season will soon be here. Then breeders will again be confronted with those diseased mares which are destroying their profits. Most of the mares of breeding age can be made breeders instead of requiring a wasted service every three weeks. This school is more necessary for those who are compelled to breed with the natural service that it is for those using capsules.

When the natural service is employed during the busy season every service should count, while capsule breeders can take more chances. It is very important for both. The diseased mare problem is growing. Those who neglect the school will lose time, money, customers and decrease the per cent of foals. Don't forget the date (January 4 to 9 inclusive) and be on hand.—Advertisement.



## Indestructible Feeding Troughs

Concrete improvements are permanent and increase the value of your farm. They are always sanitary. Concrete Feeding Troughs are easily built by following the instructions in our 112-page book of plans. The book also tells you about

## Ash Grove Cement

### Saves You 20%

You cannot afford to overlook the 20% saving made possible by using Ash Grove Superfine. With special machinery we grind our cement much finer than Standard. This extra fineness means 20% more efficiency in concrete.

## The Book is Free

We want you to have a copy of "Permanent Farm Improvements." It is fully illustrated. Contains building plans for more than 75 concrete farm improvements. A postal brings it.

**ASH GROVE LIME & PORTLAND CEMENT CO.**  
722 Grand Avenue Temple,  
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## Hotel Convention

12th and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

Large rooms, good beds. Special rates to students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, as low as 35 cents per day. Good restaurants in connection and nearby. Only a block from the school and Convention Hall

### AT SPECIAL PRICES.

Mammoth bronze turkeys, sired by a 40-pound tom, bought from Gov. Hadley. Also large, white Embden geese and White Rock chickens (Fishell strain). A few Peafowls for sale.  
**M. W. MAGNUSSON, SAFE, MO.**

### NOTICE

I have several full stock Red Polled calves for sale. Address,  
**JOHN GROSS, Elizabethtown, Ill., R. 3.**

## STOCK FEED AND WINTER PASTURE AND CARE

Have an abundance of feed—hay, sorghum fodder, corn and corn fodder, water and bluegrass. Can winter from 200 or 300 horses or other stock.

### MILLER STOCK FARM

**F. M. Lorimer, Mgr., Olathe, Kas.**

## SHOWS ENTERPRISE ON YOUR PART.

To the American Breeder:—I want to congratulate you on those pictures which you caught in the \$2,500 stake at the Missouri State Fair. It certainly shows enterprise on your part to reproduce these snap shots and these snap shots tell a wonderful story. It is very interesting for one who is really interested, to study the real action of the show—James A. Houchin, Cole County, Mo.

### THIS STALLION PLENTY BIG.

To the American Breeder:—I see in your issue of November 20, the result of two draft tops. I bred a Shire mare to a Percheron horse and got a mare colt; bred her to a Percheron horse and got a horse colt, and I think he is the largest horse in Oklahoma; he stands 18 hands and weighed 2,470 when he was five years old. I have used him as a stud ever since he was two years old. I don't think he ate two bushels of grain up to the time he was two years old. Measurements, heart girth, 9.4; length, 9.7; neck at collar, 6 feet; between front legs, 18 inches; arm 3; knee, 19 inches; hock, 23 inches; bone, 14 inches. Don't you think he is a dandy? I have been offered \$1,000 for him. I have lots of his colts; sold \$1,600 worth this year.—**H. J. Earl, Canadian County, Okla.**



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

Sign Your Name and Address to all Questions.

**1334—LEGS "STOCK UP"**—I bought a driving mare recently that has been driven considerably and when standing in the barn her hind legs swell. Can you tell me whether anything can be done to prevent the swelling?—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY**—The best thing you can do with such an animal is to pull her shoes off and turn her out for the winter. A few months' run in the open will do more good in repairing these overworked limbs than all the medicine you can apply to them. Try it and you will be convinced.

**1335—A BOOK ON THE HORSE**—I would like to have a book on the origin of the different breeds of horses, from the primitive age up. Is there such a book published?—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—In a brief way Prof. C. S. Plumb has treated this subject in a book on Types and Breeds of Animals. It will be worth your while to get this book if you haven't it already. It is published by Ginn & Company, Boston, Mass.

**1336—RIDGLINGS**—Will you please answer through your paper if there is a medicine that can be given to a ridgling that will make him give his testicles down? I have two and they are a nuisance.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We know of no medicine having the properties you mention and as such cases can be castrated without great risk by an expert in this line of surgery, you should have it done.

**1337—HEMORRHAGE FROM PENIS**—I have a jack that is in good shape and seems keen to serve, and I have not crowded him the past season, but when I let him serve, afterwards he bleeds or blood will run from his penis or from his privates. I want to know the cause and how to get it stopped, if there is any remedy for it.—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is always a question as to the source of the blood in these cases. In some animals there are ulcers along the course of the urethral tube that bleed on account of the congested state of the parts during copulation. Again some of the glands higher up may be disordered. Such cases require a very careful examination by one versed in the location of the different anatomical parts before any treatment can be prescribed. In other words, the seat of the trouble must be found before it can be successfully treated.

**1338—ABSCESS**—I have a mare 12 years old. I was working her last spring and it started to rain in the afternoon. I unhitched her and put her in a warm barn; she seemed to be all right that night when I fed her, but the next morning I noticed she could not open her mouth, there was a big lump on her jaw swelled up something awful, so I took some liniment and rubbed it on and made some hot salt hags and put on it until I got it to break that night. There was an awful lot of matter ran out and then I took water and carbolio acid and washed it up, but it has been running matter ever since. Can you tell me what to do to cure it?—North Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—For some reason an abscess has developed at this point and having broken it is either not healing as it should on account of improper drainage or because of some of the deeper parts being diseased. Such cases need the attention of a good surgeon who is conversant with the nature of the parts, and it is very likely that such a man can put things to rights without much expense to you. At any rate, it does not appear as if it was going to get well without some attention is given to it in this way, inasmuch as several months have elapsed since the abscess first formed.

**1339—MARE INJURED IN FOALING**—I have a French draft mare six years old, weight about 1700, that had her first colt last spring. I was there when the colt was foaled. It came a little hard and I helped as much as I could.

The next day I noticed that she could not hold her water; whenever she would step around in the stall the water would come from her. I let her run in the pasture all summer and fed her grain twice a day. I did not work her until this fall, and she is no better. I bred her three times during the summer but she did not get in foal. The water comes from her when she starts after standing, and not only water comes from her, but a lot of whitish, nasty stuff, and she gets it all over her hind legs. Where does all of this corruption come from? Is it from the uterus or the bladder, or from the vagina? What can I do to cure her so she will breed again? Where can I get treatment, and where will I need to apply?—Iowa Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Your mare was no doubt injured during the act of foaling in such a way as to cause paralysis of the muscles at the neck of the bladder, and it may be that not only the bladder but the vagina or uterus are now involved in a catarrhal inflammation. We are wondering why men owning so good and valuable animals as this one appears to be, do not take an interest in their welfare before the case becomes chronic and perhaps incurable. There is a chance that had you consulted a well qualified veterinarian shortly after this condition was noticed, that he might, after making an examination, have averted much of this trouble that is now annoying you. This you should yet do because you can expect nothing in the way of improvement until the real nature of the trouble is recognized.

**1340—RING BONE**—Can you give me a remedy to kill ring bone?—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—No. A judicious use of the firing iron, coupled with proper use of vesicants, will relieve many cases of ring bone. These remedial measures should be applied by skilled men only, as one not familiar with how to do it may ruin a valuable animal.

**1341—KERRY CATTLE**—Will you please send me the address of some one that is raising the Kerry cattle?—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY**—The Secretary of the Kerry and Dexter Cattle Club is C. S. Plumb, Agricultural College, Columbus, Ohio. You can write Secretary Plumb for information and suggest to him that his members try advertising in the American Breeder.

**1342—WHO OWNED THESE MORGANS?**—Will inquire through the American Breeder where the Morgan stallion, Bullet (2108) A. M. R. was owned at death; also where the Morgan stallion, Beloit Morgan (830), was owned at death. There is a horse here combining these bloods, and he has been

a good one, too, and is sound as a bullet yet.—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Our information of Bullet 2108, and Beloit Morgan 830, is contained in Vols. I and II, which I presume you have. Bullet is said to have been owned by Fanning & Hill, LaVergue, Tenn., and Beloit Morgan was taken in 1840 to Beloit, Wis., by John M. Bicknell and Samuel B. Cooper. Anyone having later, accurate knowledge, please answer.—T. E. Boyce, American Morgan Register.

**1343—CONCRETE WATER TROUGHS**—Do concrete water tanks freeze quicker than wood? I talked about making one and a neighbor said they froze too easily. I am building one anyhow, but thought I'd just ask you.—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Unprotected wood tanks will freeze more quickly than properly built concrete tanks, and concrete tanks are not only the most lasting, but also most sanitary. All out-door tanks for stocks should be warmed by tank heaters in the winter, for the welfare of the animals, if nothing else. Concrete tanks should be made with sloping sides. Just at this time Ash Grove Lime & Portland Cement Company is sending out, free, a book that gives directions and mixing tables for concrete construction of all kinds. Any reader can get this book by addressing the above firm at 722 Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City, Mo.

**1344—SICK MULES**—On November 6th I discovered one of my mules, coming three years old, was inclined to be dumpy and was shaky in the muscles of the hind legs. A few days previous to this the mules had gotten into a field that had about ten acres of peas, which I hadn't cut, leaving them for hog feed. I thought this mule had got too many peas, so on November 7th I started to run the mules out of this pasture and I discovered another sick one, and in the same way as the first—awfully shaky in the hind legs. I put these mules in the barn and they had good appetites and would drink all the water they could get. Sunday, the 8th, the second mule lay down and could not get up, breathed fast, sweat around head and flank, heart beat fast, and that night it died. I had given a quart of linseed oil the 8th. There was no sign of anything wrong nor swelling any place on the mule; no water in nose, eyes, ears or mouth. The urine was of a reddish cast and the stool looked natural. I cut this mule open and found the liver with dark colored spots on it and the lungs looked blood-shot and there were yellowish looking strings from as big as a straw to the size of a man's finger, and from one inch to about 14 or 16 inches long in the arteries of the heart and out into the lungs. On November 9 the other mule died and the conditions were, as nearly as I could tell, exactly the same. I gave both the mules oil. After they died there was white froth came from their noses which I believe came from their lungs. I cleaned the barn up only to find I had two more sick mules. On November 11 I called a veterinarian and he said they had catarrhal fever; shot a dose 20 c. c. diphtheria antitoxin in each of the sick ones; left some medicine and went away; advised that the rest should be examined as a preventive, which we did the next day. The sick ones are doing much the same as the ones that died, droopy but don't shake; eat about the same, but don't drink so much. Yesterday morning one's fever was 104½; noon, 104; night, 102¾; this morning, 103. The other mules are running about the barn. I wish you would tell me what you think about this disease. There isn't any more sick ones.—Montana Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We fear that there is some

## You Can't Beat Galloway Prices and Quality!

**My New Low Down No. 8 Spreader** with cut under front wheels and trussed channel steel frame is positively the best spreader in the world. Light draft, endless apron, positive force feed, double chain drive. Just ask for my book, "A Stroke of Gold," FREE, and I will tell you the truth about manure spreaders and how to get the greatest profit out of your manure products.

**New Sanitary Cream Separator**

I will send it anywhere in the United States without an expert to see it. It is the most experienced cream separator user for a 90-day free trial, to test thoroughly against any make of separator that even sells for twice as much and will let you be the judge. Built up to a high standard and not down to a price. 20,000 miles of travel would prove it the most modern, the most sanitary, the most scientific, the cleanest separator, the most beautiful in design of any cream separator made today and I have seen them all. A postal gets our big free Separator Catalog and Cow book.

**Galloway Masterpiece Big**

Six positively supreme in power, simplicity and design. All our years of engine building are built into it. A mechanical masterpiece. Long life and satisfaction to engine users are built into every one of these Galloway Masterpiece Big Six Engines. Great volume and simplicity are what make this price possible. A heavy weight, heavy duty, large bore and long stroke engine not overrated. Get right on engines before you buy. Get my free engine book before you buy an engine at any price.

**Wm. Galloway, President, The Wm. Galloway Co., 1717 Galloway Station Waterloo, Iowa**

relation between the sick mules and the peas. They died rather quickly for catarrhal fever and that disease is ordinarily not fatal unless complicated with other diseases. We think  
(Continued on page 15.)

## A NEW IMPREGNATOR.

The new Natural Temperature Semen Extractor was introduced last spring. It has given excellent satisfaction, both as a semen extractor, and as an impregnator. The Kansas City Impregnator Company, which manufactures this instrument, as well as other necessary breeding supplies, is always striving to have its material strictly up-to-date and of first class quality. Many of the improvements have come as suggestions from the most successful scientific breeders.

The Natural Temperature Semen Extractor is to be greatly improved when it is placed on the market next spring. One of its qualities as the name implies, is that it maintains the natural temperature when being used as a semen extractor. Among the improvements, is the use of it as an impregnator without using warm water when the weather is warm. A new arrangement for getting semen is also included. These new improvements have all been tried out under any and all conditions, so that it can be depended upon as the best instrument on the market, as a semen extractor, or an impregnator. It will be absolutely the best impregnator, as it can be used anywhere to transfer the semen from one mare to the other without any other expense.

Every owner of a stallion or jack should have one of these instruments, no matter what kind of a sire he may own. There are a lot of mares which absolutely cannot be fertilized with natural service that can be made producers by injecting the semen into the uterus. This instrument will also be very valuable to those who have only one or two extra mares to be bred at a time, and do not wish to use capsules.

Last year this extractor was sold on a guarantee, that if any breeder could not get the semen out of the uterus after a ten days' trial, he could return it and get back the full purchase price. Out of the thousands which were sold only six were returned. When the new improvements are on, it should be more than ever satisfactory for every breeder, for stallions, jacks or bulls.—Advertisement.

## POSTOFFICE MAILING WEIGHTS

For The AMERICAN BREEDER,

Issues of Nov. 5 and 20, 1914

Total Weight of Regulars - - - 10,814 Pounds

Total Weight of Samples - - - 73 "

Total - - 10,887 Pounds

Average Weight Per Issue, 5,443 1-2 "

The Above Statement is Correct,

*J. H. Harris*

Postmaster

These were both 16-page issues, running 120 pounds to the 1000 papers, or 45,373 papers mailed per issue.

GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO., Publishers.



## A Department For Women

### CHEAPEST CHICKEN HOUSE PROVED BEST.

In a trial of eight different types of poultry houses made by the Kentucky experiment station, the least expensive type was found to be the most satisfactory. This house is 8 by 14 feet in size, 7½ feet high in front and 5 feet in the rear. It contains 112 square feet of floor space, or enough for twenty-two grown chickens, during the winter season.

The walls of the house were cheaply constructed out of rough 1 by 10 inch No. 2 pine boxing. The cracks were stripped over with ½ by 3-inch pine strips. The house was then white-washed inside and out, and the frames for the curtain were painted. The roof is covered with prepared roofing.

The house is, therefore, of cheap construction, and it has been found dry and sanitary. There are approximately 30 square feet of curtain front which is in excess of the one square foot, usually allowed per bird in this locality. It is believed that this amount of curtain front is better than one square foot.

The fact that the front wall extends two feet above the floor prevents the rain from blowing on the birds and the straw in the front of the house. Also the shed roof serves to drain all the rain water to the rear.

All the poultry houses at the Kentucky Experiment Station were built on posts that are 12 inches high. This serves to eliminate trouble from rats which hover under a house that is built on the ground. The space under the house furnishes a cool place for the chickens in summer.

A window two feet square was placed six inches above the floor in the rear wall of the house. All of the houses were built to face the southeast. The morning light, therefore, comes in the front of the house, and the afternoon sun shines through the windows under the dropping board. Therefore, the birds work the straw back and forth. Some of the houses were not provided with windows, and it was found that the birds do not work energetically under the dropping board where it is dark. In the summer, if it gets excessively hot, the window can be taken out entirely, and a wire screen placed over the opening.

This cost \$40.10, of which \$14.50 was labor. With the poultryman or farmer doing his own work the house would cost about \$20 to \$25. For colder climates the entire house could be covered with prepared roofing.

### KITCHEN TABLE ON CASTERS.

To the American Breeder:—If housewives will have casters put on the kitchen table, they will find it a great help toward saving steps. When work is being done at the sink, the table may be rolled near, or when cooking is being done it may be placed near the stove with the necessary cooking utensils upon it.—Miriam M. Haynes, Colorado Agricultural College.

### GOOD FORM OF EXTENSION WORK.

Athletic clubs for young men in a number of rural communities and smaller towns will be organized by the Young Men's Christian Association of the Kansas State Agricultural College. It is planned that baseball and basket ball leagues will be formed and a regular schedule of games will be planned in the rural towns and communities. The coaches for these teams will be supplied by the Y. M. C. A.

Lessons in wrestling and other athletic stunts will be given by the young men. The work will be under the general supervision of Walter Burr, rural service expert in the college.

### PATTERNS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.** We will forward, on receipt of 5c, the Winter number of the Home Dressmaker, illustrating the latest embroidery designs as well as hundreds of designs of garments for Misses, Women and Children, and containing two pages of hints on Home Dressmaking.

1107. Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6½ yards of 36 inch material for a 36 inch size. The skirt measures 2 yards at the lower edge. Price 10c.

1092. Ladies' Kimono. Cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 5½ yards of 36 inch material for a medium size. Price 10c.

1101. Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 3½ yards of 40 inch material for an 8 year size. Price 10c.

9678. Child's Rompers. Cut in 4



### Pattern Coupon.

In ordering patterns, be sure and fill in name and address plainly, also number and size of pattern desired.

No. .... Size .....  
No. .... Size .....  
No. .... Size .....  
No. .... Size .....  
No. .... Size .....

Address all orders to Pattern Department, American Breeder, 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

## New KEROSENE LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE

### 10 Days FREE—Send No Money

BURNS  
94%  
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**We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or kerosene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests at 14 leading Universities show that it**

**Burns 50 Hours on One Gallon**  
common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

**\$1,000.00 Reward**  
will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? **GET ONE FREE.** We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free.

**MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 390 Aladdin Building, Chicago, Ill.**  
Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Kerosene Mantle Lamps in the World

sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. It requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material for a 4 year size. Price 10c.

1089. Boys' Blouse Suit with Straight Trousers. Cut in 4 sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. It requires 3 yards of 44 inch material for a 4 year size. Price 10c.

1083. Girls' Dress in Tunic Style. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 4 yards of 40 inch material for a 10 year size. Price 10c.

1100. Ladies' Slip, Combination Corset Cover in Basque Style, and Skirt with Ruffle. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 4½ yards of 36 inch material for a 36 inch size. Price 10c.

1097-1098. Ladies' Costume. Waist, 1097, cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt, 1098, cut in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 5¾ yards of 44 inch material for a 36 inch size. TWO separate patterns, 10c FOR EACH.

### UNIVERSITY SUPPLIES ANTI-TYPHOID SERUM.

Nearly 1,000 treatments of anti-typoid serum have been supplied by the department of preventive medicine of the University of Missouri in the first half of November. The department is over-loaded with orders for the serum to prevent the dreaded disease. The University has agreed to supply the treatment and directions free of charge, but applications must come through practicing physicians. "This treatment," says Dr. M. P. Ravenel, professor of preventive medicine at the University of Missouri, at Columbia, "may be taken by children as well as adults. It is not dangerous. Its use is compulsory in the U. S. Army. Doctors have a record of 150,646 treatments with only three cases of typhoid following and no deaths resulting.

"Carelessness in controlling the water supply is the most frequent cause of the disease," says Dr. Ravenel. "Flies are next in spreading infection. The disease must always come from some existing case. Drainage and surface water carries the germs. The open closet is a menace to the life of a community, and must go," declares Dr. Ravenel. The Engineering Experiment Station of the University of Missouri is preparing plans for sanitary disposal of sewage for the farm and small community where no sewers have been laid.

An easy way to stop the breeding of the house fly, which is one of the greatest pests, is by use of three-fifths of a pound of borax to every eight bushels of manure, sifted on and then sprinkled with water.

### OLD CLOTHES CARRIED FEVER GERMS?

The attention of a state board of health has been attracted by a case of scarlet fever at a certain town, the only one in that county. There had been little scarlet fever in that section of the state for many years. In this case the physicians were unable to trace the cause until the mother happened to mention that 14 years before an older child died from the disease. The physician began asking questions and soon discovered that when the child died the mother

## Sunshine Lamp 300 Candle Power FREE

To Try In Your Own Home  
Turns night into day. Gives better light than gas, electricity or ordinary lamps at one-tenth the cost. For Homes, Stores, Halls, Churches. A child can carry it. Makes its light from common gasoline. No wick. No chimney. Absolutely SAFE.

**COSTS 1 CENT A NIGHT**  
We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER. Write today. AGENTS WANTED.  
**SUNSHINE SAFETY LAMP CO.**  
204 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



had taken all the clothing, packed it in an old chest and left it in the attic. A few weeks ago a younger child became the right age to wear this old clothing and the mother unpacked the chest, dressed the child in some of the clothing and within a week the child had scarlet fever. The moral is obvious enough and the health board urges less saving of old clothes, unless they are thoroughly disinfected, which is not always easy to do.

### KENTUCKY WANTS TO BE "TOOK."

To the American Breeder:—I received the pictures of the ten money winners in the \$2,500 saddle stake at the Missouri State Fair. They certainly are good. I thank you for them and hope you will come to Kentucky State Fair next year and make some pictures of our stock. We have some good ones here, and as you are from Missouri, if you will come we will "show you."—Jas. M. Terry, Director, Kentucky State Fair.

### A FREE BOOK ON CONCRETE.

Knowing that good concrete construction—door steps, sidewalks, pump platforms, watering troughs, barn foundations, etc., are not only the most economical and sightly, but also the most sanitary. The American Breeder has mentioned this material as often as space allows.

We believe farmers generally are awake to the economy and permanency of concrete construction and much more concrete would be used on the farms if the farmer fully understood mixing and the building of forms, etc. The Ash Grove Lime & Portland Cement Company has published a handsomely illustrated text book on concrete construction entitled "Permanent Farm Improvements." This is a 112-page book printed in clear, easy-to-read type and contains complete instructions for more than 75 farm structures—everything from a fence post to a barn. Complete instructions for building forms and the mixing of the concrete. All the different tables for the different mixings have been gone over by experts, and are authentic. By having this book any farmer can do his own concrete work and will produce good results as to stability and strength as well as appearance. This book cost The Ash Grove Cement Co. a big sum of money. It was published to sell at 25 cents a copy, which is less than cost. For a limited time these books will be sent free to all who write for one. Address The Ash Grove Lime & Portland Cement Co., 722 Grand Ave. Temple, Kansas City, Mo.



# Review of the Markets

Army Demand Grows and Horse and Mule Prices Are Going Up With Country Owners Less Anxious to Sell. Beef Market Lower But More Steady. Cholera Runs Have Aided Decline in Hogs. Sheep Hold Up Well.

A few horses and mules have been bought and shipped to cotton states, and some have gone to big eastern cities, but other than this limited outlet there is no demand except on army contracts. However, receipts of horses and mules in Kansas City were the largest ever reported in November and in Chicago and St. Louis about the second largest ever reported in the eleventh month of the year. While domestic demand probably was never smaller, total volume of business is large. Horses now moving out of the country are in larger numbers than would be moving between markets and to demand districts if trade conditions were entirely normal. The enormous orders for horses being given by the French and English for cavalry, wagon pack and artillery purposes are totaling far above anticipation, and they are still buying. Such animals are done for completely as far as future supply is concerned and producers ought to look far enough ahead to see that this big outlet cannot but tell on future supplies. Foreign demand will not cease with the war and in all probability instead of America being an importing country she will become an exporter especially of heavy mares and draft types for the demand for lighter ones will likely end with the war.

Country buyers say that the buying proposition is beginning to get "fierce." Their contention is that countrymen ask far in excess of the value of the animal, and are extremely indifferent about selling. It is well to realize the value of horses and mules but with the trade promising better demand there is no reason for selling any kind low.

The big cotton crop of the south, though moving slowly in comparison with former years is now an asset for borrowers, and is also bringing money into circulation. In the past two weeks conditions in the south have eased up materially. Horse and mule men expect January to bring a big trade in cotton mules and late February the beginning of the trade in farm horses.

It is hard to establish a reliable range in prices for either horses or mules, as most of the animals have been bought in the country and consigned direct to men who hold the government orders. Only rejects and a few good horses move through the auction ring and prices in that quarter have risen materially in the past thirty days. Indications are that from January on there will be few fat mules available. Many feed barns have stood empty from fall thus far and most of the others have only about 50 per cent as many on feed now as a year ago. Owing to the good fall rains and the open winter thus far most horses and mules are in good condition and ready to be shipped with little feeding. To that extent cost of handling equines has been a cheaper proposition than last year.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

Horses—	
Drafters, 1700-pound, extra quality.....	\$200@250
Drafters, good to choice.....	170@200
Drafters, fair to good.....	150@175
Chunks, good.....	135@165
Chunks, fair.....	100@120
Southerners, good to choice.....	120@175
Southerners.....	50@100
Mules—	
13½ to 14½ hands.....	\$ 90@110
14½ to 15½ hands.....	105@125
15½ to 16 hands.....	130@175
16½ or better.....	175@250

## Normal Conditions Returning in Cattle.

The past two weeks developed the most abnormal conditions ever known in the cattle market. Fourteen states and all of the principal live stock markets east of the Mississippi river were quarantined for the foot and mouth disease. In Chicago alone, November receipts of cattle, hogs and

sheep were 43 per cent short of those in November, 1913. At points, principally Missouri river markets, where no quarantine existed receipts were unusually large, and a new November record was made in Kansas City for receipts of hogs and cattle were the second largest on record. Eastern demand for cattle was diverted from regular supply sources and was a material factor in providing a ready outlet for the large supply at Missouri river markets.

The quarantine regulations are being modified and large areas freed from all restrictions. Chicago and St. Louis can now receive cattle for immediate slaughter and such cattle as originate in unquarantined area can be shipped from those points elsewhere, for so prompt and so thorough has the work of investigating and quarantining been done by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry that within two more weeks all markets are expected to be in a normal condition, and the movement of live stock to be in regular channels.

As the trade has been interrupted by the quarantine so prices have moved up and down the scale. Prime beefs have shown no important net change but grass fat and short feed grades, the former which are in small supply and the latter in larger numbers are 50 to 65 cents lower than two weeks ago. About all the range cattle that will come this year have been marketed, but both Kansas and the Panhandle will supply much more beef this winter than last winter. Prices for short fed cattle are expected to go lower. The top price for full fed beefs, \$11.05 was paid for two car loads of Missouri steers weighing 1,501 pounds. They would have been shown in the car lot division of the American Royal, had that function been held. The bulk of the steers now are selling at \$7.50 to \$8.75, those above \$8.25 show good grain fat, but it is this class which is expected to sell lower in the next few weeks.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers.....	\$9.25@10.25
Choice to good steers.....	8.50@ 9.20
Fair to good steers.....	7.50@ 8.45
Common to fair steers.....	6.00@ 7.45
Meal fed, choice.....	8.00@ 8.75
Meal fed, common to fair.....	7.50@ 8.00
Quarantine steers, fed.....	7.00@ 7.75
Quarantine steers, grass fat.....	4.50@ 7.00

## Fluctuating Cow Prices.

At times in the past two weeks there has been a total suspension of country demand for female cattle, because of fear of the spread of the foot and mouth disease. On such occasions killers, depressed prices also, but when the country demand reviewed, this raised the prices of butcher cattle. In this movement prices for female cattle have varied 40 to 65 cents, but with indications that normal trade will soon prevail, prices are about the same as two weeks ago. Veal calves are 25 to 50 cents lower.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice.....	\$6.50@ 7.25
Common to fair.....	5.00@ 5.45
Good to choice.....	6.00@ 6.45
Fair to good.....	5.50@ 6.00
Canners.....	4.25@ 4.90
Heifers—	
Choice.....	8.75@ 9.50
Good to choice.....	8.00@ 8.75
Plain to fair.....	7.00@ 8.00
Common.....	6.00@ 7.00
Veal calves.....	6.50@10.00
Bulls.....	4.50@ 7.00

## Uncertain Demand for Stockers.

Stock and feeding cattle have been subjected to the full force of uncertain quarantine conditions, and prices have fluctuated 50 to 75 cents. Last week for a short time there was no demand. This was caused by the report that the foot and mouth disease had broken out in Wichita, Kas., and the entire state was placed under quarantine for a few hours. Now there is no suspected case of that malady in any state west of the Mis-

## BIGGEST BARGAINS IN BEST HARNESS



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issippi river, and demand for stockers and feeders is large.

The following quotations are for the various grades of stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders.....	\$ 7.65@ 8.40
Good to choice feeders.....	7.00@ 7.60
Fair to good feeders.....	6.35@ 7.00
Plain to fair feeders.....	6.00@ 6.30
Selected stockers.....	7.50@ 8.00
Good to choice stockers.....	7.00@ 7.45
Plain to fair stockers.....	5.75@ 6.95
Stock calves.....	7.00@ 8.50
Stock cows.....	5.25@ 6.25
Stock heifers.....	5.75@ 7.50
Milch cows.....	60.00@110.00

## Big Decline in Hogs.

In the third week in November when quarantine restrictions held hogs off the market in fourteen states, prices were higher, \$8.00 to \$8.10 being the high point at river markets. In the past ten days those supplies that were held back owing to the quarantine began moving and in the past two days the markets were overwhelmed with supplies. Prices receded as receipts increased and the decline of the past two weeks is close to \$1 a hundred pounds. The 7 cent hogs is near the vanishing point, and the bulk of the hogs are selling under \$7. December under normal conditions would have developed liberal supplies, but with some moving now that should have come last month, many believe that receipts in the next thirty days will be the largest of the year. Many sick pigs are coming from Missouri, Kansas and Iowa, but the average health is better than a year ago.

The range in prices of hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

	Preceding Week.
Monday.....	\$7.35@7.85 7.50@8.10
Tuesday.....	7.25@7.72½ 7.35@7.90
Wednesday.....	7.30@7.85 7.25@7.55
Thursday.....	7.35@7.85 7.35@7.65
Friday.....	7.40@7.90 7.40@7.85
Saturday.....	7.20@7.65 7.50@7.90
Monday.....	6.85@7.15
Tues., Dec. 5.....	6.75@7.05

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.....	\$6.85@7.05
Medium, 200@250 lbs.....	6.75@7.00
Mixed, 190@215 lbs.....	6.85@7.00
Light weights.....	5.85@6.65
Light lights.....	5.00@6.25
Common mixed.....	6.25@6.70
Rough heavy.....	6.50@6.75
Stags.....	4.25@5.50
Boars.....	4.00@4.50
Bulk of sales.....	6.80@7.00

## Sheep Prices Hold Up Well.

Sheep prices are holding up well for this season of the year and only a little under the record prices reported in November. Demand is active and since the range movement has ceased receipts have been unusually small. Supplies now are coming from feed lots in the Missouri valley. Fat lambs are quoted at \$8.50 to \$9; yearlings, \$6.65 to \$7.50; ewes, \$5 to \$5.65, and wethers, \$5.50 to \$6.25.

## November Live Stock Receipts.

In November the receipts of cattle at the five western markets were 580,000, almost 60,000 less than in 1913. The decrease in hogs was 137,000 and in sheep nearly 400,000. Chicago and St. Louis show the principal decreases as those markets were directly affected by the quarantine. Kansas City reported material increase for the month. The receipts for November at the five western markets were 580,000 cattle, 1,350,000 hogs, 748,000 sheep, compared with 640,000 cattle, 1,487,000 hogs and 1,151,000 sheep in November, 1913. In the eleven months this year the five markets received 6,263,000 cattle, 13,532,000 hogs and 11,233,000 sheep, a decrease of 830,000 cattle, 1,750,000 hogs and 715,000 sheep compared with the same period in 1913.

## Wheat Higher; Corn Lower.

Export demand for wheat continues

## RANCHES

in small or large tracts, adapted for stock raising, alfalfa growing, general farming, etc., or for colonization purposes if desired—can be procured at reasonable prices and on good terms. Excellent opportunities for money making.

I will gladly send you complete and authentic information.

**R. A. SMITH,**  
Colonization and Industrial  
Agent, Union Pacific R. R. Co.,  
Room 3738, Union Pacific Bld  
OMAHA, NEB.

## 320 Acre Farm

For sale. 160 acres good alfalfa land; all smooth; the remainder in pasture, all fenced and crossed fenced; 12 acres seeded to alfalfa—good stand; good four-room house; 12-horse barn; plenty of water; daily mail. Price, \$22.50 per acre; easy terms. Address, owner. (This farm is 10 miles Northwest of Culbertson).

**M. N. REED, Culbertson, Nebraska**

## 280 Acres of Land

For sale or trade, near Selby, South Dakota. All fenced; part under cultivation; house, barn and other improvements; four head horses and farm machinery; good well. Will trade for a bunch of good, big, young jacks and a few Mammoth jennets in foal. A home for some one.

**O. J. MAY, Bennet, Neb.**

## 240-Acre Stock Farm and Stock

For sale on account of failing health. My stock consists of registered saddle stallions and mares, jacks and jennets. Would trade saddle stallion for jennet jack. Priced to sell.

**J. E. BRADLEY, CARTHAGE, MO.**  
R. F. D. No. 7.

## Stock Farms For Sale

888-acre stock farm; 480-acre stock farm; 566-acre stock farm; 1,020 acres suitable for small ranch; 1,046-acre stock farm; several smaller tracts; 1,024 acres rich bayou farm. For particulars address,

**J. A. WATKINS, WARREN, ARK.**

## FOR SALE BY OWNER AT BARGAINS

Four choice irrigated alfalfa ranches in Colorado, with excellent water rights, adjoining good ranges; taken on debts. Call on or write

**Wm. M. SPRINGER**

821 Gas and Electric Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Wanted—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. **D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.**

to hold prices on the cereal well up to recent levels.

## Hay Prices Irregular.

While prairie and straw prices declined 50c to \$2 a ton, alfalfa, timothy and clover hay were up \$1 to \$2 a ton. Receipts continue liberal for this season of the year.

Quotations are as follows: Alfalfa, choice, \$15@15.50; No. 1, \$13.50@14.50; standard, \$12@13; No. 2, \$10.50@11.50; No. 3, \$9@10; prairie choice, \$11@12; No. 1, \$9.50@10.50; No. 2, \$7@9; No. 3, \$4.50@6.50; timothy, choice, \$16.50; No. 1, \$15.60@16; No.



**JACKS.**

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

**380 PACK BURROS**

For sale. Have been used by Mexican army, but now in fine shape. About half are jennets.

C. O. THOMAS

MARFA, TEXAS

**--JACKS--**

For sale. Two yearlings; 2, 3 and 4; one 10-year-old. Anyone needing jacks would do well to correspond with me. W. F. SCHUEY, MARION, ILL.

**TO QUIT FARMING.**

Will sell at a bargain, all my jennets; black, white points; registered; some weighing over 900; all of breeding age, bred to big 1,100-pound jack, Peter the Great. Also jacks, Percheron mares and stallions.

SANFORD HUTSELL, Hampton, Nebr.

**11Worth County Jack Farm**

Twenty-five head of jacks and jennets for sale.

CORSON BROS.

Potter, Kans.

**JACK FOR SALE**

Or exchange for one as good. Fairview Wonder 3705; black, white points; 15½ hands; 34½ inch ear; 9 inch bone; weighs 1,050 pounds. Quick server, either mares or jennets; 8 years; sound. Reason for selling, young jennets in his way.

R. N. MONTGOMERY, Rich Hill, Mo.

**MAMMOTH JACKS**

For sale. Large, heavy boned, 15 to 16 hands high. Prices from \$250 up. Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.

JOHN HENRY, Fairfax, Ia.

**MAMMOTH JACKS.**

You will find at my barns the largest number and the largest and best quality, registered, big boned, black jacks; 15 to over 16 hands standard, to be found in the United States. Reference, Banks of Lawrence. Prices reasonable.

AL. E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KAS.  
(40 miles west of Kansas City on the U. P. and Santa Fe R. R.)

**FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM**

32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP, Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

**JACK**

For sale; dark grey, with white points; 8 years; 59 inches tape measure. Good head, ears, heavy body, good bone and a sure foal getter. Good server on either mares or jennets. Would trade for any good stock that I can turn on pasture. Don't answer this advertisement unless you have good stock and mean business.

ADAM MATZ,

CARMI, ILL.

**12 JACKS.**

Suckers, yearlings, twos, aged jacks, with bone and quality. Priced to sell. GAREE & GAREE, NOBLE, OKLA.

2, \$13@15; No. 3, \$9.50@12.50; clover mixed, choice, \$15@15.50; No. 1, \$14@14.50; clover, choice, \$14@14.50; No. 1, \$13@13.50; straw, \$4.75@5.25.

**SUCKING MULE AT \$100.**

J. R. Berry, of Williamsburg, got the top price paid for a mule colt at stock sales in Fulton this month. He sold the youngster to R. E. Biggs east of Auxvasse, for \$100. The contract requires Mr. Berry to keep the colt until the first of December and not to wean it until that time.—Missouri Stockman.

**Feeding Questions**

Under this head will be answered all inquiries from subscribers on the questions of feeds, feeding methods, etc. We are glad to get the questions, and will gladly answer them through the paper. Call for any information you want, give the circumstances fully and sign your name and address.

**STEER PRICES AND FEEDS**—Will good quality 700-pound steers bought in April and grazed on first class blue-grass pasture until the following fall, sell as a general rule for more or less per pound in the fall than they cost in April?

As a general rule for a number of years past, how does the price of 700-pound steers in April compare with 1,000-pound steers of like quality, the following fall?

What would be the difference at present in the selling price of two loads of cattle; one fed on corn and meal, etc., and the other fattened on blue grass only?

To make export cattle on blue grass only, what weight of cattle would you prefer?—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY:**—Good quality, 700-pound steers during recent years have sold, after being grazed on first class pasture during the entire season, for as much per pound as they cost early in the spring. Until recent years the man who bought cattle for grazing purposes expected a decrease in value per pound. Their value in the fall depends very largely upon the demand for feeding cattle. When a large corn crop is raised, fat cattle are higher in price than the grass fat cattle and usually command an attractive figure. When the fat cattle market in the fall of the year is unfavorable and there is a prospect for a light corn crop then the grass cattle sell comparatively low. At the present time a load of cattle that had been fed corn and meal on grass throughout the entire summer as compared with other cattle fattened on grass alone would sell at approximately \$1.50 per hundred premium over the grass cattle, would be from 100 to 150 pounds heavier and would have utilized less than one-half of the area of grass.

A few years ago it was the general practice to make an effort to produce export cattle but in recent years the class of cattle that is being exported is rather inferior, but they must possess weight and be fat in order to stand a long shipping period. I do not believe it would be advisable to attempt to produce them on grass alone but if it would seem advisable, would prefer three-year-old steers weighing in the neighborhood of 1,000 pounds when they are turned on grass and from 1,210 to 1,310 at the close of the grass season.

**TO PRODUCE AND FATTEN ON SAME FARM**—We have forty cows and heifers (grade Shorthorns) bred to a good Shorthorn to calve in May and June. Father and I want to begin now preparing to make baby beeves of as many calves as we raise, for we will buy steer calves to replace the heifers we save for breeding. We have some alfalfa and can raise or buy what more we need. With plenty of alfalfa, should we build silos for our kaffir and milo (which do fine here) or should we let them ripen and use the fodder and ground grain? We have engine and good grinder so are at no great expense. We have plenty of pasture and aim to let the calves suck the cows as long as it will do, and have them on feed before weaning. About August I'd like to ask for advice about weaning, but want to know about silos now. We will dry up most of the cows after the calves are weaned, so don't care anything about silage from the dairy standpoint. If you advise silos, please state what capacity. We planned to sell the baby beeves at eleven months, or just before the new calves begin to come. Is that too young?—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY:**—The chief advantage in the use of silos comes from increasing the live stock carrying capacity of the farm by making palatable those portions of the corn, kaffir or sorghum stalks which would otherwise be refused. If the amount of kaffir and milo which you raise is sufficient in the worst years with which you are confronted to furnish an abundance of roughage for all of the

cattle that you carry on the farm, it would hardly be advisable to build a silo except to be used for supplementing pasture during periods of drouth or to carry over from one year to another the feed which would otherwise go to waste.

For making baby beef an ideal ration is made up of five pounds alfalfa hay and ten pounds of silage per head daily and a grain ration consisting of seven parts ground corn or kaffir to one part of cottonseed meal mixed by weight and fed according to the appetite of the cattle. It will be necessary to feed a concentrated ration in order that your calves will have a sufficient amount of feed over and above that required for maintenance to make them fat. This they will not do on rations of alfalfa hay and silage or alfalfa hay and fodder, although they will grow and keep in excellent growing condition without grain. As a general rule it is not advisable to market calves at the age of eleven months as the nearer to 1,000 pounds they will weigh the better they will be received on the market. The one greatest mistake in the production of yearling or baby beef on the part of the beginner is in shipping them before they are fat enough to sell at the top of the market for their class.

For forty cows and heifers with calves that you would feed, I would recommend a silo sixteen feet in diameter and from forty to forty-five feet in height.

**MARKET TOPPING LAMBS**—In this county I have succeeded in getting five or six farmers who have small flocks of grade ewes only fair in quality, to use young Hampshire bucks from my pure bred flock. I should like to buy up their spring lambs—in fact have bought some—and fit them to sell at as good a price as I can, both for the profit on the lambs and for the popularity it will give my breeding stock. Seventy-five or one hundred lambs is all I will feed next fall (am feeding 40 now) and I'd like to fix for making them market toppers. Have sloping, well drained lots and can provide shedding and pure water a plenty. Please tell me what I need in feed troughs and hay racks, as well as feed. My chief feed crops at present are corn fodder, corn, cow pea hay and millet hay and expect to buy mixed clover and timothy hay for all the additional roughness I need.—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is assumed that the lambs are delivered at weaning time during the month of September directly from the ewes, never having received grain in any form. They should be provided with protection from wind and rain under such conditions that they may always have a dry bed. A mixture of oats and bran will probably be the best grain ration to use while getting them accustomed to feed, after which it can be changed to corn and cottonseed meal fed in the proportion of seven to one, with fodder during the day and cowpeas at night. The lambs will consume when on full feed about 1.25 to 1.75 pounds of grain per head daily and two pounds of cowpea hay. Allow eighteen inches at both hay racks and feed troughs for each lamb. As the length of the feeding period should be not to exceed 90 days an effort should be made to secure more cowpea hay or to purchase clover with as little timothy as possible in it. Millet had better be sold or fed to some other class of stock.

A very convenient hay rack can be made thirty inches high and thirty inches wide, with floor eight inches from ground. The top board of the rack should be six inches wide and the bottom board of the same width placed ten inches below the upper one in order to give a ten inch feeding space. Two-inch slats can be used for upright divisions spaced ten inches apart for large lambs or mature sheep.

An ordinary flat bottomed trough is best for outside feeding, using a twelve inch board for the bottom and six inch boards for the sides. Legs or posts which will support the trough in such manner that the top of the boards will be sixteen inches from the ground would be satisfactory. This allows the removal of the trough so that it is easily cleaned from one feeding to the next, which is essential for successful handling of sheep, which by nature demand clean troughs, clean water and clean lots if they make satisfactory progress.

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Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Write today for big, free catalogue of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, Largest in the World.

NEXT TERM STARTS JAN. 4. W. B. Carpenter, Pres., Room 340, 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

**Partner Wanted**

A good scientific man to go in a partner on two good stallions, on Percheron and one road stallion. Owner is not able to take care of two stallions. For further information and references, write

LOCK BOX 412,

TRAER, IOWA

**WANTED; HORSES TO WINTER**

Have an abundance of feed; hay, sorghum fodder, corn and corn fodder, water and bluegrass. Can winter 20 to 300 horses.

**Miller Stock Farm**

F. M. Lorimer, Mgr.,

Olathe, Kan.

**STALLION AND JACK**

For sale. King Toral 35475; record 2:25; handsome bay stallion with star two white hind feet. Can be handled by any one and is sure.

Seven year old Mammoth jack; black with white points; stands 15½ hands; is large; sure; prompt and a good breeder.

Also, Miss Buckler, a registered Thoroughbred mare. This stock is well worth my price. If interested come and see me, or write.

M. B. LANDIS,

ROBINSON, KAS

**STALLIONS, JACKS, JENNETS.**

Pure bred Percherons; 1,800 to 2,000 pounds. One of the best herd jacks in Kansas; also ten good young jacks and jennets. Prices way down. World horses, mules or light auto considered.

S. S. MOUSE,

LA CYGNE, KAS

**STALLIONS AND JACK**

For sale. Standard bred stallion, Ted die Andrew (50226). Spotted Arabian stallion, weight 1,225 pounds.

One Mammoth Jack, 15 hands. One Shetland pony stallion; gentle for children. Will sell all or any one. All classy stock.

CHAS. C. BUTCHER, V. S., Russell, Kas

**JACK---DUROC HOGS**

For sale. A black jack; light points; six years old; 15½ hands high. Also Duroc hogs.

LOUIS KOENIG,

Solomon, Kas

**JACKS---CLYDESDALE STALLION.**

FOR SALE—Three jacks, 4 to 6 years old; good flat bone; registered stock Price \$300 and up. Also two-year-old Clydesdale stallion from imported sire and dam; weight 1,450. Write or come and see me.

S. A. FARNSWORTH, Blairstown, Mo

**JACKS TO SELL OR TRADE**

FOR OTHER LIVE STOCK.

One extra good herd jack; one two-year-old jack and two suckling jacks. All extra good individuals. Can use good jennet or pair of good registered mares or fillies.

J. M. TRACY,

LA CYGNE, KAS



300 HEAD of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.

**JACKS AND JENNETS**

For sale; 30 black Mammoth jacks and jennets; recorded; some in foal by Jumbo R. 3964, one of America's best. And a 3-year-old French draft black stallion, and mares. Inquire

THEODORE CONRAD, Groom, Carson County, Texas.

**8 HEAD TENNESSEE JACKS**

For sale; white points; 2 to 7 years old; 15 to 16 hands. Good enough for herd jacks—the blocky kind. Will trade for heavy Standard bred horse.

A. G. BUSH,

Fairland, Okla.

**JACK TO TRADE.**

A good Mammoth jack; black, with white points; 7 years; 15½ hands high, horse measure. Colts to show. Can be registered. Would be a good jack to head a herd of jennets. Works slow with mares but a sure foal getter. Will trade for good young mules or mares. Write me what you have for trade.

J. F. NEWHERRY, Kirkland, Tex.  
R. R. No. 1, Box 9.



## A Reproduction Weakness

If a number of average men should guess at the one thing in agriculture causing this nation the most loss, many things would be suggested. Not many would guess the right thing. Very little is being done at the present time to reduce this great loss. Scientific men are constantly employed in the study of plant and animal diseases, soils and cultural methods. Practically all of the leading questions are being looked after carefully, except making our domestic females produce properly. The greatest leak in this country today comes from failure of females to produce with regularity. Mares are causing the most of this expense, with cows a close second. This country should have more live stock, more live stock means soil fertility maintained or restored.

Feeding experiments have been carried on to ascertain the relative value of different feeds; but not from a breeding standpoint. Diseased females have been treated with a view to curing the disease; but little attention has been given to such treatments from a breeding standpoint. Many of the females so treated have not been producers afterwards.

Much of this great leak is due to ignorance among those handling live stock. Lack of proper breeding methods results in conveying disease from one female to the other by the act of copulation. Another great difficulty is in the practice of "opening-up" females. Thoughtless or ignorant men will insert their dirty hands into the genital organs of a mare or cow, causing infection. There ought to be a law prohibiting the "opening-up" of females, unless the hands are thoroughly washed in soap and water, then rinsed in sterilized water. This at least ought to be a practice which all breeders should follow at all times. It is not uncommon to see a breeder open up several mares or cows without washing his hands. Where such methods are used there is usually enough bacteria under the finger nails of the breeder to destroy fertilization in a female, if introduced into the uterus. Very frequently a mare or cow will fertilize after being opened up. This convinces the breeder that he is doing something worth while. He does not realize that while he is getting one female fertilized by this method, that he may be doing a vast amount of damage to other females. We do not believe that any one would knowingly infect a female; but the result is just the same if infection is introduced.

When the average breeder is asked about this delicate question he just looks bewildered and then changes the subject. Too many men believe that such subjects are beyond their reach. Most any breeder who will study this subject can greatly improve and many of them can become experts. The American Breeder and the Graham Scientific Breeding School give more reliable information on the subject than can be found elsewhere. One can learn much about the generative organs in a short time. It is different from a study of veterinary science where practically everything connected with animal life must be studied. In the recognized veterinary colleges, only a very small amount of time is devoted to this subject. We hope to encourage every breeder to make a special study of this work. With the great opportunity for making examinations and keeping statistics which every breeder has, he can be of great service. This is one of the weakest spots in live stock production today.

A few days' work with practical instructors will prepare the average breeder. In making a careful study of the largest breeding places in the country, we have found that practically all of them, except those who have attended the breeding school, show this particular weakness. Many of these men are afraid to ask questions, for fear of showing their ignorance. Is it not time to wake up and realize their responsibility? This is more especially true of those keep-

ing animals for public service. Very frequently a breeder is very successful, who has never seen the inside of a female. But that particular individual could be of much more service, if he was better posted.

Now that this country will be asked to furnish stock of all kinds to supplant an exhausted supply in Europe, every breeder should learn how to make females produce with more regularity.

### C. F. JONES' SALE POSTPONED.

We are authorized to announce the postponement of the Percheron and Shorthorn sale of C. F. Jones, Rippey, Ia. The sale was set for December 16, but is postponed until about the middle of January—exact date to be announced soon. This will doubtless suit many intending buyers all the better, as a month's feed and care of an animal in midwinter is some item. Applications for catalogs should be made as usual, for Mr. Jones will send by letter notice of his new date to all who have applied, and will make, in the American Breeder, any additional announcements necessary.

### CLASSES FOR CAPSULE COLTS.

Significant of the extent to which capsule colts have become an institution in our leading horse growing sections, is the frequent mention of these interesting products in connection with horse and colt shows. We have a number of times published photographs of capsule colts which won prizes in such exhibitions. In one instance there were five capsule colts shown in a class of a dozen or so, and first and second prizes went to two colts out of the five produced through the use of capsules. Recently Henry King of Warren, Ind., mailed us a prize list of the Warren Horse Show in which four sections of Class D, namely: 19, 20, 21 and 22, were all devoted to capsule colts of the draft horse breeds represented.

### WHICH STALLION AND WHY?

A "straight-from-the-shoulder" bulletin, pointing the way for mare owners who are seriously considering to what stallion they will breed next season, has just been issued by the Kansas Agricultural College. There is food for a year's study and thought in the first three paragraphs—which we give herewith:

1. The breeding season is near at hand and every mare owner should study carefully the following questions:

- Why am I raising horses?
- What type and classes of horses are needed in large numbers on the farm and in the city?
- What types and classes of horses are no longer needed on the farm or in the city?
- Which type have I been raising?
- How much does it actually cost me to raise a colt to maturity?
- Have I been raising horses at a profit or at a loss?
- Do I really appreciate the value of a good, sound, pure-bred sire and am I willing to pay a reasonable fee for the service of such a sire?

2. The whole country is stocked with common and inferior horses for which there is no particular need or demand because they have proven to be an inefficient form of motive power, not only on the city streets but also on the farm. Some one has said the successful farmers make their money loading heavy, active horses with all they can drag away. The heavy, active horse is the one the farmer needs and the market wants. Horses of this class are bringing more money today than ever before. This is proven by the average price paid on the Chicago market for the past ten years for all that would class as draft horses. These interesting figures for various years run as follows:

Year	Average Price
1905.....	\$186.00
1907.....	194.00
1909.....	194.00
1911.....	205.00
1913.....	213.00

3. The profitable and efficient horse can be produced only by keeping the best mares on the farm and breeding them to the good, sound, pure-bred sire.

# 20th SALE OF ROBISON PERCHERONS



Headed by the Famous Winner of Many World's Fair and State Fair First and Championships, IMP. CASINO.

## Dec. 17

At Whitewater Falls Stock Farm

The Grandest Offering we have ever made

50 Imported Stallions, Mares and Colts, Including Championship and Many Other Prize Winners.

With a limited show herd this fall we won the bulk of the prizes at the greatest three state fairs of the Southwest, and found the interest in good draft horses the best it has been for many months. Because of the fall shows as well as this sale, we have reserved an especially good lot, including the

### Largest Stallion Offering

IN ANY SALE THIS SEASON.

Keep this in mind and write at once for catalog, mentioning the American Breeder.

## J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kas.

Col. R. L. Harriman and Others, Auctioneers.

# TAYLOR & JONES



WILLIAMSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

Our second importation for 1914 arrived July 6. Anyone wanting the best imported and American-bred Percheron, Shire and Belgian stallions should not fail to visit our barns.

BOX 160, WILLIAMSVILLE,

TAYLOR & JONES, Sangamon Co., Ill.



## Oak Lawn Stock Farm

Breeds and imports champion draft stallions and mares; Percheron, Belgian and Shire. All stock for sale at reasonable prices. Come and see them before you buy.

GEORGE EGGERT, Newton, Iowa.

## Belgians and Percherons

Roans and Blacks; Typical of These Great Draft Breeds.

Our stallions are two, three and four, some imported last year, some home bred, so that they are thoroughly acclimated. The Belgians are grandsons of the great Brussels champion, Indigene du Posteau. Come, or write, mentioning American Breeder.

CRAWFORD & GRIFFIN, - - NEWTON, IOWA.



JOHN W. SCHENCK,

I wish to close out my entire Bunch of Percheron Stallions, Jacks and Jennets.

I have six stallions, three gray and three black. Five of these horses are imported and one American bred. All first class stuff and all registered in Percheron Society of America.

I also have two jacks and three jennets. Will sell this stock worth the money, as I want to close them out. This stock is the result of 17 years' careful selection and they are all breeders.

FERRIS, ILL., R. R. No. 1.





## PERCHERON

STALLIONS AND MARES

For Sale or Lease.

**M. F. DILLON**

107 Grand Ave. PUEBLO, COLO.

### SHIRE STALLION.

For sale; eight years; imported by Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm; will weigh close to a ton; sound and right every way; sure breeder; nice to handle. Will sell very reasonable, as I am going out of the business, or will exchange him for work horses or Poland China brood sows. This horse won first at Iowa and Indiana State Fairs, as a 2-year-old.

T. E. ORTH, Washington, Ill.

## PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

For sale. Imported and Home-bred Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares. Come and see or write,

**F. M. CLEVENGER, Prop.**

Valley Home Stock Farm, Centerville, Ind.

### 12 REGISTERED CLYDESDALE Stallions and Mares.

For sale; all that are fully developed and in flesh will weigh 1,800 to 2,100 pounds. Young ones will develop to that.

J. G. THOMPSON & SONS,  
R. R. 1, Box 109, Steubenville, Ohio.

### SHIRE STALLION

For sale; 28 months old; weight 1,600; recorded; also state certificate. Sound, none better in Iowa; perfect disposition. Write,

AMOS HANSON, Collins, Ia.

## PRIZE WINNING PERCHERON

For sale; a 4-year-old stallion; black, with star and white hind foot; sure breeder and a good sire; weighs 2,100 pounds; a real drafter and fine mover. Was best American bred 3-year-old at International show, 1913. For a good one, see this horse.

S. S. RUSSELL & SON, Neponset, Ill.

### 2 REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

For sale or trade. One is two and the other five years old. I am obliged to sell at very low prices on account of not having time to care for them. Address,

H. J. PETRIE, Attica, N. Y.

### ELEVEN PERCHERONS

For sale. Four stallions, 2 imported and 2 home bred. Seven mares, 2 imported, balance home bred. Mares old enough are bred. They are large and of the ton kind, with splendid conformation and style. Must be sold by March 1st, as I intend leaving the farm. Write for description and prices. A bargain if all are taken. Come and see.

J. J. GUSTIN, MURDOCK, NEBR.

### Registered Percheron, \$500

A pure bred Percheron stallion; 5 years old; black, with small star; 16½ hands; good bone and good actor; well broken and a sure foal getter. This is an American bred stallion out of an imported stallion, and his dam took first premium at International when she was a yearling, shown by Taylor & Jones of Williamsville, Ill.

This stallion is recorded and all right in every way, but I have more stallions than I have business for, and will sell him to the first buyer for \$500, and he is a money maker for the man that has business for him.

CHAS. M. PIERCE, AUXVASSE, MO.

## Belgian and Percheron Stallions

Oklahoma bred, and priced right.

W. L. LAKE, FT. COBB, OKLA.

## IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS

for sale. Can show buyers more registered stallions and mares than any firm in America owns. Come and see my horses and mares and visit the best and liveliest horse country in the West. Reference, any bank in Creston, Iowa.

A. LATIMER, WILSON, Creston, Iowa.

### THREE PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale; 2 and 3 years old; with state certificate of soundness. Will exchange one for another as good, not related. The younger, 26 months old, weighs better than 1,600 pounds; 16½ hands high; 11½ inch bone. Who has his equal?

S. S. LANGFORD, CRAIG, NEB.

### PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES

For sale, weighing from 1,900 to 2,100 pounds, with 11½ and 12½ inch bone. If you are looking for the good ones, I have them. Will pay your expenses if not as represented.

A. U. Dunbar, Galesburg, Ill., R. R. 1.

## Advertising Briefs

### PUBLIC SALES.

#### Percherons.

December 8—W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

December 10—Woodlawn Farm, Sterling, Ill.

December 15—Geo. S. Johnson, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

December 17—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kas.

December 17—Brown & Walker, Clarinda, Ia.

December 22—W. H. Billiter, Carroll, Neb.

January 28—Spohr & Spohr, Latham, Kas.

#### Jack Stock.

December 8—A. C. Finn & Sons, Cartter, Ill.

Taylor & Jones, of Williamsville, Ill., widely known importers and breeders of Percheron, Shire and Belgian horses, start their advertisement in this issue. We ask all subscribers to mention the American Breeder when visiting or writing this firm.

The Northwestern Live Stock Insurance Company, of Des Moines, Ia., is one of the oldest and strongest firms in this business. Their regular advertisement starts in this issue of the American Breeder.

J. C. Robison's twentieth public sale of fifty Percheron stallions and mares will contain the largest stallion offering to be sold at auction this season. This is his greatest offering in point of quality and values, and contains many members of his successful show herd and much other prize winning blood. Mr. Robison found throughout his campaign at the western state fairs the most active interest in draft horses he has known for many years—a condition which means good business for every man who buys in his sale. Application should be made immediately for catalogue, addressing J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kas. (where the sale will be held), mentioning the American Breeder. The date of the sale is December 17. It is worth a long trip to see Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, where much of the offering was raised, although some choice imported stock is included.

The work of one of the greatest Percheron sires in America will constitute the chief attraction in Brown & Walker's dispersion sale to be held at Clarinda, Ia., December 17. When the Percheron stud of Brown & Walker was well established, the great International champion, Helix, was placed at its head. No effort has been made to produce Helix colts for show purposes, the stud being conducted at all times strictly on a farm basis. When it became necessary, however, to disperse the herd, selections were made of the Helix colts of suitable ages and they were shown at the strongest western fairs. They were uniformly successful and wherever shown owners of rival stallions united in the statement that Helix had made good as a sire. Not one sale out of a hundred contains such a feature as this Brown & Walker dispersion, for here practically every mare and filly is either the get of or in foal to a champion stallion, while the young stallions offered have the breeding to back them anywhere that their individuality warrants. Write at once for the Brown & Walker catalog as above, and mention the American Breeder.

The Billiter-Burress sale of Percherons and Belgians to be held at Carroll, Nebr., December 22, will attract many discriminating buyers by reason of the strong infusion of Galetas blood it contains. Galetas is one of the most massive, clean bone Percheron stallions ever brought to America, and he and his get have brought more attention to the Percheron business of his owner, W. H. Billiter, than everything else Mr. Billiter has or has owned. We are fortunate in having for the advertising of this sale the photographs of both Galetas and Burress Bros. herd stallion, Brise Tout, an example of Belgian massiveness equally striking. We ask every reader in position to attend, or interest others in this sale, to address W. H. Billiter, Carroll, Nebr., for catalog, and mention the American Breeder.

W. L. Lake, Ft. Cobb, Okla., has Oklahoma bred Belgian and Percheron stallions for sale.

M. W. Magnusson, Safe, Mo., is making special prices on mammoth bronze turkeys, white Embden geese and White Rock chickens, also a few Peafowls.

Considering the great loss of farm stock every year, it seems absolutely imperative to do something to prevent contagious diseases. In hogs alone there is a money loss of several millions of dollars annually—90 per cent of which is attributed to worms. Veterinarians are beginning to call attention to the danger of these parasites. Thousands of lambs are lost every year through stomach worms; horses and cattle are subject to peculiar contagious diseases that carry off hundreds. They are also subject to worms, and there is no doubt that many deadly contagious diseases find their first victims among stock that are badly worm-infected and in a run down condition. Healthy animals are usually exempt, or if attacked, recovered. It is evident that stock raisers do not fully realize the deadly destructiveness of worms or

# Dispersion Sale

Thursday, Dec. 17th

35 Percherons - 9 Stallions - 26 Females

The stallions include Helix 70340 (75752), grand champion Percheron stallion of America 1910. The females include 26 home-bred and imported mares and fillies. Practically all either sired by or in foal to Helix. Our offering includes our entire show herd of 1914 as follows:

## Winners at Interstate Fair, St. Joseph, Mo.

First and champion aged mare; first and champion mare under three years; first and champion stallion under three years. Best three mares owned by exhibitor; first and third produce of dam; second get of sire; second and fourth stallion foal.

## Winners at Iowa State Fair

First on mare with foal at side; third yearling stallion, open class; third in futurity; fourth in Iowa class; fourth, sixth and ninth in Percheron filly futurity; last five get of Helix; second on get of sire on get of Helix 70340; fourth on produce of dam, all by Helix.

Our aged mares are big, rugged, good workers and safe in foal to the champion Helix. Our young things are of the prize winning variety.

Write at once for catalog, mentioning the American Breeder.

# Brown & Walker

Clarinda, Iowa

## IRVINEDALE BELGIANS

We import 'em good and breed 'em likewise

One of the Few Establishments in America Offering Recently Imported Animals.

### OUR AUGUST IMPORTATION

Was one of the best we have ever had, and about the last to leave a European port. We have

40 Stallions; 20 Mares

A few good Percherons among them. Will refund the expenses of any visitor who thinks we have deceived him concerning what we have to offer. Ankeny is ten miles north of Des Moines on the Northwestern Ry. and Ft. Dodge Interurban. Always mention the American Breeder.



CHAS. IRVINE

Box 7

Ankeny, Iowa

## WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had direct from the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.



## Bargains in Percheron Mares

I am preparing to quit the farm and My Entire Herd of 50 Percherons—Mostly High Class Mares and Fillies—Is for Sale.

I have a few good stallions, of course, and will make close prices on them, but any man who will take all, or a large part, of my mares and fillies, will get a bargain he cannot find anywhere else. Good registered draft mares will be the money makers for years to come.

GEORGE HIRSCHMAN,

PIERSON, IOWA.

### FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two large, handsome, registered Percheron stallions, three and five years old, for sale or will trade one for registered Belgian stallion.

Also 16 hand registered Mammoth jack, 6 years old; second prize jack in the American Breeder Jack Show of last summer. Will sell to some one wanting an extra good one.

H. H. BURNS,

Argonia, Sumner County, Kansas

### PERCHERONS.

Write for prices on imported and home bred Percheron stallions, mares and fillies, now on hand at the Sunny Plain Farm.

W. C. BAUGHMAN, PULASKI, IA

### REGISTERED PERCHERONS.

Weanling, yearling and 2-year-old fillies; yearling stallion. Mares over a ton; sire 2,160 pounds. Pair full sisters. Three-year-old jack.

S. J. MOLBY, AGRICOLA, KAS

Acclimated stallions—Belgians and



**IMPORTED AND HOME BRED  
STALLIONS AND MARES.  
PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.**

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Percheron this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.

## Imported Percheron and Belgian

Stallions and Mares.

Not so many, but the right kind at the right price.

J. R. JUSTICE, GALESBURG, ILL.

## PERCHERON and BELGIAN

Prize Winners.

Won over \$1,200 in cash premiums in 1914. Buy the winners.

LONZO McCLAIN, LIMA, OHIO

## KODOMA 43372

The Great Ton Show Stallion and Percheron sire, for sale. Height 16.3; color gray; age 9 years. Absolutely sound and clean, with the best of feet, bone and pasterns. His sloping shoulders support a beautifully carried head and neck; while his short, broad back, over a deep ribbed middle, smoothly moulds into strong loins and level croup over the best draft hocks imaginable. Kodoma has 12-inch bone below his hocks and scales 1,920 pounds; today in active stud condition weighing some 2,200 pounds; fitted for showing. Guaranteed to get 60 per cent foals. Price \$1,000.

W. T. WILKINSON,  
Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri.

Percherons—roans and blacks in color. Not fat, but hardy and heavy boned. The Belgians are grandsons of Indigene du Fosteau. Ages two to five years. A few good mares also. Crawford & Griffin, Newton, Ia.

Shetlands for Christmas presents are advertised for sale by W. J. Thompson, Dorchester, Neb. Either spotted ponies or solid colors furnished, as the herd is one of the largest in the country. Extra special low prices on weanling horse colts.

W. H. Billiter's consignment to the Billiter-Burgess sale at Carroll, Neb., Dec. 22, has been pronounced by one of the most discriminating importers, as equal in quality and bone, to any collection of similar number he saw on the farms of France. Write W. H. Billiter, Carroll, Neb., for a catalog of this sale.

J. P. & M. H. Malone, Chase, Kansas, start their regular season's advertising in this issue. They say they have the best lot of jacks and stallions they have ever offered for sale. All large, smooth fellows with plenty of bone and substance, and with plenty of colts, and mares in foal, to show for them. They are all in fine condition and acclimated.

Chas. M. Pierce, Auxvasse, Mo., is offering a registered Percheron stallion for sale at \$500, as he has more stallions than he can use.

J. J. Gustin, Murdock, Nebr., has 11 Percheron stallions and mares for sale at a bargain if all are taken, or will sell separately. He is going to leave the farm March 1st, so this stock must be sold.

S. L. Green, Celeste, Texas, is offering 25 young jacks for sale, sired by Longfellow 2126. His ad in this issue gives a good description of what he has.

F. M. Lorimer, Olathe, Kans., wants horses to winter, as he has an abundance of feed—hay, sorghum fodder, corn and corn fodder, water and bluegrass, and has room for 200 to 300 head.

O. J. May, Bennet, Nebr., is advertising a colic and indigestion cure for horses and cattle which sells at \$2.00 a bottle and a guarantee goes with each bottle. Try it.

Adam Matz, Carmi, Ill., has a jack for sale, or trade for any good stock that he can turn on pasture.

F. T. Wallace, Assumption, Ill., is advertising seven stallions and four mares for sale in this issue. He is anxious to dispose of this stock and will sell at a bargain.

Bruce Saunders, Holton, Kas., has registered Percherons, jacks and jennets of all ages for sale. His mares are bred to the champion stallion, Inclus.

Garee & Garee, Noble, Okla., have twelve jacks priced to sell.

Frank Premaner, Waverly, Kas., is offering his pure bred Belgian stallion, Biz 4972, for sale.

S. S. Mouse, La Cygne, Kas., has marked the prices way down on his Percherons, jacks and jennets, and will consider work horses, mules or light auto on a trade.

Crawford & Griffin, Newton, Ia., start their regular season's advertising in this issue. They have Belgians and Percherons.

Chas. C. Butcher, V. S., Russell, Kas., is advertising in this issue a Standard bred stallion and an Arabian stallion for sale, also a mammoth jack and a Shetland pony stallion. See the ad.

Nicholas Stamm, Muscatine, Ia., wants to sell two Percheron stallions and 20 high grade mares. Write him for full particulars.

### A STATE WRITING ITS LIVE STOCK HISTORY.

The new Missouri Shorthorn History, being issued by the State Board of Agriculture, is now in press and will be issued about December 1. Requests filed with Secretary Mayes at Columbia will be filled as soon as the bulletin is received from the state printer. It will be the best history of Shorthorn cattle in Missouri that has ever been issued, and is one of a series on the live stock industry.

### COCHEL CHOSEN VICE-PRESIDENT.

W. A. Cocbel, professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural College, was elected vice-president of the American Society of Ani-

# BILLITER - BURRESS

W. H. BILLITER & BURRESS BROTHERS, OF CARROLL, NEB.



AMERICAN BREEDER



AMERICAN BREEDER

Galetas (72194) 64798, Head of Billiter Percherons; a Famous Sire and Prize Winner.

Brise Tout (41932) 3135, Head of Burress Bros.' Belgians and Included in the Sale.

## 25 PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

Nearly half this offering are massive, heavy, strong, clean-boned grays, the type that has been the mainstay of the Percheron breed. Nine of them are by Billiter's magnificent gray imported stallion, Galetas, famous as a sire and prize winner. From the Burress stud a similarly great Belgian sire will be sold. This is Brise Tout 3135, used seven years by Burress Bros., and for sale now only because of his mares and fillies, some of which are in this sale.

Mares are a feature of this sale—grays, blacks and roans—but do not forget the half dozen high class young Percheron stallions.

Most of the mares not akin, are in foal to the gray Percheron, Galetas, or the gray Belgian, Brise Tout.

Write for catalog, mentioning American Breeder, to

W. H. BILLITER, Carroll, Nebraska.

## Robison's Percherons

Largest Stud, Longest Established, and the  
Leader in Show and Sale Records for the  
West. Best in Blood; Most Common Sense  
in Care

None Can Undersell Me, Values Considered

J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAS.



### What About Imported Percherons?

There are fewer than one-tenth the usual number of imported Percherons now for sale in America. Few if any will be imported for several years. Prices are advancing—horses more scarce than ever. We have fifteen big fine stallions brought over last fall. Ton horses. For the purpose of closing our barns within the next four months and moving to the farm, we will sell at lower prices than ever before. All but two are imported and all are broken and acclimated. Bargains if sold quick.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO. Chas. R. Kirk, Pres. St. JOSEPH, MO.  
All street cars going south from Union Depot pass our stables.

mal Production at its meeting in Washington, D. C. Professor Cocbel made one of the principal addresses at the meeting.—Kansas Industrialist.

### THE BELGIAN ASSOCIATION INCREASES REGISTRY FEES.

The registry fees were increased and are as follows: To members, imported stallions, \$15.00; imported mares, \$10.00, and native bred animals, \$5.00; to non-members, double said amounts with a penalty that the respective fees be doubled when the application is not made and fees paid within one year of date of importation in case of imported animals, and within one year of date of foaling in case of native bred animals, the new fees to take effect January 1, 1915.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Samuel Bell, Jr., President; Henry Lefebure, Vice-President; J. D. Conner, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer; Milton E. Jones and Fred Holbert, Directors for three years, and Eli Sprunger was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Samuel Bell, Jr., elected to the presidency.

## ROYAL BELGIAN STALLIONS

I have a few imported stallions for sale, 2 to 4 years old; well acclimated. No better horses for this country. Hardy and vigorous. Have won many blue ribbons with them. Prices right. Such horses will not be imported for the next six years. Buy them now before they are out of reach.

LEON VAN MELDERT,  
Cedar Bayou, Harris County, Texas.

## 40 HEAD OF PERCHERON

Stallions and Mares

Now on hand at Woodlawn Stock Farm. Prices right. Write us.

SPOHR & SPOHR,  
Latham, Butler County, Kansas.

### SADDLE STALLION, PERCHERONS AND 10 JACKS

For sale. Registered saddle stallion by the Great Chester No. 10; sound and a good breeder. Two, two-year-old registered Percheron stallions and ten jacks from yearlings to five years old; from 14 to 16 hands high for sale at reasonable prices. Write your wants or come and see me.

W. L. GRAHAM,  
Mackville, Washington County, Ky.

## CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

ALSO SHORTHORN CATTLE.

W. A. DeMerritt

Route 2. Plainfield, Ill.

## PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES

For sale. Seven stallions—5 yearlings, one 3-year-old, one 4-year-old; four mares; every one good bone and good individuals. I want to sell, and the first buyer will get a bargain.

F. T. WALLACE, ASSUMPTION, ILL.

## Banner Stock Farm

Home of Inclus.

Registered Percherons, jacks and jennets; all ages. Mares bred to the champion stallion, Inclus. Write your wants to

BRUCE SAUNDERS, HOLTON, KAS.

## PURE BRED BELGIAN STALLION.

Biz 4972; beautiful bay; 5 years old; weight around a ton all the time. Best of foal getter; sure breeder and sound. Will be sold under any reasonable guarantee.

FRANK PREMANER, WAVERLY, KANSAS.

R. R. 3.

## PERCHERONS

For sale. Two dark gray, 3-year-old stallions. Recorded. 20 high grade mares; weigh from 1,600 to 2,100.

NICHOLAS STAMM, Muscatine, Ia.

## SIX PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, including our imported herd stallion, Siroco, a grandson of Besique. Plenty of size, bone and quality. All sound and recorded in the Percheron Society of America.

A. M. DULL & SONS, Washington, Kas.

## PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. Corbon 51151; 9 years old; dappled gray; 16 hands high; weighs 1,900 pounds; sound. Colts to show. Fillies in his way. Will sell so he will pay out the first season.

R. N. MONTGOMERY, Rich Hill, Mo.

## Maplewood Percherons

A choice lot of stallions and mares developed under practical farm conditions, with strong, rugged frames and constitution. Buy them now direct from the pastures at low prices.

C. G. ANDERSON, Hector, Minn.



## Jack Type; Lesson II.



Jack No. 2, Age 5 Years; Height, 62 Inches; Heart, 70 Inches; Bone, 9½ Inches.

There has been a great variety of opinion as to the proper conformation of a jack. Any breed of live stock having such great value should be better understood. An early demand was created for tall, slim jacks, 16 hands or higher. There are still some who believe this is the proper conformation.

A general discussion as to the most serviceable type of American jack should benefit our readers. The above is the second of a series of photographs of jacks which all our readers are expected to discuss. This should be especially beneficial to those sections of the country where jacks are now being introduced. There are thousands of breeders throughout the country who own good stallions; they could just as well handle a jack in connection, and they will welcome this information.

Below the photograph are given the measurements of Jack No. 2. We want our readers to tell us where this jack is deficient and where he is good. All communications concerning this animal should be sent in immediately, so as to appear in the next issue. We want every one to feel perfectly free to express his opinion on this animal.

### Discussion by Subscribers, of Jack No. 1, Pictured in Issue of November 5.

Wm. Williams, Marion County, Ill.—"The jack shown in your paper is too tall for the size of his body; not square enough in the hind quarters; ears too short; badly shaped head; lacks style and quality."

Bernard Bergman, Nemaha County, Kansas.—"I do not claim to be an expert in judging a jack, but in my opinion jack No. 1 is altogether too light in his body and his shoulders are not sloping enough; too low in the neck and his ears are too short, and he has no muscles."

Loren Omba, Madison County, Iowa.—"In regard to jack No. 1, I think his ear tips a little too short. He is too long in back, and too low headed. As I am the owner of a good jack and a number of stallions I want to learn all the good points of a jack I can."

Albert Beauchamp, Grayson County, Ky.—"In regard to my objections to jack No. 1, will say, in the first place he is four inches too high for his weight, and fully six inches too small around the girth; bad hocks; small feet; stooped; rump narrow; straight back; thick, short neck; pony head and ears. Now I will say what shape and form suits me. From 15 to 15½ hands high; weight from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds; broad, heavy bone; large knees; round, large foot; broad, fairly straight hocks; square, fairly straight rump; wide, long back; long, deep shoulders and wide breast; long range neck; large, wide, Roman head; large ears, opened well at the bottom, long and pointed."

Wiley Clouston, Jr., Ness County, Kansas.—"Jack No. 1 is too tall and rangy and does not girth enough; has a light stifle and short hip and not coupled up very close; is a little low in front of withers, and has not a very good head; looks to be a little 'dish faced.' Bone is good enough. A jack that is not far from right for a good mule is the kind about 15 to 15½, with a 9½ to 10 inch bone, and girth about 73 inches; good heavy body at both ends and weigh about 1,150 to 1,200 pounds."

P. H. Vories, Gallatin County, Ky.—"I want to say right at the beginning that I don't know anything about a jack. Have always noticed that the least any one knows they always have the most to say. My opinion about jack No. 1, beginning at his head; faulty; dish face; too light in jaw; sleepy in the eye; ears too short; low carriage; too low in front of withers; back too long; bad coupling; droops too much from coupling to root of his tail. Tail comes out too low down; slab-sided; too narrow across, what I would call 'rabbit named'; too much daylight; too small in heart and flank. Some would say that his legs were too long. That would be no fault if his body was in proportion to his legs; hind legs stand out behind too far. Weight all O. K.; so is bone if measure is correct. Taking him altogether I take him to be a very bad type of a good jack."

Ed Fox, Mehaska County, Iowa.—"I find that a jack 15 hands, weight about 900, with plenty of body, bring the best selling mules, and with more snap to them. I had a 16 hand rough jack and his mules were rough, and had no style. He was all right on small mares. I don't like the head on jack No. 1, and body is too small and rough. He has good bone and feet but his neck and foreparts are all up-side down. There is no jack that is fit to breed 50 mares as they come, to get the best mule, without it is a small jack."

Corson Bros., Atchison County, Kansas.—"As to faults of jack No. 1, would say that his general make-up suggests a jack of very poor constitution. Holding his tail as he does tells that he is rheumatic. For a jack 16 hands his heart measure is deficient; should be at least 70 inches; flanked entirely too high; stifle too small; forearm likewise. Head sets on wrong; nose out too far; too thick in throat latch; ears short."

Wyatt Carr, Story County, Iowa.—"My objections to jack No. 1, are: he is too tall; weakly constituted; lacking quality; one of the kind that have everything happening to them; nothing to resist disease; will sire hony, long-legged mules that will be slow feeders and never will look like anything when they are fat; daylight never weighs anything and you can never sell it for anything, but when you buy too much of it under a jack it always costs you plenty."

## CLOSING OUT SALE December 15 15 Percherons and Jacks 15

Percherons all registered in the P. S. A. All broke to work but two and all O. K.

**Stallions**—One 8-year-old; coal black; a ton horse. One 4-year-old; brown; in the harness every day, but would weigh a ton if fat. One 3-year-old, 1500 pounds, and one colt.

**9 Mares**—2 to 16 years old, all in foal, 1600 to 1800 pounds.

**2 Jacks**—15½ and 14½ hands; 4 and 5 years old; both broke to mares.

Write for particulars.

**George S. Johnson**

PLEASANT HILL, MO., Route 2.

Sale on farm 2½ miles east of town. Free conveyance.

**R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.**

*The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer  
of the West*

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right; work always up to the highest standard.



## Bigger Blood For Your Jennet Herd

Twenty-three young jacks for sale, sired by the Great Jennet Jack, Longfellow 2126. Longfellow is by Imp. Kingfinkler, and Longfellow's first dam was sired by Sant Magraren, another imported Majorica jack. Dr. J. L. Knight says in his book on the different breeds of jacks, that the Majorica is the biggest breed in the world. Jack men who want more size in their jennet herds (and who does not?) had better get some of this blood. I have them that are big enough, and black enough and bred strong enough to head anybody's herd of jennets. Longfellow and his get won first this fall at one of the biggest state fair jack shows ever held. These young jacks must go, to make room for next crop, so my prices are bound to be right. Write me or see me quick.

**S. L. GREEN**

**CELESTE, TEXAS**

### FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.

Registered Jacks Bred to Meet the Modern Requirements  
For Bone Substance and Stamina.

25 head, from weanlings to seven years old, and up to 1,200 pounds in weight. We won championship on both jacks and jennets at the Kansas State Fair, both 1913 and 1914.

Also for sale—one two-year-old Percheron and two yearling stallions. See our stock and get prices. We can save you money. Everything guaranteed as represented when sold.

**H. T. HINEMAN & SONS,**

**DIGHTON, KANS.**



## MAMMOTH BLACK JACK

With White Points; 2d Prize Winner at Kansas State Fair, Topeka. Foaled August, 1911; 15½ hands; 1,000 pounds; in rather thin flesh. This is a very heavy boned jack, a sure colt getter, and a prompt server on mares. Its sire, Admiral Carter, is 16½ hands, weight 1,250; its dam, a big roomy jennet. This jack sells for \$800. Come or write—

**J. F. TRUE, Jr., Perry, Kansas**

### PERCHERONS, JACKS, AND JENNETS.

A few tried imported black Percheron ton stallions; extra breeders and well bred enough to head any pure bred herd.

12 head of registered big black Mammoth jacks, from 2 to 5 years old; 14½ to 16 hands high; well broke and quick performers. We have the best herd of well bred jennets in the state, bred to our imported Spanish jack.

Anybody can own a good jack or stallion the way we price them. We have no little stuff. Come and see us. Farm 30 miles northwest of Hutchinson. Will meet trains at Raymond or Chase.

**J. P. & M. H. MALONE, CHASE, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS.**



## GOOD JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE

One 4-year-old; 15½ hands; broad and deep. One coming 3, one 6 years; 15½ hands; broke to both mares and jennets. Three yearling jacks; extra good; one herd jack, sire of above jacks. These jacks are among the best in Central Missouri. Six splendid jennets. This stock is all black with white points, and registered where old enough. One German Coach stallion, 7 years old, from Crouch & Son. Will price this stuff right, as I want to sell. Write for prices and come to see me.

**O. L. POTTER**

(8 miles of M. K. & T. R. R.)

**ROCHEPORT, MO.**

### MILLER STOCK FARM

Jack and Jennet Bargains.

One 8-year-old jack, \$300; three 3-year-old jacks, \$600 to \$750; one 2-year old jack, \$1,000; four yearling jacks by Highball, world's record priced 2-year-old.

From our jennet herd (headed by one of the very few great big good jacks living) we can always spare a few head. Can always spare a few work mules or brood mares.

Would consider trading some of the above stock on a good Percheron stallion and a good Hereford bull. No stock shown on Sunday.

**F. M. LORIMER, Mgr., OLATHE, KAS.**

### BIG MAMMOTH JACKS AND JENNETS

For sale. I have some good jennets which are kin to my herd jack, for sale at a bargain. Also young jacks, one to coming four years old, and the large, big boned Poland China hogs, breed sows and boars old enough for service, and pigs. Seven miles north of Monett on Frisco R. R., and six miles southwest of Hoberg on Mo. Pac. R. R. Write for prices to  
**Henry Obermann & Son, Frelatatt, Mo.**

## ANOTHER GOOD ONE

Jack colt foaled October 3, 1913; measurement October 3, 1914. Height, 55 inches; girth, 52 inches; length, 69 inches; head, 25 inches; muzzle, 21 inches; ears, 31 inches; hock flat way, 7 inches; bone, 7 inches. I own the sire and dam of this colt, also four other large size mammoth jacks ranging in age from 3 to 6 years old. Two extra good 2-year-old jacks and a herd of extra heavy bone mammoth jennets, and a registered Percheron stallion 3 years old; black in color; will make a ton horse in another year.

I will sell any part or all of this stock cheap for cash, or will exchange for land within 100 miles of Kansas City. Address

**OWL HOLLOW STOCK FARM,  
W. W. SHOTT, LATHROP, MO.**

**Kentucky Mammoth Jacks**, colts to 6 years. Style, bone, weight. Saddle stallions, mares, geldings. Write for pictures, etc. Home cured bluegrass seed and cedar fence posts. Cook Farms, Lexington, Ky.







## Astral King Excels

IN FORM, STYLE AND SUBSTANCE

and Breeding Ability, and

At Everyone of the Saddle Horse Gaits

I have Astral King stallions and fillies for sale. No young breeder can afford to start with the wrong kind and no established breeder can afford not to have some of the most up-to-date breeding. Can give time to the right kind of buyers.

Registered Herefords for Sale—Weanling bulls and heifers at \$100, and yearlings at \$150.

JAMES HOUGHIN, JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

## REGISTERED SADDLERS

For sale. Stallions, mares, fillies and geldings, by Rex McDonald 833, Rex Monroe 2063, Star McDonald 2526 and Fos McDonald 3096; out of the finest lot of brood mares in the land; 60 head to select from. Address

H. A. GREENWELL, LAKENAN, MO.

## REGISTERED SADDLE STALLION

For sale or trade for registered cattle or Percheron mares. Register No. 4846; weight 1,240; age nine. Also two good heavy boned jacks, ages five and nine.

PERKINS & COAD, Albion, Ill.

## War Horses

Registered Black Hawk Morgans, stallions and mares; all ages; one or a carload. None better for cavalry horses. Or will trade for a large jack or land. Write fully in first letter.

E. F. BROWN, Derby, Lucas Co., Iowa

## REGISTERED MORGANS FOR SALE.

A choice lot of young stallions and naves, weanlings to 4 years old. Weanlings and yearlings can be crated and delivered to any point by express at a moderate price. Can sell fillies and stallions of different breeding that would be suitable to mate together. Could sell a car load of registered naves and fillies that have been bred to registered Morgan stallions, at a very moderate price. Most of my young stock is out of The Admiral. Headlight Morgan is now at the head of my stud and I am expecting at least 10 colts from him next spring.

RICHARD SELLMAN, Rochelle, Texas.

## MILLER STOCK FARM

Bargains in Standard Bred Stallions.

Two grandsons of Croesus, 3 and 4 years, at \$150 and \$175; two bay sons of Claremont Director (Matinee) 2:17 1,260-lb. horse, at \$250 and \$300. The breeding, style, speed, manners and quality will astonish you; the prices mean business.

Will consider good Percheron stallion or Hereford bull in a trade or he above. No stock shown on Sunday.

M. LORIMER, Mgr., OLATHE, KAN.

## STANDARD BRED TROTTER STALLION

For sale. Ralph Forest 56816; 3 years old; 16½ hands high; weighs 1,400 pounds. Is a good individual. Priced to sell. No trades.

N. MONTGOMERY, Rich Hill, Mo.

## EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas, Member American Shetland Pony Club.

## Shetland Ponies

100 HEAD IN HERD.

Solid colors and spots. Special values for Holiday buyers.

Nothing will give children the pleasure and service in proportion to first cost and care. Buy the good kind and they are always ready sale.

J. J. THOMPSON, Dorchester, Neb.

## Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 7.)

even a larger purge than the one I've now had been in order. It is not likely that more of your animals will become sick if you keep them out of the field.

**1345—BLOOD POISONING**—What is the best remedy to prevent blood poisoning when horses get cut in wire fence?—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Thorough and prolonged saturation of the wound with some of the well recognized antiseptics, being careful to use sterilized utensils, and all that goes with the care of the wound at all times.

**1346—STIFLE JOINT LAMENESS**—I have a colt six and a half months old that has been so he can hardly get up for three or four weeks. He has a sort of hard pus on stifle joints; one side larger than the other. He is getting quite thin on good hay and oats, which ought to keep a colt in good shape this time of year. I am using an absorbent liniment at present. Please advise me what caused it and what can be done, as he is one of a well mated span.—Washington Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We fear your colt suffered a navel affection while young and now has a joint disturbance as a result, which often occurs. If not that, it is quite likely it is a joint involvement of the nature of rheumatism which often leads to erosion of the cartilage of the articulation leading on to an incurable state. We very much fear you have an incurable case in any event.

**1347—UNTHRIFTY STALLION**—I have a six-year-old stallion that is not doing right. He eats good and feels good but does not gain in flesh, and has a slight cough at times. I am feeding corn chop and bran for grain, and a change of cane hay, prairie hay and a little alfalfa. He seems to cough worse when he eats alfalfa. What is the best feed for him?—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Your stallion should be carefully examined by a competent veterinarian to learn why the chronic cough. He may have a chronic bronchitis or chronic heaves. You will find good, sound, heavy oats a better grain than what you are feeding. Add to this a little oil meal, also the newer feed of alfalfa ground and mixed with molasses. You will find this excellent if fed in moderation. Alfalfa hay is good if it is strictly first class, unless heaves is already present. Have his teeth examined so as to be certain the fault is not there. A course on Fowler's solution, giving one-half ounce in the feed three times a day, you will find will prove a good tonic. See that he has an opportunity to take exercise.

**1348—STRING HAIT**—I have a coming two-year-old registered Percheron stallion that two months ago seemed to have something like rheumatism, and after a week or two got over that and got crampy in one hind leg and now will take several steps all right and then first one leg will jerk or catch, and then the other. We have been using liniment on the stifles but it doesn't seem to do any good. Is there anything to be done?—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is evident that your stallion is affected with some disease the nature of string halt, an affection that is inclined to show up in an aggravated form as cold weather approaches. It is doubtful if anything either in the way of internal treatment or local application will be of any aid in his case. In some instances surgical measures effect a cure, but it will be necessary for some good veterinarian to pass on this point by giving him a careful examination before positive advice can be given.

**1349—CATARRHAL DISCHARGE**—I have a horse about 12 years old that has a bad discharge from the nose at times—three or more times a week. This is noticeable when he has his head down to the river or creek to drink; if in still water it sometimes sinks to the bottom. This is thick and of a yellowish cast. Most all the time his nose is somewhat waxy around the nostril; the nose is not clean or normal. He never coughs or wheezes, and it does not seem to affect him in any way. He is in good flesh and has a sleek, glossy coat and his appetite is normal. He has been this way for almost a year that I know of.—Montana Subscriber.

**REPLY**—From your description we would judge that your animal is af-

# THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

## SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and \$1.00; \$5.00 and \$10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,

Chemists and Bacteriologists.

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## FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER REMEDY

Guaranteed to Cure and Prevent Colts and Horses in same stable with sick ones from having Distemper, Influenza, Epizootic, Pink eye, Shipping Fever, Catarrhal Fever, Coughs, Colds and all Diseases of the Horse affecting the nose and throat. A powerful germicide given internally alone will do the work, and that is found in FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER CURE.

Made and sold by A. W. FRAVEL, Ph. G.V.S. Centralia, Mo.

## LET US CARRY PART OF YOUR GREAT RISK

INSURE THE LIFE OF YOUR VALUABLE HORSE BY A POLICY WITH US

## NORTHWESTERN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY

DES MOINES, IOWA

AGENTS WANTED

affected with chronic nasal catarrh which very likely has extended to and involves the guttural pouches. You should have this animal examined by a well qualified veterinarian with a view of fully determining the absence of glanders, and if suspicious symptoms are in evidence, he should by all means be given the mallein test.

**1350—HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION**—Please give me the address of the Holstein-Friesian Association.—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Frederick L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vt., is the Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

**1351—UMBILICAL HERNIA**—I have a three-year-old mare, weight 1300 lbs., which has a rupture in the navel about the size of a walnut. The hole is about the size of a thimble where it comes through. This mare is with foal. Is there any danger with this mare being in foal and having the rupture? If so, please advise me what to do.—North Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is not likely that such an opening as you describe will result in harm to the mare on account of being in foal. Also, it is not likely, if the opening is no larger than you represent, that it will even cause annoyance in the future.

**1352—WHO OWNS THIS STALLION?**—Who bred the Belgian stallion, Charger 2425? Also, who is the present owner?—South Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—This stallion appears on our records in the name of A. Latimer Wilson, who registered him. Our records show no transfer of this stallion.—J. D. Conner, Jr., Sec'y Belgian Record.

**1353—RIDGLING COLT**—Will a colt that is a ridgling now, and is two and a half years old, be likely to come straight in time for service? Will a ridgling stallion be apt to get the same kind of colts?—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—If the testicles are not down in a thrifty, vigorous colt at two and one-half years, they rarely descend later. Such an animal should not be used as a breeder as this weakness is apt to be transmitted to the offspring.

**1354—WHO HAS DEVON CATTLE?**—Is there a man advertising Devon cattle for sale in your paper? If there is not, will you please tell me where they could be bought?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

**REPLY**—The columns of the American Breeder are open to advertisers of Durocs, or any other breed of cattle. If you have friends who have good pure bred cattle or hogs for sale—any established breed—you can

**THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS** that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

## ABSORBINE



also any Bunch or Swelling. No buster, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered.

Book 3 K free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.**, antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

## Don't Have a Blind One

### "VISIO"

A Remedy for Moon Blindness

(Ophthalmia, Cataract and Conjunctivitis) Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.



"VISIO" will convince any horse owner that it is the best remedy for defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our money back GUARANTEE. \$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. VISIO Remedy Ass'n 5 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.



Booklet free. \$3 Package CURES any case or money refunded. \$1 Package CURES ordinary cases. Mineral Heave Remedy Co., 428 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Colic and Indigestion Cure

For Horses and Cattle. May's Colic Drops (a few drops on the tongue) cures the worst cases. A guarantee with each bottle.

"I am a stock raiser and have used and sold O. J. May's Colic Remedy. It has always given good results.—John R. Whitlock, Chelsea, S. Dak."

Buy a bottle now and have it when you need it. Price, \$2.

O. J. MAY, BENNETT, NEB.

do them a kindness by persuading them to advertise in the American Breeder. Advertising rates are always printed in the paper.

Many horses bought in this country for military purposes are being fed in bands of various sizes, not far from the market centers at which they were collected.



# I'll Rid Your Stock of Worms

# I'll Prove It Before You Pay



## I Want You to Know The Value of SAL-VET

—I want you to feed it at my risk—I want to prove to you on your own farm that SAL-VET will rid your stock of worms, put them in healthy condition, easier to keep on no more feed—more profitable in every way—and less liable to disease. I don't want you to send me a penny in advance—just mail the coupon. I'll ship the SAL-VET just as agreed, let you feed it 60 days—and if it does not do what I claim, then I'll cancel the charge. Is not that a fair, open offer?

### READ!

"Before I started to feed SAL-VET my hogs were sick, and I had lost six of them, since feeding SAL-VET I have lost none, although some of them were pretty sick before they had access to SAL-VET and had lost their hair. However, they pulled through all right and now have good appetites and are thriving."

ERNEST TRIEBEL,  
Route No. 2, Clearwater, Minn.

"After feeding SAL-VET to sheep, hogs, horses and cattle during the past winter, and found it a reliable conditioner and worm destroyer. My stock never looked so healthy and thoroughly conditioned as now."

U. H. SUMMER,  
Brownville Jet., Maine.

"My hogs are doing finely; have kept SAL-VET before them for two months and while there has been lots of disease amongst hogs in this section, none of mine have been sick."

GEO. A. ELINE,  
Route No. 20, St. Matthews, Ky.

"I have fed SAL-VET to all my stock; it has put them in fine condition, and improved them wonderfully. The cholera has been killing hogs all around my home, but I have not lost a single one, I have never used so effective a remedy."

SANFORD GERST,  
South Boston, Va.

"I enclose check in payment of the SAL-VET sent recently. Four times this sum would not begin to pay for the benefit I derived from feeding SAL-VET."

W. H. WALLACE, Franktown, Va.

"I have great faith in SAL-VET. Since feeding it, I can certainly see a great improvement in my stock. I have fed a number of different stock foods and remedies, but have never found any as good as SAL-VET. I am recommending it to my neighbors and others who lost hogs with the cholera."

C. G. FIELD, Hiawatha, Kansas.

### READ!

"I am feeding SAL-VET to 750 lambs and about 100 hogs. During this time there has been no sickness whatever among this stock," I consider SAL-VET cheap insurance."

THOS. J. LILLY, Wheeling, Mo.

"SAL-VET is certainly a great medicine. I have been feeding it all winter, so far and since I started, my stock are better than ever before."

ALBERT MEANS, Walthill, Nehr.

"Have been feeding SAL-VET to some of my horses which were very thin and in a run-down condition. They have now picked up in flesh and spirits in spite of the heavy work incident to this time of year."

ELI FURLAND, Artesian, S. D.

"I had a yearling colt which was not doing at all well. I had fed turpentine, tobacco and other worm remedies, but all failed. On the evening of the 19th of February, I gave this colt a dose of SAL-VET and the following day I had plenty of evidence of its value. It is doing the work, all right."

HARRY BRENNEMAN,  
Rt. No. 5—Ottawa, Ohio.

"I am well pleased with SAL-VET. I never knew a horse could have so many worms and live. SAL-VET surely brings them—big and small. Horses to which SAL-VET is fed, act 100 per cent better, and what we formerly thought was colic and meanness, was nothing but worms and worms."

J. E. TERKEURST,  
271 Dauphin St., Mobile, Ala.

"The more I use SAL-VET the better I find it. My sheep and hogs were never so thrifty and healthy as now. We butchered this week, and did not find a single worm, while our neighbors' hogs are wormy and dying. I have been recommending SAL-VET to them and they are now ready to use it too."

WESLEY CHAMBERS, Bussey, Ia.

# SAL-VET

The Great Worm Destroyer

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The Great Live Stock Conditioner

—is the medicated salt which contains no antimony, fed just as you would feed common salt. There is no dosing—no drenching—no trouble—all animals need it—take to it readily—and so doctor themselves. You will find animals that you do not suspect of having worms just full of them. Stock that have been run-down will take on new vigor, grow thrifty and profitable. Stock kept free from worms will be healthier; will do better, act better, and be in better condition to resist dangerous diseases. As proof of this read a few of the thousands of letters from stockmen who feed SAL-VET—who depend on SAL-VET to help them make greater profits—and to prevent loss.

## Fill Out the Coupon Below Today

You take no risk whatever in accepting this no-money-down offer. Just fill out the coupon, tell me how many head of stock you have, and I'll ship enough SAL-VET to last them 60 days. You simply pay the freight charges on arrival, and when the 60 days are up, report results. If SAL-VET has not done all I claim, then I'll cancel the charge, and you won't owe me one penny. Address

Sidney R. Feil, Pres.

**THE FEIL MFG. CO., Chemists**  
Dept. AB Cleveland, Ohio

## Send No Money—Just the Coupon

THE FEIL MFG. CO., Dept. AB 12-5-14 Cleveland, O.

Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, agree to report results promptly in 60 days and at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name .....

P. O. ....

Shipping Station..... State.....

Number of Sheep..... Hogs..... Cattle..... Horses.....

### PRICES

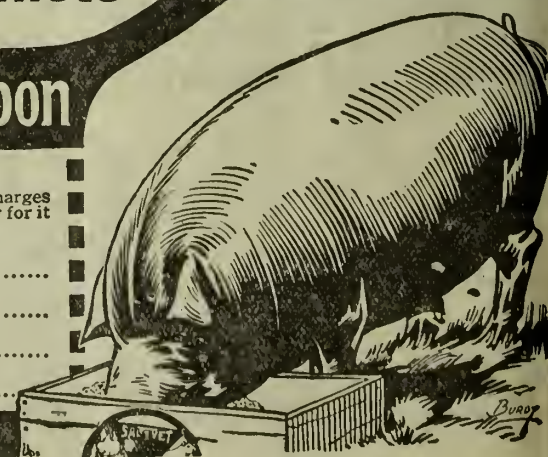
40 pounds.....	\$ 2.25
100 pounds.....	5.00
200 pounds.....	9.00
300 pounds.....	13.00
500 pounds.....	21.12

No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. on this 60 day trial offer. Never sold by peddlers nor in bulk; only in Trade-Marked SAL-VET packages. Shipments for 60 days' trial are based on 1 lb. of SAL-VET for each sheep or hog, and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular sized packages.

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# THE AMERICAN BREEDER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW

A Farmers' and Breeders' Paper Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Live Stock and the Welfare of Farm Families and Homes

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, One Year 50c, Three Years \$1.00

Volume VIII

Kansas City, Missouri, December 20, 1914

Number 8



A STUDY IN MULE CONFORMATION, ACTION AND TYPE.

According to the government statistics, mules are the highest price class of live stock per head in this country. With a little more attention given to the sire, their value can be increased, for the margin in favor of the good ones holds good with mules the same as everything else. Breeders, generally, are recognizing the value of draft blood in mule production. About one-fourth of the mares in the United States are bred to jacks each year. In many Southern states brood mares are getting very scarce. The enormous mule production retards the increase in horse population. Our illustration shows good mules from many sections. Can you pick them out?

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# HORSE AND CATTLE BREEDING SCHOOL

## January 4 to 9, Inclusive

### Double Your Income Without Increasing Your Investment



A CLASS OF SUBSTANTIAL BREEDERS AT THE BREEDING SCHOOL LEARNING THE INSIDE FACTS OF THEIR BUSINESS

A term of this school is one full, intensely interesting and profitable week, beginning every morning at 7:30 and continuing until 10:30 at night. Proper changes in the manner of instruction are made, so as not to tire the students. Sufficient exercise is taken each day with the entire class.

This is the only school in the world, devoted exclusively to breeding. More practical information is given concerning the genital organs of breeding stock, than at any other school. The instructions are made so plain that the average breeder can surely master it.

Carcasses of mares and cows for class work are supported in natural position. Students are required to take the practical work of dissecting and making examinations under the instruction of experts, each student passing to the next animal after finishing a particular subject. Females are selected to illustrate the different diseases and abnormal conditions. Students are impressed with facts in a way they will remember.

After the dissecting, the different genital tracts are then removed from the animals and placed on a table to allow more thorough comparison. By this method, students are easily taught things that would require much greater time, if they were compelled to prepare in a technical manner.

All technical work that can be is eliminated. The object is to give a course the average breeder can master in a short time. The genital organs of cattle and horses are so similar, that after a breeder becomes familiar with horse breeding, a little extra time prepares him as a cattle breeder. Cattle breeding can be given with

practically no waste of time to the horse breeders. Nearly all of the lectures are just as necessary for cattle breeding, as for horse breeding.

All of the instructors, excepting two, are post graduate veterinarians, or professors of animal husbandry, doing work recognized by the United States government. The instructions given at this school have stood the test of the best posted men. A fortune has been invested in the development of the course. Nearly every section of the United States has a student from this school.

This is a clean institution. Men are given plain lectures on subjects every human adult should be familiar with. The lectures are illustrated with lantern slides. Students help each other like brothers. Mothers and wives need not be afraid to send their sons or husbands.

This school is guaranteed to be satisfactory in every respect, or the tuition fee will be refunded. This offer has been in effect from the beginning. Not a single student has been dissatisfied. Nothing succeeds like success. Distance should not prevent any one from attending. Breeders from across the ocean have been in attendance and glad they came.

Learn to avoid the dangers in the breeding business that cause so much loss to owners of good stock. We have no agents. Do not ask for commission or cut rates. After August 1, 1915, the tuition will be doubled.

The sooner you get this knowledge the longer you can use it. Get a substantial foundation to work on. Get a Diploma. Make your business a pleasure. Breed intelligently.

**REMEMBER THE DATE---January 4 to 9, Inclusive.**

**SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT**

Dissecting Females, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs—Physiology of the Generative Organs—Cells—Infection—Breeding Questions—Breeding Instruments—Delivery—Scientific Mating—Horse, and Mule Judging—Barren Females—Barren Males—Abnormal Conditions—Diseases of the Foal and Fetus—Diseases of the Male and Female Generative Organs—Contagious Abortion—Feeding—Testing Breeding Stock—Determining a Female's Breeding Condition—Buying Breeding Stock—Hereditary Defects—Stock Breeding—Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a female is pregnant or not—Getting the Semen—Inserting Capsules, etc.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. All trains now enter the New Union Station. Take any street car north and transfer west on Twelfth Street. Tuition is \$25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life. For other information address

**EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.**

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lecture on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from \$1 to \$1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

**The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL**  
**225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.**



# THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined  
CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW.

DECEMBER 20, 1914.  
Volume VIII. Number 8.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE,  
Editors.

Published semi-monthly (on the 5th and  
20th of each month) by the  
GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
INCORPORATED,  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
BELL TELEPHONE, 4297 GRAND.

All communications for this paper  
should be addressed to the American  
Breeder, or the Graham Publishing  
Company, and not to individuals.

Subscription Rates within the United  
States: \$1 for 3 years; 50 cents for  
one year. All other countries, \$2 for  
3 years; \$1 for one year.

When sending subscriptions, please  
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When changing your postoffice ad-  
dress, state the old address as well as  
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replaced.

Entered as second class matter No-  
vember 28, 1911, at the postoffice at  
Kansas City, Mo., under the Act of  
March 3, 1879.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING  
REPRESENTATIVES:  
JOHN D. ROSS, 608 Otis Bldg., Chicago.  
Telephone, Franklin 1429.  
WHITE-SIMONSON, INC.,  
904 Tribune Bldg., New York.  
FRANKLIN L. MILLER,  
620 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## NEW LIVESTOCK ADVERTISING RATES

Previous Livestock Rates Canceled.

Space	One Issue	One Month	Two Months
1/2 inch	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$6.00
3/4 inch	3.00	5.00	8.75
1 inch	3.50	6.00	11.50

Space in amounts larger than  
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Mo.

## IS IT YOUR DUTY?

If a child was being murdered and  
it was in your power to prevent such  
a crime, would you do it? If the live  
stock industry in this country was  
being jeopardized, and you could pre-  
vent it, where would you stand? A  
breeder of live stock recently was  
heard to say that it was not his busi-  
ness to engage in cleaning up the  
crooks, but it was the other fellow's.  
He did not undertake to name the  
other fellow, but contended that  
someone else should assume the re-  
sponsibility of exposing certain in-  
dividuals.

There are entirely too many breed-  
ers who assume this attitude in im-  
portant cases. We do not refer to  
little petty grievances. The methods  
and morals of all live stock registra-  
tion in this country are now on trial.  
Two big men have been registering  
animals fraudulently. Nearly every  
breeder in this country understands  
the situation. If there are any who  
doubt that these men have been reg-  
istering animals fraudulently, we can  
furnish more evidence. If these two  
men are permitted to continue, what  
will other men in the same line of  
business be forced to do? How long  
will it be before the registration of  
an animal will be considered a joke,  
if these men are allowed to continue?

This is a very serious problem. If  
every breeder takes the ground that  
it is the other fellow's duty and not  
his, who will assume the responsibil-  
ity of checking this problem at this  
time? This matter has been talked  
over by breeders of all kinds of live  
stock. They are all watching the out-  
come.

We contend that fraudulent regis-  
trations must be stopped and that  
this is the time to stop it. There is  
one way in which persons who have

been victimized can quickly put a  
crimp in the crooks. There is a pen-  
alty for using the United States mail  
to defraud. Breeders who have been  
defrauded by this method should  
place their cases with the postal au-  
thorities. They may not hear from  
them immediately; they may not even  
get a reply to their letter, but slowly  
and surely the wheels of justice will  
start grinding. The one who fur-  
nishes the evidence for the postal  
authorities need not be known until  
the case is thoroughly established.  
The penalty for using the United  
States mail to defraud is well known.  
Fraudulent applications, or sending  
registry certificates known to be  
fraudulent, through the United States  
mails, subject the sender to the pen-  
alty, when once the act is proved.  
Save all your correspondence. Be  
sure to fully and carefully state the  
case. It will not be very expensive  
to have an attorney prepare the evi-  
dence for you. We believe everyone  
interested can afford to do this in  
such an important cause. Send all  
evidence to the Chief Inspector, Post-  
office Department, Washington, D. C.

## MARE OWNER EDITIONS.

Breeders generally are recognizing  
the great value of educating their  
mare owners by sending the mare  
owner editions to them. This is the  
cheapest and the best advertising that  
owners of good stallions or jacks can  
get for their money. The subscrip-  
tion price for the Mare Owner edi-  
tions is ten cents each in clubs of ten  
or more. Each subscriber will get the  
paper for five issues, two in Janu-  
ary, two in February and one in  
March. We notify each subscriber  
by mail from this office, who has  
paid his subscription. All lists should  
be sent in early. No subscriptions  
for the Mare Owner editions will be  
received after January 1st. Do not  
put it off, but attend to it now.

## HOG CHOLERA PREVENTION.

It has been demonstrated in at least  
two counties that hog cholera can be  
practically eliminated in a very short  
time. The most important thing in  
this prevention, is proper quarantin-  
ing. Just as long as sick hogs are  
moved about and visitors are allowed  
to trespass, and dead hogs are im-  
properly disposed of, just so long will  
we have hog cholera in this country.  
A solution of the problem is now prac-  
tically figured down to one of two  
plans; either each county must have  
the opportunity to eradicate hog  
cholera, or growers must vaccinate  
every hog. Hog breeders should find  
out just what is being done under the  
first plan in Fayette County, Ohio,  
and in Pettis County, Mo.

This is the time to prepare for  
proper legislation along these lines.  
If a county is properly handled for  
two or three years, hog cholera can  
be eliminated at a cost very small  
compared with the great annual loss.  
There never was a better time to ad-  
vocate quarantine measures than at  
this time. The entire country has  
just received a lesson in quarantine  
measures as a result of the foot and  
mouth disease.

A veterinarian residing in one of  
the counties mentioned above, said  
that hog cholera was not included in  
his practice, because hog cholera was  
practically a thing of the past in his  
territory. In contrast with the ideal  
conditions in these counties there are  
great areas in which hog cholera is  
being spread by unscrupulous and  
ignorant men. The public is not fa-  
miliar enough with the subject to  
realize the serious need of preventing  
the spread of the disease. It is al-  
ways a case of the "innocent by-  
stander" being injured. While this  
disease is making a pile of money for  
serum factories, at the expense of the  
public, there has developed another  
important need in addition to that  
of proper quarantining and disposing  
of dead animals. That is to have all  
serum tested by the United States  
government before it is placed on the  
market. This will fix the fight re-  
sponsibility upon those now vaccin-  
ating hogs. If the serum is govern-  
ment tested, results will be absolutely  
up to the operator. It will determine  
his ability to diagnose and properly

administer. It would seem to us that  
by this time serum could be handled  
with such accuracy that with a good  
supply and reputable, scientific opera-  
tives, the same plan employed in Pet-  
tis County, Mo., and Fayette County,  
Ohio, could be put into effect in every  
country where hogs are raised.

We should like to see every state  
legislature appoint a committee to in-  
vestigate this work, with a view to  
relieving this great tax on the Ameri-  
can meat supply. Breeders should  
busy themselves at this time in con-  
ference with law makers of the dif-  
ferent states.

## BREEDING STOCK WANTED.

We have received several letters  
from breeders, dealers and developers  
who have encouraged the plan that  
some breeder act as an agent for his  
community or a county selling good  
draft colts. One importer suggests  
that a responsible breeder in each  
community use the telephone for  
making inquiries as to the kind of  
young stock to be seen conveniently  
from his town. He states that the  
colt owners will gladly pay him a  
good commission for selling the  
stock. After he has located the stock  
by telephone or other means, he  
should see it personally, so as to be  
able to answer inquiries intelligently.

There are hundreds of breeders  
over the country each of whom is  
well acquainted with practically all  
of the stock and has plenty of time  
for these transactions. A lot of im-  
porters, breeders and dealers are in  
the market for this stock, if they can  
find it worth the money. There are  
many big establishments that want to  
purchase young stock and develop it.  
The difficulty in locating this stock  
has stopped many who wish to buy.  
It seems to us that breeders have an  
opportunity profitably to supply the  
connecting link which will place the  
young stock in the hands of develop-  
ers. It will help the dealers to locate  
the stock and develop it so that it  
can be sold to the best possible ad-  
vantage.

One breeder writes us that he can  
furnish sixteen stud colts, nine 2-  
year-olds and five 3-year-olds and a  
good number of pure bred mares.  
This, as a matter of course, must be  
taken up with the advertising depart-  
ment. The advertising rate is always  
printed on the editorial page. Here  
is an opportunity for breeders who  
have a good acquaintance to make  
some easy money and with very little  
expense.

## CROOKS OPPOSE THE BREEDING SCHOOL.

There may be some good honest  
men who do not believe in some of  
the things taught at the Graham  
Breeding School at Kansas City.  
There may be others who do not be-  
lieve that it is of any value. There  
may be honest differences in opin-  
ions on all subjects.

But there is one particular class of  
men who are strictly opposed to the  
Graham Scientific Breeding School.  
This is the crooked element in horse  
breeding. Well do they know that  
every man who attends this school  
will get personally acquainted with  
the editor of the American Breeder  
and will be here long enough to in-  
vestigate and learn the exact conditions.  
Crooks are usually afraid of these stu-  
dents so they are using their influ-  
ence against the school. Men have  
been paid salaries to campaign against  
it. They are working now.

Many good honest men have been  
influenced by these crooks and their  
supporters. Spotters have gone  
through this school. They know what  
happens. They know how the men  
feel after they have attended this  
school. They also have realized the  
importance of this vast acquaintance  
with leading breeders in nearly every  
section of the United States where  
horses are bred. Practically every  
student is a fighter for clean business  
and clean records. Much of the evi-  
dence against these crooks has been  
gathered by students from the Breed-  
ing School. Anyone stopping to  
think could see at a glance why  
crooked men are so opposed to such

an institution. Some very good men  
have been influenced by these crooks,  
because they had not given the sub-  
ject enough thought.

The same influence is used against  
the American Breeder. A fortune has  
been spent by the crooked element to  
oppose the Breeding School and the  
American Breeder. One of the argu-  
ments used against the Breeding  
School, is that a less number of stall-  
ions will be required which will cur-  
tail the sale of stallions and jacks.  
The crooked element fails to give  
one of its real reasons, which is that  
practically every man who attends the  
Breeding School soon is in the market  
for better sires with clean pedigrees,  
and makes one less man who can be  
fooled with a counterfeit horse or a  
fake certificate.

## A TRUTH THAT IS UNIVERSAL.

One of the most striking incidents  
in connection with the establish-  
ment of national prohibition in Russia  
has been reported in a story of how the  
manufacture, as well as the sale and  
drinking of vodka, came to be forbid-  
den. By an imperial order the sale  
and drinking of the national intoxi-  
cant had already been stopped. The  
manufacture of this drink was a gov-  
ernment monopoly. In the course of  
a discussion of war measures one of  
the strong supporters of the prohibi-  
tory movement arose in the Duma,  
the Russian congress.

"I hold in my hand," he said, "an  
official report, showing that the gov-  
ernment now owns and has stored in  
warehouses and elevators rye, wheat  
and oats to the extent of over one  
hundred million bushels. This grain  
was purchased for the manufacture of  
vodka. It is apparent that if we use  
this grain for the manufacture of vod-  
ka we cannot use it for bread.

"The deciding factor in this great  
war in which we are engaged will be  
famine; that is, the country that has  
the greatest food supply will eventu-  
ally win. If we use our grain for vod-  
ka we cannot use it for bread. I,  
therefore, hereby introduce a bill pro-  
viding that the government shall  
cease the manufacture and sale of  
spirituous liquors in every form; that  
it shall also prohibit the manufacture  
and sale of strong drink, and that,  
on penalty, no grain or other food  
substances shall be used in this coun-  
try by any one under any condition  
for the manufacture of strong drink."

It was the vote on this bill that put  
Russia ahead (in one all important  
step at least) of England, Germany,  
France, United States and all the  
rest. How simply and directly true  
was the statement he made; so true  
that its application is universal; to  
every other country of the world  
which the curse of intoxication has  
reached, as much as to Russia and to  
every other condition in the world,  
as well as to the condition of war;  
so simple that even the most unlet-  
tered must realize its force and so  
direct that the adroitest sophistry  
could not dull the point of its argu-  
ment. "If we use our grain for vod-  
ka we cannot use it for bread," and  
whether "we" means the people di-  
rectly, through the government, as  
used to be the case in Russia, or the  
people indirectly through great pri-  
vate concerns made wealthy by sad-  
dling all the misery on, and taking  
all the profits from, the people,  
makes not the slightest difference in  
the world. Russia, not only has  
gained the bread from 100,000,000  
bushels of grain; perhaps gained  
mastery in a war which otherwise  
she would have lost, but what is of  
vastly more importance, she has  
gained mastery of a national vice as  
debauching to the governments as to  
the persons that indulge it.

## AVERAGE CAPACITY OF MEN.

Not so many years ago a little girl  
was born who could not see, hear or  
speak; blind, deaf and dumb; today  
she stands as a marvel of intelligence.  
It is unnecessary to recite the many  
accomplishments of Helen Keller.  
Everyone would ask himself this  
question: "What should my capacity  
be intellectually when I consider the



infirmities of this woman?" Very few of us live up to our capacities. Entirely too often we hear men say that they have never had an opportunity. Opportunities are knocking at the door of every man nearly every day. How many of us are sleeping, dreaming and resting and taking no thought of what is in store for us. Too many of us are just letting the days, weeks, months and years quietly slip by. No improvement is made. It is the same old story. Is it not time for those who have good health and normal faculties to take unto themselves a very substantial lesson from this wonderful woman, Helen Keller?

#### FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE SITUATION.

Congress has just appropriated one million dollars to be used in the eradication of this malady. The work had been hindered to some extent by lack of finance. This fund will be of considerable importance in finishing up the work. Most of the country is now released from quarantine and the cleaning up is progressing satisfactorily in most sections.

The Chicago dairy show cattle were recently moved from the barns at the stock yards to a new location. Several millionaires are interested in this particular bunch of cattle. This may be one of the reasons that they were not slaughtered when others were. It would have been a great loss to the dairy interests to destroy these prize cattle, but it still is a question as to whether these cattle will be free from this infection for a long time. It is the opinion of many good substantial men that they will not. The loss would have been greater to owners of this stock as there is a limit to the appraisal on condemned stock. We do not believe that the Chicago stock yards will be benefited by having diseased animals still maintained in that vicinity. We sympathize with the owners of these fine cattle, as well as others who have met with serious losses.

Practically every great calamity teaches a permanent lesson. Should another outbreak occur, stockmen and veterinarians in general will have a better understanding of the symptoms and of the precautions necessary. It probably would not again have several weeks in which to spread over the country before it is recognized. So much of the first news of the outbreak was suppressed that many have never read where, when and how the outbreak began. To all such the following statement from the federal authorities in charge, will be of interest:

On October 18, 1914, the bureau of animal industry learned that cattle in the vicinity of Niles, Mich., were infected. Evidently before the disease was reported and before it was diagnosed shipments of infected animals passed through the Chicago stock yards.

Upon tracing shipments from these yards animals infected with the disease were found at points in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Kentucky, Iowa and Massachusetts. Subsequently other points of infection were discovered.

The most plausible suggestion as to the origin of the present outbreak is that it was introduced with importations of an article used in tanning. This article is imported from several countries. There is in the vicinity of Niles, Mich., a small tannery using the article in question, and swine owned by employees of the tannery kept in this vicinity were the first animals known to have contracted the malady.

Since the disease exists in a great part of Europe, in the orient, in South America and other places, there will be danger so long as there is any trade or travel with such countries. Apparently the only certain way to prevent the introduction of the disease into this country from abroad is absolutely to isolate this nation from others.

The only reasonable thing which can be done is to enforce as carefully as possible the inspection laws, to give the department of agriculture sufficient authorization and emergency funds to cope with the disease when it does appear, and to institute such scientific inquiry and experiments under absolutely safe conditions as may be practicable in an attempt to discover the cause (germ) of the disease and to ascertain and apply the remedy.

#### DISCOVERED A BIG BREEDER

A number of men in attendance at a live stock show were in conversation. One breeder said that he had 43 head of registered drafts mares; another one had a number of pure bred cows; others had smaller numbers. The man owning the pure bred mares said it was not profitable to breed high class stock, as it was impossible to find buyers for the young stock.

This man has been breeding pure bred stock for a great many years; has built up an excellent herd. After a little inquiry we found that he had been trying to dispose of his own stock to his neighbors. No one outside of his own county had ever heard of him as a breeder; they did not know that such a man existed. Breeders from that immediate section of the country did not know there was such a herd of stock in that section of the state. It is any wonder that this man has found it unprofitable.

It is a common thing for purchasers to prefer to travel to some distant state for their stock, believing it will give them a better reputation. Many of the best breeders in the country have not relied very much on their nearby territory for buyers.

One of the weaknesses of breeders of live stock is the inability to properly advertise. A reasonable amount of advertising would have made this man's business profitable. It is just as necessary to find buyers who are able, willing and ready to pay a fair market value for the production, as it is to produce them. A reasonable amount of advertising is necessary to place any breeder on the map as a breeder.

One frequently hears a man state that he does not have to advertise to sell his stock. Such breeders usually lose money, either by not making early sales, or selling too low. It is an advantage to the buyer as well as the seller to deal with men who advertise. The average buyer does not have time to make a complete canvass throughout the country. It costs him more to find the stock he wants than he can save in hunting for snaps. The up-to-date purchaser wishes to do business with men who are willing to advertise and answer their correspondence intelligently, for this method will quickly find what they want. The man who has acquired enough money to purchase stock is usually the individual who does not have time to go visiting about the country. The average man who wants breeding stock takes the live stock paper and a map, so as to see where he can get what he wants with the least expense of time and railroad fare. He may not be ready to buy today or for several weeks. The advertisements which appear in the paper at the time he is ready to buy will receive his attention. Advertisers can not expect good results from spasmodic advertising. It is better to have the advertisement running regularly throughout the season, changing the wording of the advertisement when necessary. This is an advantage for this paper, as it is issued only twice each month, and it is not expensive to keep an ad running for several months.

Blood lines, feed, attention and finding buyers are all essential to success with improved, pure bred breeding animals.

#### WINTER AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

We are up to the beginning of the winter agricultural meetings throughout the United States. For the most part the best meetings are held at the seats of the various agricultural colleges. It is possible for the resident of any state to have a full program and other information concerning the meetings he can most conveniently reach, and such are the strides that have been taken toward making these meetings of practical value that women, girls and boys, as well as men, are attending, and are finding themselves well paid for the time and expense.

In Colorado the meetings are January 11 to 16. In Kansas they have one week at Manhattan (December 28 to January 2), and one at Topeka

(January 11 to 16). In Iowa the Ames meetings had to be called off because of quarantine regulations, but the draft horse breeders, and some others, will meet in Des Moines, December 30.

#### WHY IS A LOVING CUP?

A question, which for many years has stuck, unanswered, in the writer's "craw" is recalled to mind by late stories of the prizes to be awarded at the various winter agricultural meetings. At the meetings in Manhattan, Kas., the Crop Improvement Association proposes a \$100 loving cup as one of the rewards for excellence in agricultural production.

For the extreme limit in "useless giving" (under such circumstances, at least) we pick the loving cup. The premium committee which invests in loving cups must be as barren of originality as a loving cup is of utility. Not so long ago a bright, energetic good looking and altogether natural Oklahoma girl grew an acre of corn that made the "average per" yield of the state look like the agricultural output of a Navajo squaw for a dry season in Arizona. The Kansas City Star printed a story about it which brought her orders for her entire crop for seed, to say nothing of offers of marriage, jobs in "vodeville" and the like. The extension department of the United States Department of Agriculture gave her an interesting trip to Washington and the cash prizes she won were of course all worth while. But she could not escape the loving cup. Somebody or something wished one upon her. The accounts said it was fourteen inches high.

Now the Star had given a picture of her home, on a stony hillside. A lot of us know the kind. The nearest approach to a library table is the sewing machine. The only thing approaching a mantel is the six-inch shelf where the lamp stands in the day time and the bottle of liniment and the bottle of rump cure for the chickens stand all the time. Such homes do not contain the little black walnut corner stands of the older states—stands just large enough to hold the family album or a bell jar with a glass deer inside. No such furniture ever got through the race across the "strip" in 1893—and has not been "on sale" since that time.

We could see that girl with her 14-inch loving cup looking through the house for a place to put it down. But the farm homes which turn out girls and boys with the pluck and gumption to do what that girl did and a lot of others are doing, do not abound in pedestals for loving cups.

#### KERRY AND DEXTER CATTLE.

Following each publication of the American Breeder cover page design showing typical animals of the various breeds of live stock, we receive more inquiries about Kerry and Dexter cattle than about any of the other cattle breeds. This is doubtless due to the fact that these two breeds are but little known in America and their newness to our readers excites such interest and curiosity as is usually the case with things which are new.

These breeds of little cattle have, of course, some peculiar qualities of fitness, especially for the localities in which they were developed. In fact, breeds do not become established unless to some extent they meet some special requirements. It is doubtful, however, if many of our readers have any need or use for these particular breeds. In Ireland, where they are native, the Kerries are known as the "poor man's cow," and there is hardly a counterpart in American agricultural or village life to the poor of Ireland. However, the possibilities as "town cows" of the Kerries and Dexter-Kerries, (for the Dexters are supposed to be a modification of the original Kerry breed) has had something to do with the starting of a few herds on this continent. The Kerries are slightly the larger of the two breeds and show more of a milk type. They are usually black in color. The Dexter-Kerries are more compact in form and show considerable variation in color, although they are usually dark. An idea of their size may be gained

from the fact that one of the best Dexter bulls brought out at the old country shows was only 36 inches high at maturity, and of course, many females run smaller.

The principal objection to attempting anything with Kerries or Dexters in this country is the difficulty in finding breeding stock. Animals of these breeds are so scarce that desirable ones are necessarily high priced. Kerries bred for many generations under American conditions probably would increase in size, and approach somewhat the general type and character of our smaller Jerseys. It would seem to us much more advisable to seek among Jerseys, or some other breed of which we have a plentiful supply, a type which would meet the requirements as to limited quarters or feed, than to undertake to find Kerries to fill the bill. Probably a generation will pass before the supply of Kerries and Dexters in this country is sufficient to give buyers any breadth of choice, and the difficulties of finding herd bulls, once a herd was started, manifestly would be considerable.

Prof. C. S. Plumb of the Ohio Agricultural College, Columbus, Ohio, is secretary of the Kerry Record, and is one of the best posted men in America on this breed.

#### TOO MANY DOCTORS AND LAWYERS.

A former Secretary of Agriculture has said, in discussing the spread of farm demonstration work: "Two classes of men are required for this work: First, in each county a first-rate farmer who has been a success on his farm and who understands practically, without much theory except what he may have incidentally picked up, how to handle the soil, the plant, and the animal; second, over large districts and states a different class of men is wanted, who have an agricultural college training combined with its application to practice in the field. As we read the daily papers and see the reports of the thousands of young men who are graduated in medicine and law throughout the country, the reflection naturally comes, what a pity that the great demand of the farm for intelligent men is not being more considered by our educational institutions. There is not medical and law work for more than a small per cent of these young men. No doubt the education and mental training they have had will make them brighter men, but there are no jobs waiting for them, that is for more than a very small percentage of them, while the fields are crying aloud for trained men. Housekeepers are complaining of the cost of living. It would seem to be wise for our educators in their national meetings to consider these problems. It might be wise to consider about how many young doctors and lawyers will be needed in the next year to take the place of the older men who are dropping out. That could be very easily determined. Then if the attention of this class of students were called to the demand of the industries for educated men, a different direction might be given to many young men who seem to be 'drawing their bows at a venture.'"

#### WOULD HOLD TO THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

To the American Breeder:—I have been taking your most valued paper now for three years, and along with it two more farm and stock papers, besides two daily newspapers, and if I were compelled to give them all up except one, I should keep the American Breeder, as I think it is the best paper that comes to the farmer.—H. H. Fox, Cowley County, Kansas.

#### QUALITIES OF A GOOD FARMER.

"The ability to make a full and comfortable living from the land; To rear a family carefully and well; To be of good service to a community; To leave the farm more productive than it was when he took it."—L. H. Bailey.



# ORGANIZING FARMERS; THE BEGINNING

By G. L. CARLSON

The observing man is already aware of the fact that few men are really successful. He is also aware of the fact that all along the line of distribution, every man who handles farm products is more certain of a profit than the farmers who produced the products. It is not well to ask ourselves why this condition exists? In view of this fact, those of us who are interested in launching any new policy of farm practice, must carefully study our proposed policies if we are so much as to hope for success.

There are class struggles that are yearly growing more acute in every part of America. Formerly, these struggles were confined to three basic classes, producers, consumers and distributors, or middlemen. Now, there is developing a class struggle that in the near future will overshadow all others. I refer to the constantly widening differences between landlord and tenant; between those who own land they will not work themselves, and those who are the real working farmers.

## Discussion Must Be Fair to Be Worth While.

There can be no good come from a discussion of any subject unless the subject is discussed in terms that are fair to all. Wherever there is occasion for differences of opinion, in nine cases out of every ten the differences are honest ones as understood by those who differ with their fellows. The trouble is one of viewpoint. By reason of the differences in environment and personal interests, there is enough of inherent selfishness in all of us to cause what we have a right to believe to be an honest difference of opinion. The man who has been given special privileges or advantages over his fellowman, however unjust they may be, will cling to them as he will to life. The man who is fortunate enough to own land that others have made valuable, will insist upon claiming all this value as his very own. The man who has it within his power to levy tribute on his neighbor in any manner, is most likely honest in his belief that it is right to do so. This can be even better understood if we remember that we are only human. We, too, often accomplish less than nothing in discussion because of our failure to understand that we ourselves are human as well as others. The only thing that distinguishes the cultured mind from the mind of the barbarian, is the one that makes it possible for the cultured mind to see things from the other's point of view, while the barbarian insists upon the other fellow seeing things from his point of view. In this article I will try and present facts as they might be presented by others, and with a frankness that can leave no doubt as to the meaning intended.

We have seen that every man along the entire line of distribution is more certain of his profit than the farmer who produced the product. We know as well that almost every industry in America is more certain of yielding a profit, than is our basic industry of agriculture. We have seen a few butchers without capital develop a packing industry that pays dividends in millions of dollars. We have seen a steel trust developed that can pay dividends on nearly a billion dollars of watered stock. We have seen an oil company developed that pays about as much net profit as do all the farms in this country. It is quite as true that hundreds of public service companies are paying immense profits. Then why are not our farms, and our forty billions of dollars invested in farm properties paying a better profit?

## All Industries, but Farming, Organized.

If a careful investigation of every successful industry in this country be made, it will be found that all of them are organized. They are not only organized in the usual sense, as to

efficiency of management, but they are also organized for political purposes, and it is mostly on account of their political organization that they are so successful. Because of every industry always being represented in every lawmaking body in this country, we have unconsciously built and developed institutions that aid all industries at the expense of the farmer.

Other industries have not stopped with their own organizations, but they have organized the farmers in such a manner that the farmer is very largely and quite easily controlled by other interests. Our city friends, and those whose business it is to depend upon the farmer for their profit, have been organizing farm clubs, writing essays on better farming, and discussing topics and solving problems of the farm to their entire satisfaction for several years. The increasing cost to them of farm products is their motive. It is cheaper farm products rather than a greater profit for the farmer that interests them. A larger yield per acre, bigger crops in other words, is what interests them. All this talk and noise coming from the cities and other industries, and especially from the daily press, has this one fact for a basis.

If we will only be honest with ourselves and others we are forced to admit, that every so-called farmers' congress ever held in this country has been dominated by those who were not farmers. If an analysis be made of these congresses, it will be found that 90 per cent of the farmers composing them need a qualifying or hyphenated word to make their title complete. Banker-farmers, lawyer-farmers, political-farmers, editor-farmers, has-been-farmers, merchant-farmers, and almost every known brand of farmer except the genuine working farmer is to be found in these congresses. Is it any wonder that farmers fail to get what they want in such bodies of men? The wonder is that we have a farmer left after taking all the dope prescribed by such a variety of professional dopesters.

It cannot be said that no good has ever resulted from these congresses of so-called farmers. Occasionally a condition arises that is likely to give small chance for profit to those who live off the labor of the farmer. Whenever such a condition confronts the country, these varied interests will bestir themselves until returns are seen coming their way, when harmless resolutions and beautiful words again take the place of actions. But who has ever heard a banker-farmer advocate lower interest rates? Who has ever heard a lawyer-farmer advocate the sending of real farmers to congress or to our legislatures? Who has ever heard a railroad-president-farmer advocate lower freight rates for farmers? Who has ever heard a merchant-farmer, a broker-farmer, or a commission-salesman-farmer advocate the co-operative plan of marketing farm products? I believe these questions will make more clear to the reader's mind what I mean when I say that farm congresses must be composed of real working farmers before any good can result from them.

## The One Exclusive Farming Farmers' Organization.

There is but one organization in America that is composed wholly of working farmers. This is the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union. This organization is not only composed of farmers, but it is doing things that will result in the highest value to farmers. Not only will one meet farmers who own and live on their farms in this organization, but he will also meet many farmers who do not own farms, that is, farm tenants. The Farmers' Equity Union is a similar organization, the chief difference being in the latter organization paying more attention to selling than to production, and partaking more of the commercial spirit than the former. These organizations may make mistakes; and there may be a

few among their membership who do not have the best good of agriculture, when considered broadly, at heart; but they are essentially farmers' organizations. They have within a very few years done more for themselves than has been done by others for them during our entire national life.

It is all very nice in a way for farm capitalists and others, to use fine words and to pass resolutions that are seemingly in the interest of farmers. It is a splendid thing for any person to show an interest in the labors and welfare of others. But the capitalist farmer has never lived that can feel or take the same view of farm problems that the man is compelled to feel and sense who has to work long hours for the little that is left him after paying his tribute to railroads, bankers, and a legion of useless and needless middle-men. Neither has the landlord ever lived who possesses the sort of sympathy for his fellows, that will cause him to see things as his tenant sees them. This condition of the human mind and heart, the result of widely differing environment, makes it mandatory that the farmer who is compelled to toil for the little he has, must be organized as other interests are organized, and from among his own kind.

Such an organization must not be wholly for the purpose of material gain or profit. There are many things the farmer needs quite as much as profit. He needs to be organized for the purpose of training him into a sense of the power of organization. He needs to be organized for the purpose of learning how to use organized power, and how to state clearly to a body of his fellows just what he wants, and how he wants it. He needs training in the more fundamental parliamentary practices so as to enable him to get the thing he wants.

## Training Needed Which Is Not of the Farm.

It is a very common thing for two or three smooth fellows to defeat a large number of untrained farmers in their purpose. It is a very common thing, something we have all seen many times, for a very few to dominate very many in organized effort. The farmer needs to organize for social, moral and civic growth as well as for making money. No man can be much working alone, but men can be anything, and do anything, when working together for a single purpose in a true co-operative spirit. Our national wealth increased twenty fold in 60 years. Our average per capita wealth is now \$1,400; but when we stop to think how few there are who have that amount, and how many that have more, a very few even possessing 90 per cent of all our wealth, we can the better understand how necessary it is that we co-operate if we are to get our share.

How best can the farmers organize? This is the most important question before the farmers of America at this time. There may be many ways, anyone of which may be as good as any other one. The essential thing is to organize, and a rule more vital to the success of the organization than any other is, TO ADMIT INTO THE ORGANIZATION NO PERSON WHO IS NOT A WORKING FARMER, LIVING UPON THE FARM HE OPERATES. In no other way, and by no other rule, can a farmers' organization be a success, or permanently helpful to the farmers who compose the organization.

There may be those who will want to say that we have organizations enough and to spare, without increasing the number at this time. This is both true and untrue. It is a fact that we have been organizing associations, clubs and other organizations until many persons are ready to believe that we are organization mad. It is equally true that few of these organizations have a very clearly defined purpose, and so far as or-

ganizations of farmers are concerned they are not composed of farmers who cultivate the soil, as we have already seen in the case of most farm congresses, or other gatherings of farmers. At best, these organizations are in no way representative of the great mass of farmers who actually till the soil and breed live stock.

The one thing wanting to make a success of farmers' organizations is some one to keep up interest, and to assist in making such organizations co-operative in character, and beneficial to members. This want has now been supplied. The Smith-Lever extension act will make it possible for many counties in each state to organize for the purpose of employing a county agent or demonstrator. The greater part of the cost of salary and maintenance will be paid from funds raised by this act.

## The "Farm Agents" Can Aid Co-Operation.

I know there are those among the farmers of the country who oppose anything in the form of county demonstrators, and they do so honestly, just as others have opposed county institutes and other forms of popular education. However, I believe this opposition on the part of these men is the result of not understanding the purpose of this movement. There are a few who honestly believe that it is a scheme to increase yields and make lower prices for farm crops. Others believe it is a scheme to create positions for a certain class of men. There are a few others who give other reasons for their opposition; but it is now too late to discuss the motives of those who are responsible for the movement or for the Smith-Lever bill. This bill is now a law, and if farmers do not, or will not, interest themselves to the extent of gaining some benefit, from its funds and provisions, the fault is their own, and they have no one to blame but themselves.

It is my belief that the objections named are not well founded. To increase the yield of farm crops is one of the least of a farm demonstrator's duties. If we investigate the work of those demonstrators, who by their good work have made a favorable reputation for themselves, we always find that their best work consisted of organizing boys' and girls' clubs, promoting short courses, combating hog cholera and other animal diseases, assisting the farmers in co-operative buying and selling, and other good work which it is impossible for the farmers to do for themselves individually. It is nothing more than well directed co-operative effect, the demonstrator giving it direction.

## A More Complete County Organization.

There is need of a better system of organization in order to secure the full limit of benefit from a demonstrator's work. The weakest part of the county demonstrator movement is to be found in the country organization, or rather want of organization. Most farm problems are very local in character, so that in a county of 16 townships, the farmers living to one side of the county know very little about, and care even less for, the farmers living on the other side of the county, or their problems. This makes it necessary for the demonstrator to spend most of his time in travel, time that could easily be saved by a system of local, or township, organizations. If each township had an organization served by a committee of three members, the chairman to act as a member of the county board, the county would have the strongest possible form of organization, and the demonstrator could save much time by working with the township organization, instead of being compelled to work with each individual farmer in the township.

This form of organization could be made even better by having some bright young man in each township



act as assistant to the demonstrator. By this means, in case of an outbreak of hog cholera, or other urgent need of help from the demonstrator, much of the local work could be done by the local committee and assistant demonstrator. A good organization of this kind, with each local working under the direction of the county demonstrator, would be able to accomplish a greater good than it is possible for a demonstrator to do without the organization.

#### Possible Benefits Beyond Calculation.

The benefits to the farmers of a county which can be their's with the help of a demonstrator and organization such as described, is beyond calculation. The township organization would be more helpful than one based on the county unit, since each member would know every other member and his problems quite as well as his own. It could be made the beginning of a co-operation in supplying all the wants of its members, in marketing surplus products, in the use of better sires, in giving the local community a social center, and in many ways that can not be named at this time. The advantages to be gained by its members in debate by holding meetings occasionally, while discussing their many problems, would be more valuable to them than any other one thing they will ever do.

Because of no practice or experience in meeting with others and discussing problems in a formal manner, many farmers are at a disadvantage in argument, although well informed and clear thinkers. Farmers will never enjoy their share of the advantages to be gained in legislation that is just to their industry, until they are competent to meet other interests on their own ground and terms. There is need of organization, but if farmers are to be benefited, the organization must be for farmers, and composed of farmers. If a county demonstrator never did more than give to the farmers of a county a perfect farmers' organization, he will have served them well. Past experiences should teach us that organizations composed of a few members from all sections of a state, with widely differing interests and problems, will never be a success. To succeed, members of a farmers' organization must have common interests and problems, and know one another well enough to have confidence in their motives. There never has, nor will there ever be, co-operation between persons who have nothing in common.

#### HOW TO MAKE A FARM INVENTORY.

The inventory on an ordinary farm is a matter requiring from two to five hours' work at the beginning and at the end of the year. The same inventory, of course, is used for closing one year's accounts and starting the next, so that this work is done only once a year. This inventory should be a detailed list, with values, of the following: The farm, subdivided into buildings and land, each building being listed separately, with the number of acres of land and its value per acre (the total value of buildings and land being equal to the listed value of the farm); the horses, listed by name and giving their ages, followed by other live stock listed separately, giving value per head; machinery, each item being listed separately, except that small tools may be bunched as one item; quantities of feed, produce, and supplies on hand; growing crops (value of labor and materials already spent for next year's crops); cash on hand and in bank; and bills receivable. The total of all these should be found and the mortgage and bills payable, if any, subtracted from it. The difference is what the farmer is worth above debts, or his present net worth.

In estimating values, the market price at the farm, or the price at the selling place, minus the cost of hauling to market, should always be the standard. The value put upon anything should be what it is thought can be obtained for it at a normal sale, and should neither be overrated nor underrated. In either case, one is fooling only one's self. It is better to be fair and unprejudiced and use one's best judgment.

#### PURE-BREDS HAVE GAINED 51 PER CENT OVER GRADES IN FOUR YEARS OF KANSAS STALLION LAW.

To the American Breeder:—In reading the current number of the American Breeder, I came across the article, "Horse Prospects and Stallion Laws," written by Ed. C. Barr of Coffey County, Kansas. His statement that "there are as many grade and scrub stallions licensed as pure-bred" was evidently made without regard for the facts, as shown by the records of the State Live Stock Registry Board, or the report for the year 1914, appearing in a recent issue of the American Breeder. These records show that for the year 1914, 3,087 pure-breds have been licensed and only 2,553 grades and scrubs, a difference of 534 or twenty per cent more pure-breds than grades and scrubs. In 1910, 2,599 pure-breds were licensed and 3,766 grades and scrubs, a difference of 1,167, or forty-one per cent more grades and scrubs than pure-breds. Let me repeat:

In 1910, 41 per cent more grades and scrubs than pure-breds.

In 1914, 20 per cent more pure-breds than grades and scrubs.

Further study of these figures show that during the past four years there has been an increase in pure-breds of 488 or 18.7 per cent and a decrease in scrubs of 1,213 or 32.2 per cent. Furthermore, in 1909, before we had a stallion law, over 2,000 grade and scrub stallions were advertised as pure-bred. A careful inspection during the breeding season of over 600 Kansas newspapers has failed to show a single instance where a grade or scrub was advertised as a pure-bred for the year 1914. These are only a few of the many benefits that have resulted from the operations of the Kansas stallion law, the purpose of which is to give patrons a means of knowing whether they are patronizing a pure-bred, grade, or scrub.

It would be a great thing for the horse breeding interests of Kansas if only good, sound, pure-breds were standing for public service, but such a condition must come by degrees rather than by a single leap. The thing that is needed most right now is not drastic legislation, but rather a more unselfish spirit and greater unity of action and purpose upon the part of those who are really interested in the production of more useful and profitable horses in Kansas.

The members of all successful enterprises are bound together by a strong, well organized association. They find that such associations are absolutely necessary. The horse breeders of Kansas must make their association a strong one before any great changes can be made in present conditions. Everyone interested in improving present conditions should attend the meetings of the Kansas Horse Breeders' Association at Manhattan, Kansas, December 30-31, 1914. A good program has been prepared and many important matters are to come before the association, one of the most important being the organization of a campaign for a more practical and effective lien law.—Live Stock Registry Board, by C. W. McCampbell, Secretary.

#### A STATE FAIR SECRETARY'S APPRECIATION.

To the American Breeder:—Ever so much obliged for the copy of the American Breeder which arrived this morning, and the strong editorial commenting upon the single state fair was read with interest. We, as one state fair, want to thank you for your hearty co-operation and support. We wish that you would put our name on your subscription list for three years and send us a bill for \$1.00 and we will remit. Along about the last of August, I believe, you sent us a copy of your publication which contained some very interesting statistical matter on the attendance of state fairs, and was just wondering if you would stake us to another copy for our files. If so, we will appreciate it ever so much. I believe you will know what issue I mean.—A. J. Breitenstein, Secy., Montana State Fair, Helena, Mont.

## HAVE YOU A GOOD SIRE?

How Breeders Are Learning to Realize on Their Investment As Well as on Their Time.

The services of many good sires are being wasted. Some breeders do not understand how to get the business. Others are not familiar with the best methods for making stallions useful. If a sire is good enough to be conscientiously recommended as an improvement, such an owner should prepare himself to use that individual to his full capacity. The owners have considerable expense connected with maintaining such sires. In the same community can usually be found a large number of mongrels that should be castrated. If the owner was more familiar with the breeding business, better results could be obtained.

Many students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, who have given attention to the instructions and practiced its teachings, have doubled their incomes without increasing their investments. This is a profit not only for one year, but such knowledge can be used a life time.

Too many breeders have looked at the outside of mares. Few know anything about the inside. Diseases are being scattered in nearly every community, unnecessarily. A better understanding of existing conditions would be a great benefit to any community. It would also make more money for the owners of the sires.

Most of the females of a breeding age can be made producers. At this time of year stallion and jack owners should be able to make rectal examinations so as to know whether a mare is in foal or not before she leaves the community.

A traveling instructor from the Graham Scientific Breeding School can visit the students and prepare their customers for modern breeding methods. The traveling instructor lectures only for those who have attended the Breeding School. This makes it possible to adopt modern methods. This is an excellent advertisement for a breeder and gets good results. The students where the lecture is held thoroughly advertise it. No breeder need doubt that modern methods can be introduced by this plan.

Some do not attend the Breeding School because they are afraid someone will laugh at their ignorance. This is not a place for fun, and amusement, and a very bad place for "smart alecks." No matter what mistakes are made, nobody ever "cracks a smile." They do not attend school for that purpose; at least the management convinces them of that fact quickly.

Where else can a breeder spend a few dollars and a short time so that he can double his income without increasing his investment. Nor are the benefits limited to a money consideration, for when a breeder gets interested in his business as these students do, he enjoys it and is glad to see the difficult mares come. He wants to make an examination and get results. A lot of breeders are continually talking about quitting the business. If they will attend the Breeding School, they will not want to quit. That is the place to go to make money and make the business a pleasure, and to become of some service to their friends and customers.

Perhaps the greatest hesitation about attending this school is felt by those at a distance who anticipate difficulty in getting away from home. Breeders from the Pacific and the Atlantic Coast have attended, as well as some from foreign countries. They have been well pleased. Any breeder can get away from home for a short time if he will make up his mind to go. There is only one way to attend to a deal of this kind; make all arrangements and then go. It is too important to neglect, as many have been doing. Carefully read the following statements from men who

have been at this school. Notice where they live; many a reader will have a chance to talk with some one of them.

I attended the December term of the Breeding School. No man can be a first class stallion man without going to this school.—Ralph S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kas.

I have great pleasure and confidence in recommending the Breeding School as a clean moral factor for the spreading of the gospel of cleanliness and responsibility to all sections of America.—F. N. Strong, Sylvania, Ohio.

I attended the December term of school and found it one of the greatest schools for the breeding of horses and cattle. Would advise all stallion men to attend.—Jacob Price, Antigio, Wis.

I think that I have spent one of the best weeks in my life and think the school is fine and will do all I can to get others to come.—Otis Potter, Broughton, Kas.

I would like to state that I think attending the Breeding School the best and only way to get complete information on the breeding business and make both ends meet. The best thing about this school is, that its moral standard is so high that anyone, whoever it may be, need not hesitate to attend or send his boy, if of proper age to understand. This is my second term and I am not through yet. I am coming back again. You never meet better men than here.—Herman Henderkoff, Davenport, Ia.

I want to say that I am surely pleased with my first term at the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I hope to induce my neighbors to come to the school, both stallion and mare owners.—C. N. Wilkinson, Dodge City, Kas.

Having attended this school I feel that I can truthfully and conscientiously recommend any stock raiser to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School for his own and his community's good.—Ralph M. Keeler, Lovell, Okla.

This Breeding School is all right. It is a good place to send the boys.—James H. Hall, Whiting, Ia.

Any man who intends to handle mares or stallions can not afford to stay away from this school.—R. T. Ishmail, Kiowa, Kas.

I am very thankful that I came to this school and have learned what I cannot learn anywhere else on earth.—Thos. Pepple, Carrington, N. Dak.

I have attended the December term of the Breeding School and am satisfied, and can recommend it.—Orlando Shotwell, Cushing, Okla.

I have attended the school. Think the instructions good and recommend it to every one as the very best thing of this kind.—S. Swinbank, Crawford, Neb.

I think the Graham Scientific Breeding School should be highly recommended for what it does for its students.—A. G. White, Sharon, Kas.

Having attended the December term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, I can say that no man can afford to miss it, even if he only owns a Shetland pony.—Chas H. Cole, McHenry, N. Dak.

A full course anywhere would not give one a clearer conception of the correct problems of breeding, than a week's course in the Breeding School.—Wm. Barnes, Mitchell, Neb.

After having attended the school I take great pleasure in recommending the same to anyone, young or old. It teaches the science of breeding in a way that any ordinary mind can grasp the practical part of the same. No parent need be afraid to send his





MARVIN, MASSIVE 2-YEAR-OLD PRIZE WINNER OUT OF CHAMPION MARE, IMP. IMPRUDENTE.



BARON CHINDA, A 1,650 POUND YEARLING OUT OF THE CHAMPION MARE, IMP. GANDINE.

Here Are Two Genuine Headliners In An Offering of Practical

# High Class Percherons

And Shorthorns to be Sold

## At Auction (New Date) January 12

### 25 Percherons, of which the above are typical

The offering including the remarkable dam of Baron Chinda, shown above, and three of her colts. Marvin, shown above, and to which most of the mares are bred, is out of a \$2,000 mare. Draftiness is what I have sought in building my stud and I'll leave it to you if Draftiness does not "stick out" everywhere in this offering of **10 Stallions and 15 Mares and Fillies.**

#### THE 20 STRAIGHT SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE

Including seven choice bulls and thirteen roomy females. Orange Blossom, Lavender, Rosebud, Ury Lass, Alexandrina, Victoria families represented. **Orangeman 2d**, Orange Blossom bull by Victor Linwood, sire of the young stock—a great breeder. **Lancaster Rosedale**, by Whitehall Rosedale out of Lancaster Bud, and **Orangeman 3d**, yearling by Orangeman 2d out of daughter of Cumberland's Last, constitute excellent quality bull offering. **Lancaster Bud**, championship winner in E. S. Kelly herd, will sell. **Sweet Maid 5th**, a My Lass, **Alexandrina Sultana** by Scotch Sultana, **Maid of the Ring** by Cumberland's Last, and their descendants comprise bulk of Shorthorns. Young stuff are thick-fleshed individuals of good type.

I want every interested reader of this paper to have my catalog and come to the sale if possible. I want to show what practical handling and thorough development will do where the right kind of blood is used.

The catalog is illustrated. Mention the American Breeder when writing for it. You'll be welcome here at the sale, and will meet many others interested in your line of business.

## C. F. JONES

- -

## Rippey, Iowa

Rippey is on the M. & St. L. Ry., 9 miles south of main line of the Northwestern at Grand Junction and 12 miles north of Perry on main line of the Milwaukee.

boys. They are looked after from the time they arrive.—S. C. Hanan, Waynoka, Okla.

I think the Breeding School is a great success in its instruction for the work of the live stock breeder.—A. M. Goodheart, Lucas, Kas.

I think it will be of great benefit to any man to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School.—D. M. Knowles, Garden City, Mo.

I think this Breeding School is a great thing for any man, and of special value to the breeder of live stock. The instruction is of the very best. The school is conducted in the best possible manner and will help any man.—L. W. Madden, Agenda, Kas.

I attended the Breeding School which closed December 12. I think everyone interested in live stock ought to attend.—John Tapp, Tingley, Ia.

There is nothing that will beat it. It is a school that teaches things that

every person should know. A place that I could recommend to any father or son. It is worth the price to me, even if I had never seen a horse.—F. W. Brown, Haskens, Okla.

I can highly recommend the Graham Breeding School to anyone as a good place to learn the business.—S. Morrison, St. John, Kas.

I would advise any man or boy to attend the Breeding School. The teachings are practical.—Louis A. Wilson, Logan, Iowa.

At the close of my first term as a student at the Graham Scientific Breeding School, it gives me great pleasure to state there is untold value in the course given for any breeder of live stock. The moral standard has been high and the watchword "cleanliness," for the conduct of our breeding business has been a most valuable one.—C. L. Corliss, Coats, Kas.

I have attended the Breeding School and say that it is worth many

times the cost. Can recommend it to all my friends.—W. P. Byard, Comanche, Okla.

I have attended the school and will recommend it to be the cleanest in America; teaching the science of manhood as well as of breeding.—Chas. C. Butcher, Russell, Kas.

I am more than pleased with the work. It is of more importance than I had expected. My wish is that the people will take up this work as it is needed throughout the land.—C. C. Booth, Little Sioux, Ia.

I am more than pleased with the Breeding School. It has done much good to all that attended this term.—John M. Zook, Conway, Kas.—Adv.

To the American Breeder:—I have been reading the American Breeder since it was started and enjoy it very much, but I wish particularly at this time to congratulate you on the interesting pictures, actual photographs, which have been presented on your

cover pages. They are appreciated.—E. A. Trowbridge, Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Missouri.

#### MORE REPLIES THAN HE COULD ANSWER.

To the American Breeder:—I received so many replies from my ad in the American Breeder that I could not answer them all. I wish you would make a note in the American Breeder to the effect that I want to thank all those who answered the advertisement, but of course I could not buy all of the horses that were offered.—Amos Burhans, Waterloo, Ia.

"To the American Breeder:—Your paper of 5th at hand and I surely like the way you have arranged my ad. Believe I will get you to write them for me after this. Like it better than the ones I wrote myself. Am getting a nice lot of inquiries and everything looks good for a successful sale. I have 'the goods.' Thanking you and wishing you success.—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kas."



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

Sign Your Name and Address to all Questions.

**1356—AFFECTION OF THE SPINAL CORD**—I would like a little advice in regard to my three year old jack. I bought him in July and at the time I bought him he was not quite right, as his hind parts wiggled all over when he walked, but he made the stand this season and served 42 mares and the man I bought him of said he fell off of one mare when he had him; after I got him I bred several mares and he fell off of two mares. He don't seem to have the proper use of his hind legs and not very good use of his front legs. When he walks he just wiggles like an elephant and sometimes falls down when he goes into the stable and when he lies down he will have to make several trials before he can get up. The jack is in fine flesh, but does not eat very heartily, but is growing daily. Do you think anything could be wrong with his kidneys or what is wrong with him? He is worse than when I bought him.—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We very much fear that you have a chronic case that will not yield to treatment, but it is worth your while to try. Give him a course on nux vomica, giving a dram of the powdered drug in the feed three times a day for several weeks. Such animals are commonly known as "wrigglers."

**1357—TAMWORTH HOGS**—On the cover of some of your issues I noticed a picture of a Tamworth hog. Please give me the address of some one who has these hogs for sale.—Arkansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Requests like this one are received almost daily. Among our readers there is demand for every class of improved farm animals. Every subscriber who has such stock for sale should advertise the fact and tell his friends and neighbors who have such stock that the American Breeder is a good paper for their use. Who has Tamworth hogs?

**1358—CROOKED KNEE**—I have a highly bred Clydesdale colt that has gone wrong in one front leg. The leg bows out at the knee and the joint above the knee seems to be out some, too. Now this was one of the straightest colts I ever saw when it came; came on the Fourth of July. The flies were very bad here this season and we stabled the mares in day time and pasture at night. This colt was about six weeks old when we noticed it was going wrong. He has never been kicked or bruised, but has gradually grown worse. He is not lame on it now and never has been, but is very awkward with that leg; this knee seems to be some larger than the other.—Minnesota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Your colt may be a victim of a mild attack of navel ill, and we believe inasmuch as your colt is valuable you should have a competent veterinarian look the case over. Occasionally cases of this kind become deformed through rapid growth and lack of proper proportions of food. The cause of the defect should be searched for in order that proper treatment be administered.

**1359—POLLED DURHAM AND RED POLLED CATTLE**—Please send me the address of some man who has Polled Durham and Red Polled cattle for sale, the nearest to Pearce, Arizona.—Arizona Subscriber.

**REPLY**—There are many breeders of Polled Durham and Red Polled cattle in the territory covered by the American Breeder, but unless our readers who know the paper best say something to these cattle breeders concerning the merits of this paper, they are very likely to continue advertising in other agricultural papers which send out advertising solicitors. Every one of our readers can do a favor to some neighbor who has pure bred hogs, cattle or sheep to sell by persuading him to try a small advertisement for one month in the American Breeder. Our advertising rates are always published in the paper and every advertiser can know that he gets a square deal.

**1360—ABORTION**—I am having trouble with my cows and am afraid it is contagious abortion. I have lost so far four within a week. The cows are about four to six months in pregnancy. What can I do?—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY**—These are cases that are very difficult to prescribe for without being on the premises so as to advise proper handling of the several problems that are essential in the control of infectious abortion. By all means you should call in one of your very best veterinarians in order that he may go over the situation with you and outline a plan by which the disease may be eradicated from your herd. You will find this no easy problem and a full co-operation on your part is imperative.

**1361—PNEUMONIA**—I have a four year old stallion that has just recovered from a light attack of pneumonia. He was taken with it on Saturday evening and his fever ran up to 106 by midnight and by the following Monday noon his temperature was normal and he has been all right ever since. That was a week ago. Now will an attack like this disqualify my horse from service commencing April 15th? Can you tell me of anything that will help rid his system of anything that the disease or medicine (aconite and bisulphate of ammonia) might have left.—North Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—You are unnecessarily alarmed about your animal and notwithstanding his temperature was high for a short time, he was not sufficiently long sick to do him any permanent harm. Continue to care for him in a sensible way and refrain from doping him with medicine. Medicine is for the sick, not for the well animal.

**1362—COST OF PERCHERON MARES**—Could you tell me how much a pair of good Percheron brood mares will cost me? Nothing heavy, but weighing from fifteen to sixteen hundred pounds and five to eight years old.—Arkansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Many of our readers can give first hand information on this point, and we will be glad to print what anyone knows to be the value of such mares. It is understood, in connection with this matter, that we cannot print addresses.

**1363—PARTIAL PARALYSIS**—I have a stallion that is weak and wobbles in his hind parts; he can't back up without falling down. I have had a state veterinarian doctor him for the last two weeks, but he has not helped him much. There is a steady weakness of the urine, but is worse when he steps or walks around. He eats and drinks well but the steady weakness or leak of urine keeps him weak across the back. Can you please tell me what ails him?—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Your stallion is affected with partial paralysis. The disease extending to the centers that control urination. It is not likely that much can be done for an animal affected as this one appears to be. However, some cases respond to a long course on nux vomica. Give a dram of the powdered drug in the feed three times a day for several months.

**1364—IRRITATED WOUND**—I have a nice mare that got her leg split open

# Dispersion Sale

## Woodland Stock Farm



**Percherons**  
**Thursday**  
**JANUARY 28, 1915**  
**At Diver's Stock Yards**  
**Wichita, Kansas**

Thirty-three head imported and American bred Percherons; 14 stallions and 19 mares; 11 stallions ready for service. As good as money can buy anywhere. Nine-teen choice toppey draft mares of all ages. Brood mares are showing heavy in foal to an imported stallion with best of quality, weighing 2,000 pounds. Be sure to attend this sale as everything sells. Get them at your bid. Sale will be held, rain or shine.

FOR CATALOGUE ADDRESS

**SPOHR & SPOHR**  
**LATHAM, KANSAS**

Auctioneers: John D. Snyder, Boyd Newcom and Erle Jackson

## COMBINATION HORSE SALE

### 10 HEAD REGISTERED PERCHERONS

Four ton brood mares, 5 and 6 years old. They have done most of the work on the farm for the three years past. Two 2 year old fillies. All the above are in foal by the imported stallion, La Palice 1016:3 (66824), whose pedigree appears in my catalogue for reference only. For catalogue write  
**C. M. LEWELLING,**  
The sale will take place in Cambridge, Nebraska, December 31, 1914.

BEAVER CITY, NEBR.

about four months ago on barb wire, and I would like to know something that would heal it up. It is her left hind leg and was split straight down in front from lower joint of knee to ankle bone, as straight as could be cut with a knife. It seemed to be doing as well as could be for about 20 or 30 days, but has not improved any since. There is a great deal of swelling in it all of the time and the gash is about three inches wide and nine inches long, and it won't heal at all; it protrudes out and seems irritated some. I have used everything I ever heard of, but it doesn't seem to get any better or much worse. She has not been a bit lame or stiff in the leg at all. I will certainly appreciate any information you can give me.—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Did it ever occur to you that you could positively injure a wound by doping it with "everything I ever heard of"? This wound, no doubt, has been too much treated and is probably in worse condition than if you had done nothing for it. There has been excited an excessive granulation which should be removed by surgical means so that the skin may have an opportunity to draw in and

(Continued on page 17).

### SHIRE STALLION.

For sale; eight years; imported by Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm; will weigh close to a ton; sound and right every way; sure breeder; nice to handle. Will sell very reasonable, as I am going out of the business, or will exchange him for work horses or Poland China brood sows. This horse won first at Iowa and Indiana State Fairs, as a 2-year-old.  
**T. E. ORTH,** Washington, Ill.

### PARAMOUNT STOCK FARM

Breeds and Imports  
Percherons, Belgians and Shires.  
Home of the Iowa and International Grand Champion **FARCEUR 7332 (72924)**, the greatest Belgian stallion in the world today. Always a select lot of stallions and mares for sale at prices that cannot be beat for high class, sound, 2,000 to 2,500 lb. horses.  
**WM. CROWNOVER, HUDSON, IOWA.**

## PRIZE WINNING PERCHERON

For sale; a 4-year-old stallion; black, with star and white hind foot; sure breeder and a good sire; weighs 2,100 pounds; a real drafter and fine mover. Was best American bred 3-year-old at International show, 1913. For a good one, see this horse.

**S. S. RUSSELL & SON, Neponset, Ill.**

## PERCHERONS

For sale. Three registered Percherons; one 3-year-old black stallion; one of the big drafty kind.

One 7-year-old black imported mare with 5 months' old filly by her side, and in foal again. These horses have size and quality and are sound.

**L. P. YOCUM, CLARENCE, IA.**

### FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two large, handsome, registered Percheron stallions, three and five years old, for sale or will trade one for registered Belgian stallion.

Also 16 hand registered Mammoth jack, 6 years old; second prize jack in the American Breeder Jack Show of last summer. Will sell to some one wanting an extra good one.

**H. H. BURNS,** Argonia, Sumner County, Kansas.

## Renew Subscriptions Now!

For a limited time you can subscribe or renew subscriptions for the **AMERICAN BREEDER** (with which is now combined **CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW**) at the old price of 50c for one year, or three years for \$1.00. The subscription rate will have to be advanced soon.





TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM, BUSHNELL, McDONOUGH COUNTY, ILL



ESTABLISHED 1878.

ADDRESS US AS ABOVE, FOR CATALOG, MENTIONING THE AMERICAN BREEDER

## NO SPLITTING OF STATE FAIRS

The American Breeder has, on occasion, said some pretty plain things on the subject of state fairs, but always we have spoken in the interest of the state in question, and never from any selfish motive. It is gratifying, therefore, to have our position, at any time, endorsed by those actually in the state fair business, and from among many letters received have selected the following for publication because of the additional ideas and information offered:

### One Great Fair the Greater Advertisement.

To the American Breeder:—I feel you have taken the proper stand and "hit the nail on the head" in this article. One of our Iowa agricultural papers got out an editorial last spring advocating that instead of appropriating money for permanent buildings for one great state fair, that the money should be divided among about four fairs and that there should be four state fairs instead of one. This, however, did not meet the approval of the newspapers of our state. It seems that the localities having made the worst failures in holding county and district fairs were the ones most anxious that this should be brought about. I am a firm believer that the state should make liberal appropriations for the payment of premiums on live stock and agricultural products exhibited at all county and district fairs. I also believe that the state should consider her state fair on the same basis as the other state educational institutions; that is, an appropriation should be made for the buildings and the proper equipment to house exhibits and maintain the plant properly. The money taken in through admission, concessions, etc.,

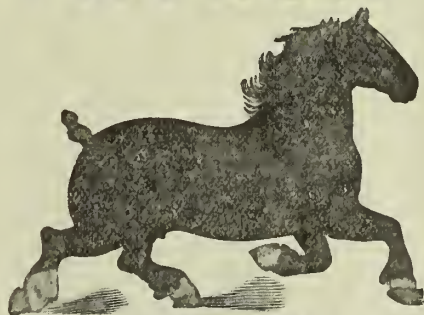
should be given back to the exhibitors in the way of premiums on live stock and other products, and to the patrons of the fair in the form of educational exhibits and clean, wholesome amusement features.

I thoroughly believe that one great state fair would be a greater advertisement to the state and be more successful in attracting worthy exhibits from other states than three or four state or district fairs, as you prefer to call them. I am thoroughly in accord with your article and expect to use it in the future editions of Greater Iowa, the official publication of this department.—A. R. Corey, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Des Moines, Iowa.

### No Question But That You Are Right.

To the American Breeder:—I want to congratulate you upon the stand you have taken relative to State Fairs. There is absolutely no question, but that you are right. To have one great, grand fair, such as Iowa, is to be most devoutly desired by every state. To scatter the appropriations among several towns in the state, none of them would ever amount to such a magnificent exposition as we see at Des Moines. I believe in co-operation, of course, and also believe that all fairs should have some support from the state or county, or both. As it is now, all Kansas counties are authorized to make certain appropriations for county fairs. It has served a good purpose, too, and the fairs of Kansas are getting better and better. In Canada every fair held in the Dominion, has some aid from the public treasury, which accounts for the fact of the general excellence of the fairs of the Dominion of Canada. Since fairs do not conflict with any other institution

# TAYLOR & JONES



WILLIAMSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

Our second importation for 1914 arrived July 6. Anyone wanting the best imported and American-bred Percheron, Shire and Belgian stallions should not fail to visit our barns. Write us for catalog, mentioning the American Breeder.

**TAYLOR & JONES,**  
BOX 160, WILLIAMSVILLE, Sangamon Co., Ill.

## 200 PERCHERONS



Including probably the largest collection of imported stallions of this breed in America, and certainly the largest collection of mares now for sale. We have

### 100 HEAD OF EACH SEX.

The Singmaster Percheron business is conducted on the most permanent basis. Every year we import stallion colts and yearlings. In this way really getting first choice and insuring thorough acclimating and development under American conditions. In this way, too, our own breeding herd is constantly strengthened. Our visitors see imported and home bred stock developed side by side in a natural way—the best means of making a satisfactory selection and the best assurance of a satisfactory future.

Are They Good? We Simply Ask You to Come and See.

We have plenty of ton stallions, plenty of imported mares bred to our famous herd horses, Honorable and Jalap; our prize winnings are a matter of record. The square deal has been our motto for 30 years. Mention the American Breeder when you write us for particulars.

**J. O. SINGMASTER & SONS, Keota, Iowa**

or business in any state or nation, they should be particularly and especially fostered because after all is said and done, when conducted along real

**SHIRE STALLION**  
For sale; 28 months old; weight 1,600; recorded; also state certificate. Sound, none better in Iowa; perfect disposition. Write,  
**AMOS HANSON,**  
Collins, Ia.



## KODOMA 43372

The Great Ton Show Stallion and Percheron sire, for sale. Height 16.3; color gray; age 9 years. Absolutely sound and clean, with the best of feet, bone and pasterns. His sloping shoulders support a beautifully carried head and neck; while his short, broad back, over a deep ribbed middle, smoothly moulds into strong loins and level croup over the best draft hocks imaginable. Kodoma has 12-inch bone below his hocks and scales 1,920 pounds; today in active stud condition weighing some 2,200 pounds; fitted for showing. Guaranteed to get 60 per cent foals. Price \$1,000.

W. T. WILKINSON,  
Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri.

### Registered Percheron, \$500

A pure bred Percheron stallion; 5 years old; black, with small star; 16½ hands; good bone and good actor; well broken and a sure foal getter. This is an American bred stallion out of an imported stallion, and his dam took first premium at International when she was a yearling, shown by Taylor & Jones of Williamsville, Ill.

This stallion is recorded and all right in every way, but I have more stallions than I have business for, and will sell him to the first buyer for \$500, and he is a money maker for the man that has business for him.  
CHAS. M. PIERCE, AUXVASSE, MO.

### IMPORTED and HOME BRED STALLIONS

for sale. Can show buyers more registered stallions and mares than any firm in America owns. Come and see my horses and mares and visit the best and liveliest horse country in the West. Reference, any bank in Creston, Iowa.

A. LATIMER, WILSON, Creston, Iowa.

**FOUR PERCHERON STALLIONS** for sale, including my imported herd stallion, Marquis, a grandson of Besique. Marquis has the famous blood lines on both sire and dam's side; sound and sure. Also two black three-year-olds and one black two-year-old. Will mature to better than ton horses; sound, with size and quality; registered in P. S. of A. They are priced to sell. Come and see them.  
I. C. EVANS, TROY, IOWA.

### PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

For sale. Imported and Home-bred Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares. Come and see or write,

F. M. CLEVENGER, Prop.

Valley Home Stock Farm, Centerville, Ind.

### FOR A SQUARE DEAL

In Breeding Stock—Percheron stallions and mares, jacks and jennets, and one Arabian stallion—see  
N. S. COX & SONS,  
Pattersonburg, Mo.  
Reference—Either bank in Pattersonburg.

## Maplewood Percherons

A choice lot of stallions and mares developed under practical farm conditions, with strong, rugged frames and constitution. Buy them now direct from the pastures at low prices.  
C. G. ANDERSON, Hector, Minn.

### PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES

For sale, weighing from 1,900 to 2,100 pounds, with 11½ and 12½ inch bone. If you are looking for the good ones, I have them. Will pay your expenses if not as represented.  
A. U. Dunbar, Galesburg, Ill., R. R. 1.

educational lines, no one can learn so much for the time and money spent as they can during the week of the State Fair. It is of especial benefit to young men. There they form ideals which never forsake them. They hold those ideals in mind as long as they live and compare all things they see at home and abroad with those specimens which they studied, or at least observed during their younger and more impressionable years.

It is so with girls as well as young men and boys. Older people are more set in their ways. Therefore all fairs should be conducted more and more for the benefit of the younger people. Since the older people have control of the public treasuries, it is necessary to play to them, but they do not get the real value of it that the younger people get. To the older people it is a magnificent thing socially; to the younger people it is a splendid thing educationally. We cannot build them too great; neither can we have too many good county fairs—A. L. Sponsler, Secretary, Kansas State Fair.

## THE BREEDS OF LIVE STOCK

### NUMBER 1; THE ARABIAN HORSE

Editor's Note: The following article is the beginning of the series referred to in our last issue. Again we urge upon our readers that not a single copy of the American Breeder be misplaced or destroyed while this series is running. Many times it is impossible for us to accommodate requests for extra copies. Single orders for several hundred papers of some special issue often exhausts our supply. The only way to be sure of this series, complete, is to save every copy of the paper. No publication (book or periodical) has ever covered the subject in a way to so well meet the demand for information on breeds, as does this series of special articles. Cattle, hogs and sheep will appear in the series early. No interest will be neglected, though horses will continue prominent. Do not miss a single copy.

The Arabian horse is of very little practical importance at the present time. It is, however, of great importance from an historical standpoint because it was the first breed of live stock which man originated, and also because it entered into the foundation and improvement of so many of our present day breeds. Every student of the horse is, therefore, interested in the origin and development of the Arabian breed, and this breed has been selected as the subject of the first of this series of articles because, from an historical standpoint, the Arabian horse rightly commands first place.

There is but one breed of the true Arabian—that termed the Kohl, so-called from "kohl," antimony, because the skin not only of the face, but all over the body, has the blue-black tint of the human skin when dyed with that mineral, so largely used by Eastern women to enhance their charms. From kohl came the derivatives "kheilan" and "keheilet," the names for the horse and mare of this breed.

All existing truebred Arabs, that is, horses of the Kohl breed, are descended from one or more of the strains known as Al Khameseh, (meaning "The Five"). The origin of these five strains is not so easy to determine.

There is a tradition held by all the Bedouin tribes that the five families in Al Khameseh are all descended from one particular mare, called Keheilet Ajuz, "the mare of the Old Woman." The five strains are known as the Keheilan, Seglawi, Abeyan, Hamdani, and Hadban.

The first of these is the most numerous and most esteemed. They are mostly bays with a white star or blaze and one or more white feet. This is said to be the fastest though not the hardest strain. It bears a closer resemblance to the English Thoroughbred than do the other four families, and no doubt rightly so, inasmuch as the Darley Arabian, the stallion to which so many Thoroughbreds trace, is said to have been a Keheilan. The Seglawi is a well-liked but comparatively rare family. The Abeyan is said to be the handsomest, but is small. The Hamdani is not common and not in good repute, and most of them are grays. The Hadban is also of secondary rank.

While these five families or strains

are recognized as distinct, at the same time the blood of any one of them is freely mixed with that of another care only being taken to breed to the best available sire. To attain this, mares are sometimes sent long distances across the desert to the horse of another tribe. Al Khameseh is therefore really one select breed, and not five distinct breeds.

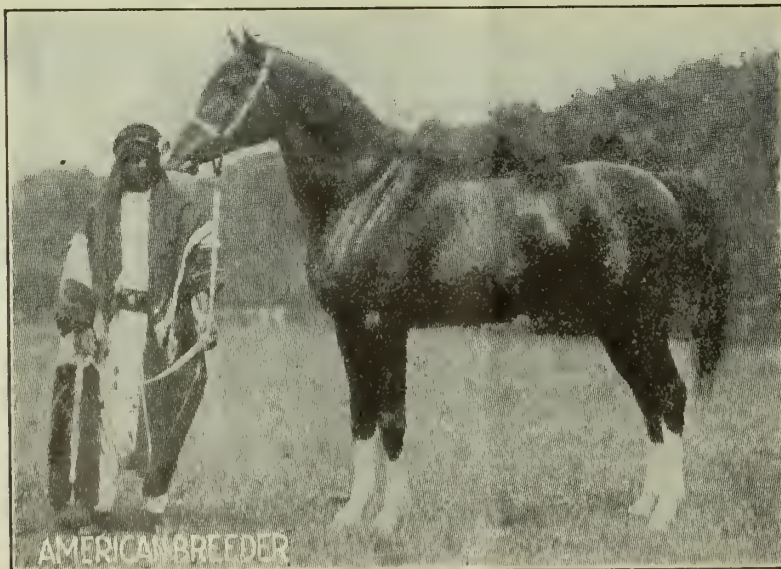
The Arabian horse is undoubtedly of ancient origin, but the notion which many people have that Arabia is the original home of the horse is a mistaken one. The peninsula of Arabia, as known at present, could never have supported wild horses. There are no pools of water, but it must be obtained from dug wells, and as the pastures are burnt up during part of the year, horses would perish of thirst and hunger, unless in the care of man who would provide for them. But along the Euphrates river, water and pasture are both abundant and here, no doubt, the wild horses were captured from which sprang the Arabian horse of today.

It seems clear that the tribes of the desert had no horses at the beginning of the Christian era, but that for several centuries before Mohammed, horses were possessed by the leading men among them.

The bay color is found in the best of the Arabian horses. Some horses in Arabia are black, some are chestnut, and some are gray, but these colors are said to always indicate the admixture of foreign blood from Upper Asia.

Before Arabia had any domesticated horses, Palestine had four distinct types, one of which was a bay horse of quality and refinement, and beautiful in conformation. From this bay horse of Palestine the best Arab horses were undoubtedly derived.

The Arabian horse originated to meet a demand among the wandering tribes of the desert. On the backs of speedy horses and on their native desert wastes they were more than able to hold their own against invasion by a foreign army. Although Western Asia and Egypt had been mastered by the Babylonian, Egyptian, Assyrian, Mede, Persian, Macedonian, and Roman in turn, the Arab could defy any enemy rash enough to invade his waterless deserts. The Arab became a skillful horseman, and this was his chief salvation in war.



ARABIAN STALLION, IBN MAHRUSS.  
From a Photogravure in the Arabian National Stud Book.

## PERCHERON

STALLIONS AND MARES

For Sale or Lease.

M. F. DILLON

107 Grand Ave. PUEBLO, COLO.

### ELEVEN PERCHERONS

For sale. Four stallions, 2 imported and 2 home bred. Seven mares, 2 imported, balance home bred. Mares old enough are bred. They are large and of the ton kind, with splendid conformation and style. Must be sold by March 1st, as I intend leaving the farm. Write for description and prices. A bargain if all are taken. Come and see.

J. J. GUSTIN, MURDOCK, NEBR.

### PERCHERON and BELGIAN

Prize Winners.

Won over \$1,200 in cash premiums in 1914. Buy the winners.

LONZO McCLAIN, LIMA, OHIO

### CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

ALSO SHORTHORN CATTLE.

W. A. DeMerritt

Route 2, Plainfield, Ill.

### IMPORTED and HOME BRED STALLIONS and MARES.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Percheron this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.

### Imported Percheron and Belgian

Stallions and Mares.

Not so many, but the right kind at the right price.

J. R. JUSTICE, GALESBURG, ILL.

### THREE PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale; 2 and 3 years old; with state certificate of soundness. Will exchange one for another as good, not related. The younger, 26 months old, weighs better than 1,600 pounds; 16½ hands high; 11½ inch bone. Who has his equal?

S. S. LANGFORD, CRAIG, NEB.

### PURE BRED BELGIAN STALLION.

Biz 4972; beautiful bay; 5 years old; weight around a ton all the time. Best of foal getter; sure breeder and sound. Will be sold under any reasonable guarantee.

FRANK PREMANER, WAVERLY, KANSAS.

R. R. 3.

### STALLIONS FOR SALE.

Two full blooded black Percheron stallions, coming 3 and 7 years respectively. Good ones.

S. R. KLEIN, Binford, No. Dak.

### THIS SUFFOLK STALLION,



Ashmoor Omar Khan, for sale because of his fillies ready to breed. I also want a young stallion; dark chestnut, coming two; not closely bred in Ormond or Saturn lines; one that will make a 2,200 pound horse.

CHAS. W. STEWART, Iowa.

### 2 REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

For sale or trade. One is two and the other five years old. I am obliged to sell at very low prices on account of not having time to care for them. Address,

H. J. PETRIE, Attica, N. Y.

### PERCHERONS.

Write for prices on imported and home bred Percheron stallions, mares and fillies, now on hand at the Sunny Plain Farm.

W. C. HAUGHMAN, PULASKI, IA.



fare. Mohammed himself held the horse in high appreciation and spoke of him as follows: "Thou shalt be for man a source of happiness and wealth; thy back shall be a seat of honor, and thy belly of riches; every grain of barley given to thee shall

## OWNERS OF PERCHERONS

I may need a carload of registered Percheron mares and one or two stallions. Please let me know at your earliest convenience what you have to offer. I am not prepared to pay fancy prices. Address

FRED J. KIESEL, OGDEN, UTAH.

## ROYAL BELGIAN STALLIONS

I have a few imported stallions for sale, 2 to 4 years old; well acclimated. No better horses for this country. Hardy and vigorous. Have won many blue ribbons with them. Prices right. Such horses will not be imported for the next six years. Buy them now before they are out of reach.

LEON VAN MELDERT,  
Cedar Bayou, Harris County, Texas.

## SEVEN PERCHERONS

For sale. Three brood mares, safe in foal. Two fillies coming three; two fillies coming two. All home bred, large and splendid conformation and style. Also four Hackney fillies coming three; three coming two, with splendid conformation. Write for description and price. Come and see.

H. B. SHELTON, Pearisburg, Va.

### SPECIAL PRICES

To close out my registered Percherons, consisting of six mares, from 1 to 7; 4 of them old enough to breed and showing in foal. One matched team, black, ton mares, in foal. Three young stallions, one imported 4-year-old that would be hard to beat. This ad will appear but once.

L. E. BLESSING, King City, Mo.

## PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SHIRE

### Stallions and Mares

From suckers up to full age horses. I will sell you a stallion ready for service next spring from \$300 to \$500. Some extra good ones higher. Mares and fillies very cheap.

J. M. NOLAN, Paola, Kas.

### PERCHERON STALLION WANTED.

Registered; black; 4 to 10 years old; 1,900 to 2,000 pounds; sound, sure, broke to work. Give full description and lowest price.

C. STOWE, R. F. D. 4, Jefferson, Ohio.

### CLYDESDALE STALLION COLTS

For sale. Two registered Clydesdale stallion colts; 8 months old; good ones. See or write.

S. A. WALTER, Formoso, Kas.

### 12 REGISTERED CLYDESDALE Stallions and Mares.

For sale; all that are fully developed and in flesh will weigh 1,800 to 2,100 pounds. Young ones will develop to that.

J. G. THOMPSON & SONS,  
R. R. 1, Box 109, Steubenville, Ohio.

### SIX PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, including our imported herd stallion, Siroco, a grandson of Besique. Plenty of size, bone and quality. All sound and recorded in the Percheron Society of America.

A. M. DULL & SONS, Washington, Kas.

### PERCHERONS

One imported stallion; 8 years. One two year old stud colt and one mare. All registered in the Percheron Society of America. Will sell worth the money.

FRED DAUBER, MERIDEN, KAS.  
Route 2.

## Belgian and Percheron Stallions

Oklahoma bred, and priced right.

W. L. LAKE, FT. COBB, OKLA.

## REGISTERED PERCHERONS AND FRENCH DRAFT

Stallions, mares and fillies, for sale.

A. E. PANTY, Lenox, Iowa, Rte. 1.

### STALLIONS

For sale. Black Percherons at a price so you can own one. Sound and right. Come and see them.

HENRY E. PETERSON, Lyons, Neb.

## 2 Imported Belgian Stallions

Color, sorrel and bay. Sorrel weighs 2000, bay 1900. Have been examined by state and have state license. Good movers; colts to show. Also a pair of 2 and 3 year old Belgian mares; registered; color, bay; one with foal.

FRANK LIESER, Jefferson, Ohio,  
Route 1.

purchase indulgence for the sinner!"

In later times the Arab has found his horse valuable in stealing up on caravans that cross the desert, looting whatever he could and then making a speedy getaway.

Wondrous tales have been told of the speed, endurance and intelligence of the Arabian horse, and he has frequently been made the subject of poem and story. The Arab horseman is as proficient a story-teller as he is a horseman and he has continually exaggerated regarding the ability of his horse. Within the last half century, actual trials on the desert between English Thoroughbreds and Arabian horses at both long and short distances have shown that the Thoroughbred is the superior of the Arabian in both speed and endurance. Nevertheless, the Arab horse is a highly-developed, refined, stylish and beautiful animal and never fails to arouse the admiration of horsemen because of these good qualities. As a utility horse in the present day, he is too small to be in great demand, but he has been and is today highly valued for crossing purposes in the production of various types of light horses. The large government studs in France, Austria, Germany, Russia and Italy contain many Arabian stallions which are being used on native mares to produce remounts. The best Arabian horses measure about 14.3 hands and the height is said to hardly vary a hand. About 87 per cent are of a dark color. The most common color is bay, with grays almost equally numerous, while chestnuts, browns and blacks are frequently found. Their heads are a striking feature—being clean-cut and tapering, with long rather than round nostrils, prominent intelligent eyes, and small, active ears. The neck is long, arched and fine, the withers and shoulders good, the back short and strong, the coupling well muscled, the tail set high and well carried, the bone and tendons fine, the joints clean, the pasterns sloping, and the feet small, but good. They are docile and excellently mannered, but have high spirit. The action at the walk, trot, and canter is springy, but not high, and is easy to ride.

### The Barb Horse.

These are dark bay, brown, chestnut, black, and gray horses of North Africa, found in the Barbary States. They are exceptionally hardy, enduring and useful animals, more heavily built than the Arab, but without his extreme quality, refinement and beauty. Morocco, Algeria and other Barbary States secured their horses from Syria, Arabia, Europe, and various parts of Asia. Both Arab and Barb horses were taken to England where they entered into the production of the Thoroughbred.

### The Turk Horse.

This horse also entered into the foundation of the Thoroughbred. He sprang originally from the dun-colored Turcoman pony to which much Arabian blood was added, so that while possessing much of the docility and beauty of the latter, he has not the Arab's vigor and endurance. The Turkish horse is found chiefly in Anatolia, and only to a limited extent in Turkey in Europe.

### BROWN & WALKER'S GOOD SALE.

The Brown & Walker Percheron dispersion, a sale of unusual interest because of the prize winning blood it contained, was held at Clarinda, Iowa, on the 17th, and was a success. Many buyers were present from a wide territory, attracted chiefly by the mares and young things in foal and sired by the champion stallion, Helix. There was competition for Helix, as well, as his sale for \$3,600 indicates. The general average of the sale was over \$575, notwithstanding the fact that one-fourth of the offering was under one year. Following is a nearly complete list of the sales:

Stallions.	
Helix (75752), 7 years, John I. Colgan, Wyoming, Ill. ....	\$3,600
Hellon 97205, 1 year, Robison Bros., Morton, Ill. ....	775
Halton 104964, 8 months, E. L. Humbert, Corning, Iowa. ....	500
Horatio 104965, 9 months, Al Dean, Hume, Ill. ....	310
Herbert 110283, 8 months, E. L. Humbert, ....	305

## Robison's Percherons



Largest Stud, Longest Established, and the Leader in Show and Sale Records for the West. Best in Blood; Most Common Sense in Care

None Can Undersell Me, Values Considered

J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAS.

## IRVINEDALE BELGIANS

We import 'em good and breed 'em likewise

One of the Few Establishments in America Offering Recently Imported Animals.

### OUR AUGUST IMPORTATION

Was one of the best we have ever had, and about the last to leave a European port. We have

40 Stallions; 20 Mares

A few good Percherons among them. Will refund the expenses of any visitor who thinks we have deceived him concerning what we have to offer. Ankeny is ten miles north of Des Moines on the Northwestern Ry. and Ft. Dodge Interurban. Always mention the American Breeder.



CHAS. IRVINE

Box 7

Ankeny, Iowa

## What About Imported Percherons?

There are fewer than one-tenth the usual number of imported Percherons now for sale in America. Few if any will be imported for several years. Prices are advancing—horses more scarce than ever. We have fifteen big fine stallions brought over last fall. Ton horses. For the purpose of closing our barns within the next four months and moving to the farm, we will sell at lower prices than ever before. All but two are imported and all are broken and acclimated. Bargains if sold quick.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO. Chas. R. Kirk, Pres. St. JOSEPH, MO.

All street cars going south from Union Depot pass our stables.

## WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had direct from the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.



## Belgian Importers and Breeders

Largest in the West.

We specialize in the type best adapted to this section—the most modern one—clean, compact, good movers, weighing 1,800 to 2,200. One of the few firms selling good mares in foal and broke to work.

Stallions Always on Hands.

BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM,  
W. H. Bayless & Co., Blue Mound, Kas.



## Closing Out Bargains in Percherons

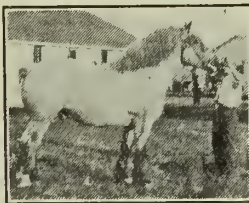
I am preparing to quit the farm and

My Entire Herd of 50 Percherons—Mostly High Class Mares and Fillies—Is for Sale.

I have a few good stallions, of course, and will make close prices on them. But any man who will take all, or a large part, of my mares and fillies, will get a bargain he cannot find anywhere else. Good registered draft mares will be the money makers for years to come.

GEORGE HIRSCHMAN,

PIERSON, IOWA.



## Oak Lawn Stock Farm

Breeds and imports champion draft stallions and mares; Percheron, Belgian and Shire. All stock for sale at reasonable prices. Come and see them before you buy.

Ask for our new calendar, mentioning the American Breeder.

GEORGE EGGERT, NEWTON, IOWA

## Belgians and Percherons

Chestnuts and Blacks; Typical of These Great Draft Breeds.

Our stallions are twos, threes and fours, some imported last year, some home bred, so that they are thoroughly acclimated. The Belgians are grandsons of the great Brussels champion, Indigene du Fosteau. Come, or write, mentioning American Breeder.

CRAWFORD & GRIFFIN, - - NEWTON, IOWA.

Young Helix 104030, 1 year, Ed Philphots, Lenox, Iowa. ....	390
Woodrow 104029, 1 year, Tice Bros., Pella, Iowa. ....	410
Maxim 83743, 4 years, John Smith, Denver, Colo. ....	730

### Females.

Francis Falcon 97013, 5 years, J. R. McDonald, Kansas City, Mo. ....	595
Kenia (89660), 4 years, J. R. McDonald. ....	800
Grignoteuse (71879), 8 years, Caldwell & Son, Burlington Junction, Mo. ....	800
Gargouille (75100), 8 years, Caldwell & Son. ....	760
Coevous 76707, 4 years, John Smith, Denver, Colo. ....	750
Berezina (87783), 4 years, John L. Berry, Indianola, Iowa. ....	495
Rosette (75150), 10 years, L. Breidenthal, Wymore, Neb. ....	450
Induse (81361), 6 years, W. E.	



### FOR GOOD BELGIANS

SEE R. F. FRENCH,

Independence, Iowa.

Twenty imported and home bred stallions for sale that weigh from a ton up to 2,200 lbs., thoroughly acclimated. Also brood mares in foal and with foals at side and re-bred. Matched pairs also.

### PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES

For sale. Seven stallions—5 yearlings, one 3-year-old, one 4-year-old; four mares; every one good bone and good individuals. I want to sell, and the first buyer will get a bargain.

F. T. WALLACE, ASSUMPTION, ILL.



## PERCHERONS, JACKS, AND JENNETS.



A few tried imported black Percheron stallions; extra breeders and well bred enough to head any pure bred herd.

12 head of registered big black Mammoth jacks, from 2 to 5 years old; 14½ to 16 hands high; well broke and quick performers. We have the best herd of well bred jennets in the state, bred to our imported Spanish jack.

Anybody can own a good jack or stallion the way we price them. We have no little stuff. Come and see us. Farm 30 miles northwest of Hutchinson. Will meet trains at Raymond or Chase.

J. P. & M. H. MALONE, CHASE, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS.



## I wish to close out my entire Bunch of Percheron Stallions, Jacks and Jennets.

I have six stallions, three gray and three black. Five of these horses are imported and one American bred. All first class stuff and all registered in Percheron Society of America.

I also have two jacks and three jennets. Will sell this stock worth the money, as I want to close them out. This stock is the result of 17 years' careful selection and they are all breeders.



JOHN W. SCHENCK,

PERRIS, ILL., R. R. No. 1.

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

For Percheron, Myron Shilo 44249; chestnut sorrel; 9 years; 16½ hands; 1300 pounds; thin in flesh. Must change him on account of his colts. Sound and a good breeder. Worked 40 days and trotted a mile in 2:38. He is good enough to head herd. Double Wilkes cross. Also a black jack for sale; 9 years; 14½ standard; good server and sure. Bred by Luke Emerson, Bowling Green, Mo. Will pay expenses if not as represented.

A. J. ROBBETT, FARINA, ILL.

## CORSA'S SUCCESSFUL PERCHERON SALE.

The success of W. S. Corsa's annual sale of Percherons held December 8, brought much satisfaction to the believers in good draft horses and right methods. Although the day was cold and rainy a record crowd was present, twenty or more states being represented. Many undoubtedly came with the expectation that unsettled conditions would make it possible to buy some of the much sought breeding stock at low figures, but such was not to be the case. The general average of the sale was \$656, the half dozen stallions, some quite young, as our list will show, averaging over \$1,000. The mares, fillies and filly colts, making up the bulk of the sale, averaged \$580. The sale was held, as usual, on Gregory Farm, at White Hall, Ill. In spite of the weather discomforts the sale went forward briskly, arrangements being excellent and the values undoubted. The following list of sales completes the story:

## Stallions.

Carmerica 94311, 2 years, A. W. Green, Middlefield, Ohio.....\$1,475  
Sigurd 91403, 3 years, A. W. Green 1,235  
Locarno 101185, 1 year, A. W. Green.....785  
Carferm 105601, 1 year, A. W. Green.....675  
Carbon II 100017, 1 year, F. D. Wicks, Pomfret, Conn.....840  
Vicarnot 109106, 1 year, Mooseheart Farm, Aurora, Ill.....1,075

## Females.

Carfera 109955, 8 months, C. C. Coiner, Delaware, Ohio.....\$355  
Queen Carnot 94787, 2 years, Everett Kirkpatrick, Hartington, Ohio.....960  
Kaximede (91500) 4 years, Chas. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo.....835  
Kompagnie (93997), 4 years, Chas. Caldwell.....835  
Clodah 68691, 5 years, Mooseheart Farm.....805  
Bessie 84203, 3 years, F. S. Kirk, Enid, Okla.....550  
Kamille (96602), 4 years, Mooseheart Farm.....550  
Countess Carnot 92999, 3 years, A. W. Green.....440  
Carnilade 100013, 2 years, Geo. A. Dick, Delaware, Ohio.....550  
Carnorada 100016, 1 year, F. S. Kirk.....625  
Carnzigirl 94313, F. S. Kirk.....580  
Elizabeth 93112, 2 years, F. S. Kirk.....500  
Princess Ida 94294, 2 years, F. S. Kirk.....725  
Lottiwil 94314, 2 years, F. S. Kirk.....925  
Carlene 109107, 1 year, F. S. Kirk.....450  
Huchmine 96140, 2 years, A. W. Green.....340  
Canicu 59712, 11 years, Jos. Prew, Ashton, Ill.....600  
Gertrude 93930, 2 years, F. S. Kirk.....725  
Kantite (92116), 4 years, Jos. Prew.....535  
Helen Blazes 89830, 2 years, F. S. Kirk.....560  
Hildecar 100015, 1 year, Wm. McKenzie, Knox, Mo.....450  
Hudagh 94303, 2 years, F. D. Wicks.....505  
Victoria 65800, 5 years, F. S. Kirk.....480  
Melva 77393, 4 years, Mooseheart Farm.....555  
Renaissance 44422, 11 years, Mooseheart Farm.....380  
Nordica 68740, 5 years, Mooseheart Farm.....590  
Radziflower 78089, 4 years, J. McDaniel, Millersville, Ill.....250  
Junte (83898), 5 years, E. M. Archdale, Elmwood, Ill.....585

## WOODLAWN PERCHERON DISPERSION.

The quarantine for foot and mouth disease which tied up all live stock business in so many Illinois counties, materially interfered with the success of the Woodlawn Percheron dis-



Astral King 2805.

## Astral King Excels

IN FORM, STYLE AND SUBSTANCE  
and Breeding Ability, and  
At Everyone of the Saddle Horse Galts

I have Astral King stallions and fillies for sale. No young breeder can afford to start with the wrong kind and no established breeder can afford not to have some of the most up-to-date breeding. Can give time to the right kind of buyers.

Registered Herefords for Sale—Weanling bulls and heifers at \$100, and yearlings at \$150.

JAMES HOUGHIN, JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

## REGISTERED SADDLERS

For sale. Stallions, mares, fillies and geldings, by Rex McDonald 833, Rex Monroe 2063, Star McDonald 2526 and Rex McDonald 3096; out of the finest lot of brood mares in the land; 60 head to select from. Address

H. A. GREENWELL, LAKENAN, MO.

## SADDLE STALLION, PERCHERONS AND 10 JACKS

For sale. Registered saddle stallion by the Great Chester No. 10; sound and a good breeder. Two, two-year-old registered Percheron stallions and ten jacks from yearlings to five years old; from 14½ to 16½ hands high for sale at reasonable prices. Write your wants or come and see me.

W. L. GRAHAM,  
Mackville, Washington County, Ky.

## REGISTERED SADDLE STALLION

For sale or trade for registered cattle or Percheron mares. Register No. 4846; weight 1,240; age nine. Also two good heavy boned jacks, ages five and nine.

PERKINS & COAD, Albion, Ill.

## SADDLE STALLION.

Rice Squirrel 3736 for sale or exchange for draft stallion. Also Jack 2994, black, white points, 15 hands standard, for sale at less than his real value.

J. E. LEWIS, Stewartsville, Mo.

## WAR HORSES

Registered Black Hawk Morgans, stallions and mares; all ages; one or a carload. None better for cavalry horses. Or will trade for a large jack or land. Write, fully in first letter.

E. F. BROWN, Derby, Lucas Co., Ia.

## FOR SALE OR TRADE

Standard and registered mare, by Early Reaper, blood bay; 8 years old; 16 hands high; as pretty as a picture and fearless on the road; has been a full mile in 2:12½ this past season; will make a 2:10 trotter next season sure. Good reason for selling. Will trade on a two-year-old Percheron or Belgian stallion or two good young heavy draft mares or a big pair of young mules. Don't write if you don't mean business.

DR. JESSE Z. HILLEGASS,  
14 So. 6th St., Allentown, Pa.

## MILLER STOCK FARM

## Bargains in Standard Bred Stallions.

Two grandsons of Croesus, 3 and 4 years, at \$150 and \$175; two bay sons of Claremont Director (Matinee) 2:17, a 1,260-lb. horse, at \$250 and \$300. The breeding, style, speed, manners and quality will astonish you; the prices mean business.

Will consider good Percheron stallion or Hereford bull in a trade on the above. No stock shown on Sunday.

F. M. LORIMER, Mgr., OLATHE, KAN.

## FAST EXPRESS 27421.

I must dispose of this horse. Trotting record 2:17¼. A sure breeder and good disposition; a beautiful horse. Will sell cheap, or trade for auto. For particulars, address,

M. D. CONNOLE, R. 17, Richland, Kas.

## Shetland Ponies

## 100 HEAD IN HERD.

Solid colors and spots. Special values for Holiday buyers.

Nothing will give children the pleasure and service in proportion to first cost and care. Buy the good kind and they are always ready sale.

W. J. THOMPSON, Dorchester, Neb.

## EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas, Member American Shetland Pony Club.

ers in this country will discover a shortage of horses that will take many years to supply. Every stallion and jack owner should get busy immediately and try to prevent the best mares going to war.

## Hackneys, Percheron and Jack

For sale or exchange—Three Hackney stallions; three Hackney mares; one Percheron stallion and one three-year-old jack. All choice stock. For cash, mules, cattle or saddle horses. Apply to

CHAS. G. MUNROE, Rushville, Ill.

## STALLIONS, JACKS, JENNETS.

Pure bred Percherons; 1,800 to 2,000 pounds. One of the best herd jacks in Kansas; also ten good young jacks and jennets. Prices way down. Work horses, mules or light auto considered.

S. S. MOUSE, LA CYGNE, KAS.

## STALLIONS AND JACK

For sale. Standard bred stallion, Teddie Andrew (50226). Spotted Arabian stallion, weight 1,225 pounds.

One Mammoth Jack, 15 hands. One Shetland pony stallion; gentle for children. Will sell all or any one. All classy stock.

CHAS. C. BUTCHER, RUSSELL, KAS.

## Banner Stock Farm

## Home of Inclus.

Registered Percherons, jacks and jennets; all ages. Mares bred to the champion stallion, Inclus. Write your wants to

BRUCE SAUNDERS, HOLTON, KAS.



Buy of the Breeder and save money on registered Percheron Stallions and Mares and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares; 35 head to select from.—E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur Co., Ia.

YEARLING PERCHERON STALLIONS and two jacks for sale. The Percherons are registered; blacks; 1300 lbs. each; sound and right. One high-class herd jack; one good yearling. For particulars, address

M. G. BIGHAM & SONS, Ozawie, Kas.

## GOOD RENTAL PROPERTY

To trade for good draft stallions and good jack. Would buy a good horse and jack. One yearling jack for older one. Old Cleveland Bay for Standard bred.

LOCK BOX 75, HADDAM, KANS.

Bonnifield, Ottumwa, Iowa.....	515
Fleur De Mai (65672), 9 years, L. Breidenthal.....	505
Edna D. 73105, 4 years, C. O. Nelson, Ogden, Iowa.....	480
Cherinda 91767, 3 years, John Reed, Clearfield, Iowa.....	370
Eleanor 91768, 3 years, L. Breidenthal.....	320
Miss Helix 86932, 2 years, John Smith.....	525
Helen Helix 97206, 1 year, T. B. Bowman, Boone, Neb.....	605
Hazel Helix 103829, 1 year, T. B. Bowman.....	605
Harriet 103828, 1 year, T. B. Bowman.....	400
Halcyon 104966, 8 months, Chas. Hook, Clarinda, Iowa.....	240
Florence Falcon 105527, 8 months, Al. Dean.....	390
Hilda 110384, 7 months, T. B. Bowman.....	250
Hattie Helix 110385, 6 months, T. B. Bowman.....	350
Feliz 102985, 2 years, T. B. Bowman.....	405
Hinda Helix 110630, 1 year, E. L. Humbert.....	325
Hillary Helix, 5 months, E. L. Humbert.....	215
Helena, 7 months, T. B. Bowman.....	350
Mollie L. 91318, 9 years, S. B. Mercer, Tinsman, Ark.....	515



## Light Horse "Personals"

Mr. J. L. Dodge of Grovetown, Ga., recently had the misfortune to lose by fire his entire racing stable. Fifteen head were burned to death, including the sensational 3-year-old trotter, Lady Wanetka (2) 2:10, Silk Hat 2:09¼, Holyrood Ben (2) 2:17¼, Belgravia (2) 2:10¾, and Holyrood Nelly (2) 2:21¼, and some good young stock by King Cole, 2:05¾, and Joe Bowers, 2:09¼.

In losing the 3-year-old pacer Squantum (3) 2:09¼, Lon McDonald has lost his best prospect for stake paces next year. Squantum was a close second best in 2:01½.

The great speed sire, the Bondsman, sire of the champion, Colorado E, 2:04¾, was purchased at the old Glory sale by Ole Wilhite, of Bartlesville, Okla. He should be a big boost for the light harness horse industry of that state.

The great race horse, Ess H. Kay, 2:00¾, went to the McKennan farm at Washington, Pa. He is a grandly bred fellow and has been a great racer and should sire lots of speed.

The good ones sold for top prices at the Madison Square Garden sale. It pays to raise good ones.

It is reported, that in a matched race at Larned, Kans., November 20, between the pacers, Lester H, 2:15¼, by Lester Hill and Trixie Chimes, 2:24¼, by Council Chimes, the little Chimes mare came but had to pace an eighth of a mile in 14½ seconds to win.

The Panama-Pacific Exposition offers \$227,000 in purses for 24 days racing. We would not mind having a share of that ourselves.

A number of good mares were purchased at the old Glory sale for the Curles Neck farm and probably will be mated with the Harvester, 2:01. It is reported that the Curles Neck farm will sell all of their weanlings produced every year.

Ray Snedeker, who drove the sensational pacer, Directum I, 1:58, this year, has made arrangements to drive him again next year. If the stallion, William, 2:00, comes out next season in good shape, he may be able to turn the tables on the son of Directum Kelly. William is a great horse and as he is only a 4-year-old, should be even better next year.

One of the most consistent pacers on the half mile track of the middle west this season was Peggy Jim, 2:07½, by Never Fail, and he seldom failed to bring home the big end of the money.

Napoleon Direct, was one of the best performers on the grand circuit, everything considered, and last spring he was worked to a plow between two mules. He was taken from the plow and placed in training and gave a good account of himself, being one of the largest money winning pacers of the year. He closed the season with a record of 2:02¼.

There has been considerable dissatisfaction this season about the "No record rule" that made only race winning records a bar.

The grand little pacing mare, Minnie Chimes, 2:04¼, owned and driven by James McVey, of Hutchinson, Kans., was a big winner again this year and closed the season better than she was when she started.

Directum I, 1:58, tried to beat Dan Patch's record of 1:55¼ with wind-

## REGISTERED MORGANS FOR SALE.

A choice lot of young stallions and mares, weanlings to 4 years old. Weanlings and yearlings can be crated and delivered to any point by express at a moderate price. Can sell fillies and stallions of different breeding that would be suitable to mate together. Would sell a ear load of registered mares and fillies that have been bred to registered Morgan stallions, at a very moderate price. Most of my young stock is out of The Admiral. Leadlight Morgan is now at the head of my stud and I am expecting at least 10 colts from him next spring.

RICHARD SELLMAN, Rochelle, Texas.

## Stallion Service Record Book

This book has 200 pages like the specimen page in this ad. It is substantially bound with a good, strong waterproof cover. It has 20 index pages for keeping the owners' names in alphabetical order so that any name or mare can be found quickly.

The breeding contract at the bottom is the strongest possible kind of a note. It is a big help in making collections, as nearly every state has a law for the collection of labor debts without exemption, and this is a contract to pay for services rendered. Before it is signed run a pencil through two of the lines in the contract, leaving the line that makes the kind of a contract you want. Many will sign a contract who would refuse to give a note.

This book has a calendar and a gestation table. It can be used for several sires without carrying more than one book. This is the most complete and up-to-date service record book printed. It is a nice size and can be carried easily in any pocket. Every breeder should have one. After improving it for several years, the result is this most satisfactory book. A complete new edition is just out. Although this new book has double the capacity of those offered heretofore, it sells at the old price. It is not bulky, as it carries no advertising or other unnecessary matter. It will be the standard record book used by the leading breeders.

If you are not satisfied with the book or do not consider it the best and cheapest on the market, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. The price is 50 cents; six for \$2.75; postage prepaid. Send all orders to the

**GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.**  
225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

shield, November 5th at Kirkwood, Delaware. The pace maker could not keep pace with the chestnut stallion, the time for the first half mile being 1:01½. Directum paced the last half mile alone in 58 seconds, making the mile in 1:59¼. The Kirkwood track is kite shaped.

C. K. G. Billings rode Uhlan, the trotting king, an eighth of a mile in 13 seconds (a 1:44 clip) over the track at Curles Neck Farm, November 1st.

Peter the Great, 2:07¼, has 42 new Standard performers in 1914, which is a world's record. He is also the largest money winning sire in the world.

Lord Debry, 2:05¾, one of the greatest race horses of his day, dropped dead in the harness November 2, at Brownsville, Tenn. He was one of the most sensational trotters of his time, and held the race record to wagon of 2:05¾.

Bessie Admiral, by High Admiral, 2:07¾, dam by Arion, 2:07¾, broke the record for yearling trotting fillies on half mile track at Washington, Pa., on November 12, trotting the mile in 2:28 with ease.

Old "Aunt" Effie Powers, 2:08¾, is the dam of two new 2:10 performers, Liberty Patch, 2:08¾, and Power Patch, 2:09¼, both by Dan Patch, 1:55¼.

The fast 3-year-old pacer, Squantum, 2:09¾, died at Phoenix, Arizona, where he was taken to race. He was considered a possible world's champion. He made Anna Bradford, 2:00¾, pace a mile in 2:01½ at Lexington, Ky.

Racing begins at San Francisco next June. There is an early summer meeting and a fall meeting; the purses are all good. There are four \$20,000 purses. Twenty thousand dollars looks like a big purse, but the horse that wins the big end of it will doubtless know he has been to a horse race.

Sire Lucifer  
Mare Belle Color Gray Age 6  
Marks Left front foot white  
Womb Cloned Height 16 hands Colt Yes  
Mare Owner John Brown  
P. O. Kansas City, Mo.  
Capsule DATE BREED.

Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1									
22									

Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
15									
22									

BREEDING CONTRACT  
\$ 15.00 Date Feb. 1, 1914  
For services rendered, I promise to pay (fill in  
with stallion owner's name)  
or assigns fifteen dollars  
~~When above described mare is known to be in foal~~  
~~When above described mare delivers a living colt~~  
When colt of above described mare stands and sucks  
or before mare changes ownership, mortgaged or leaves county.  
Signed John Brown Page 16

Above shows exact size of page and the way to properly fill out the blank for one form of breeding contract, scratching out extra lines.

**LET US CARRY PART OF YOUR GREAT RISK**  
INSURE THE LIFE OF YOUR VALUABLE HORSE  
BY A POLICY WITH US  
**NORTHWESTERN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY**  
DES MOINES, IOWA AGENTS WANTED

OVER 20 INQUIRIES FOR ROAD STALLION.

To the American Breeder:—You may stop my ad and send me your bill. I have had over 20 inquiries; even more than I looked for. I don't believe the road horse business is as dead as some think it is. I wish you could see my horse; he is one of the nicest of his breed, so large and smooth. I think the American Breeder sure does the business. I may be in Kansas City before long and may come and see you.—J. C. Dunn, Cheyenne County, Neb.

SOLD 20 YEARS AGO AT \$3,500.

Twenty years ago last week R. T. Freeman & Son, of south Audrain county, sold Rex McDonald to John T. Hughes, of Lexington, Kentucky, at \$3,500. Rex Denmark, the sire of Rex McDonald, at that time belonged to Thomas S. Harrison, east of Auxvasse. Mr. Harrison now resides in Kansas City.—Missouri Stockman.

THREE INQUIRIES TO ONE.

To the American Breeder:—I think it is due you to say that I get, I believe I am safe in saying, three inquiries from my ad in your paper to every one that I get through every other advertising medium that I use. This also convinces me that you need a Saddle Horse Department.—Jas. A. Houchin, Cole County, Mo.

**Don't Have a Blind One**  
**"VISIO"**

A Remedy for  
**Moon Blindness**

(Ophthalmia), Cataract  
and Conjunctivitis  
Shying horses all suffer  
from diseased eyes.



"VISIO" will convince any horse owner that it is the best remedy for defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our money back GUARANTEE.  
\$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.  
VISIO Remedy Ass'n 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**You Can't Cut Out**  
A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN,  
but

**ABSORBINE**  
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Goitres, Wens, Cysts, Allays pain quickly. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

**Colic and Indigestion Cure**

For Horses and Cattle.  
May's Colic Drops (a few drops on the tongue) cures the worst cases. A guarantee with each bottle.  
"I am a stock raiser and have used and sold O. J. May's Colic Remedy. It has always given good results.—John R. Whitlock, Chelsea, S. Dak."  
Buy a bottle now and have it when you need it. Price, \$2.  
O. J. MAY, BENNET, NEB.



## Advertising Briefs

### PUBLIC SALES.

#### Percherons.

December 22—W. H. Billiter, Carroll, Neb.  
January 12—C. F. Jones, Rippey, Ia.  
January 28—Spohr & Spohr, Latham, Kas.

#### Jack Stock.

March 8—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

#### Short Horses.

January 12—C. F. Jones, Rippey, Ia.  
Draft Horses, Beef Cattle and Hogs.  
February 28—Miami County Breeders, Paola, Kansas.

George Hirschman, Plerson, Iowa, writes: "I am going to quit the farm and want to close out the Percherons without having a sale. These horses are just in farm condition and will be better for the buyer than if they were fit for the sale ring, and they can buy them for much less. These mares are bred to a black horse that has weighed 2400, and several of these mares will weigh over 2200 if put in show shape. I have a few mares sired by Nicholas 21997 (43394), and the weanlings, yearlings and two year olds are most all sired by the heavy horse, Keota Allen 44752."

J. T. Watson, New London, Mo., starts his regular season's advertising in this issue. He has registered Mammoth jacks and jennets at the right prices, and all guaranteed as represented.

Chas. G. Munroe, Rushville, Ill., has three Hackney stallions and three Hackney mares for sale or trade; also one Percheron stallion and a jack. He will trade for mules, cattle or saddle horses.

J. M. Nolan, Paola, Kansas, is offering some Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions and mares for sale. He has stallions, ready for service, for \$300 and up.

E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Iowa, has 35 head of Percheron stallions and mares for sale. They say "Buy of the Breeder and Save Money."

M. D. Connole, Route 17, Richland, Kansas, is advertising his trotting stallion for sale cheap, or will trade for an automobile. Write him for full particulars.

Ben M. Green, Cape Girardeau, Mo., has eleven head of jacks for sale, from three to six years old, and he will make the prices to suit.

L. E. Blessing, King City, Mo., is making special prices on his registered Percherons in order to close them out. He has six mares, one to seven years old; four of them are in foal. He has one matched team of mares, in foal, and three young stallions. Bear this ad in mind as it does not appear again.

Louls A. Wilson, Logan, Iowa, would be pleased to have any of our readers who are figuring on making a sale of live stock to write him for dates. He is conducting sales for some of the best breeders in the country.

N. S. Cox & Sons, Pattonsburg, Mo., has Percheron stallions and mares, jacks and jennets and one Arabian stallion that he is offering for sale on a "square deal" basis.

Lock Box 75, Haddam, Kansas, has some good rental property to exchange for draft stallions and jack. See the ad.

Owen L. Fitch, Barry, Ill., has registered, prize winning Devon cattle advertised for sale in this issue.

Henry E. Peterson, Lyons, Neb., has some black Percheron stallions for sale at a price so you can own one. Write him.

Geo. Eggert, Newton, Iowa, breeds and imports Percherons, Belgians and Shires and has them for sale at reasonable prices. He has a new calendar which can be had for the asking.

C. M. Lewelling, Beaver City, Neb., will hold a combination horse sale on December 31 at Cambridge, Neb., in which he will sell 10 registered Percherons. Write him for catalogue.

J. E. Lewis, Stewartville, Mo., is offering his saddle stallion, Rice Squirrel, for sale or exchange for a draft stallion. He also has a jack for sale.

Spohr & Spohr, Latham, Kansas, hold a dispersion sale at Wichita Stock Yards on January 28, 1915. Everything sells and can be had at your own price. Write them for a catalogue and be sure to attend the sale.

C. Stowe, Jefferson, Ohio, is in the market for a Percheron stallion. When writing him give full description and lowest price of what you have.

W. H. Hayless & Co., Blue Mound, Kansas, start their regular advertisement in this issue. They are importers and breeders of Belgians, and specialize in the type suitable for this section. Their mares are in foal and broke to work.

Dr. Jesse Z. Hillebrand, Allentown, Pa., wants to sell or trade his Standard bred mare. Read the ad in this issue and write him what you have.

S. A. Walter, Formoso, Kansas, is advertising in this issue two registered Clydesdale stallion colts, eight months old, for sale.

Dr. A. F. Saxton, V. S., Oxford, Ia., writes: "I have seen such good results in the use of Spohn's Cure as a preventive, and also a cure, in the various forms of distemper, that I am convinced that it is the safest and best

remedy for this class of diseases yet discovered."

Shoes for outdoor wear constitute one of the remarkable conveniences developed through advertising in agricultural papers. Through this system the special need of thousands has been supplied when no other means of supply was known. In this line the latest success is the special shoe manufactured by Bilger Bros., Dept. 31, Chicago, Ill., and advertised in this issue. We urge every interested reader to reply to this advertisement and get full information.

The Percheron and Shorthorn sale of C. F. Jones, Rippey, Iowa, on January 12 (new date), will be one of the season's most important auction events. Several features of the auction event add to this distinction any one of which would justify the attendance of a prospective buyer of either of these cosmopolitan breeds. In the Percheron section, for instance, is included the wonderful champion mare, Gandine, and three or four of her produce—a high class family of this sort upon which the most successful herds and studs are founded. We do not believe a greater yearling value will be offered this season than Baron Chinda, the 1,650 pound stallion out of this champion mare. This is simply one point. The catalogue illustrated by true-to-life photographs emphasizes many. In the Shorthorn section the usual richness of the Scotch breeding will alone command the attention of anyone familiar with the history of this breed in the section where its greatest practical value has been developed. Every one of the 20 Shorthorns to be sold is the kind the country needs and is backed by a Scotch ancestry that is hard to improve upon. Catalogues of this important sale are just out and will gladly be mailed to any reader who sends his request to Mr. Jones at Rippey, Iowa, mentioning this paper.

S. R. Klein, Blufford, No. Dak., is offering in this issue two full blooded black Percheron stallions for sale.

The Aladdin Mantle Lamp advertised in the American Breeder, has been proven by tests conducted by physics professors in a dozen universities, capable of producing about five times the "candle power hours" of the average round wick lamps not using mantles. For the exact figures, names of the universities or any other information about these superior lamps, address Mantle Lamp Co., 390 Aladdin Building, Chicago, Ill., and mention the American Breeder.

The Suffolk Stallion, Ashmoor Omar Kham, third prize in the American Breeder Suffolk "Stallion Show" last year, is now offered for sale by its owner, Charles W. Stewart, West Chester, Ia. Reason: fillies ready to breed. Mr. Stewart wants a young Suffolk stallion also.

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., writes: We have recently sold to C. L. Waltz of Spaulding, Iowa, the imported Shire stallion Darlaston Draughtsman to head his stud of pure bred Shire mares. This colt is three years old; bay, with tremendous width and depth, standing on best of feet and joints, and Mr. Waltz considered him the best stallion we had ever sold him, notwithstanding the fact that we have sold him several very high-class horses in the past years.

We have also sold to Mr. Samuel Insull for his Hawthorn farm the imported Suffolk mare Burgh Damsel. This mare was purchased by us in England this summer. After attending all the Suffolk shows we selected her as being the best Suffolk mare we had seen in England. She is three years old, a beautiful chestnut and weighing 1950 pounds. Is a very valuable addition to Hawthorn's farm stud of Suffolk horses which is the largest in the world.



### USING THE "STANDARD" FOR CORRECT MEASUREMENTS.

Our illustration shows Wm. E. Morton, 920 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., secretary of the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America, making an official measurement on a jack. Mr. Morton spends considerable time visiting breeders, state fairs and jack sales, in order to be thoroughly familiar with the existing conditions. He has been chosen as the superintendent of jacks and jennets at the Panama-Pacific World's Fair, San Francisco, California. He will be glad to assist those who expect to show stock in that department.



**FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.**  
Registered Jacks Bred to Meet the Modern Requirements For Bone Substance and Stamina.  
25 head, from weanlings to seven years old, and up to 1,200 pounds in weight. We won championship on both jacks and jennets at the Kansas State Fair, both 1913 and 1914.  
Also for sale—one two-year-old Percheron and two yearling stallions. See our stock and get prices. We can save you money. Everything guaranteed as represented when sold.  
H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, DIGBYTON, KANS.

## MAMMOTH BLACK JACK

With White Points; 2d Prize Winner at Kansas State Fair, Topeka. Foaled August, 1911; 15½ hands; 1,000 pounds; in rather thin flesh. This is a very heavy boned jack, a sure colt getter, and a prompt server on mares. Its sire, Admiral Carter, is 16½ hands, weight 1,250; its dam, a big roomy jennet. This jack sells for \$800. Come or write—J. F. TRUE, JR., PERRY, KAS.



## Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks and Jennets

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.  
As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm. Guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Come and see them. Also big type Poland Chinas.

J. T. WATSON,  
New London, Ralls County, Mo.

## GOOD JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE

One 4-year-old; 15½ hands; broad and deep. One coming 3, one 6 years; 15½ hands; broke to both mares and jennets. Three yearling jacks; extra good; one herd jack, sire of above jacks. These jacks are among the best in Central Missouri. Six splendid jennets. This stock is all black with white points, and registered where old enough. One German Coach stallion, 7 years old, from Crouch & Son. Will price this stuff right, as I want to sell. Write for prices and come to see me.

O. L. POTTER (8 miles of M. K. & T. R. R.) ROCHEPORT, MO.

We have a very large supply of high-class Shire, Percheron and Belgian stallions and shall be pleased to mail our 1915 catalogue to anyone mentioning the American Breeder.

Fred J. Kiesel, Ogden, Utah, is in the market for a carload of registered Percheron mares and one or two stallions, and would like to hear from any of our readers in regard to what they have.

H. B. Shelton, Pearlsburg, Va., has seven Percheron mares and fillies, and seven Hackney fillies for sale. Write for description and price.

Chas. W. Stewart, West Chester, Ia., wants to sell his Suffolk stallion and is in the market for a young stallion. Look up the ad.

A. J. Robnett, Farina, Ill., wants to sell or exchange his stallion, Myron Shilo—double Wilkes cross—for a Percheron. He also has a nine year old jack for sale.

M. G. Bigham & Sons, Ozawie, Kansas, are offering yearling Percheron stallions and two jacks for sale, and guarantee all stock as represented. Write them for full information.

Fred Dauber, Meriden, Kansas, has one Percheron stallion, one stud colt and one mare for sale—worth the money.

Frank Lieser, Jefferson, Ohio, wants to sell two imported Belgian stallions and a pair of two and three year old Belgian mares.

R. F. French, Independence, Iowa, well known breeder of imported and home bred Belgians, starts his ad in this issue. He has 20 stallions to select from. See his ad.

Crawford & Griffin of Newton, Iowa, write: "Our horses are all doing nicely and we wish to report the sale of two of our two year old Percherons. We sold a very nice black two year old recently to that well known Percheron breeder, M. J. Nelson of Cambridge, Iowa. This is an exception-

## ANOTHER GOOD ONE

Jack colt foaled October 3, 1913; measurement October 3, 1914. Height, 55 inches; girth, 52 inches; length, 69 inches; head, 25 inches; muzzle, 21 inches; ears, 31 inches; hock flat way, 7 inches; bone, 7 inches. I own the sire and dam of this colt, also four other large size mammoth jacks ranging in age from 3 to 6 years old. Two extra good 2-year-old jacks and a herd of extra heavy bone mammoth jennets, and a registered Percheron stallion 3 years old; black in color; will make a ton horse in another year.

I will sell any part or all of this stock cheap for cash, or will exchange for land within 100 miles of Kansas City. Address

OWL HOLLOW STOCK FARM.  
W. W. SHOTT, LATHROP, MO.

## BIG MAMMOTH JACKS AND JENNETS

For sale. I have some good jennets which are kin to my herd jack, for sale at a bargain. Also young jacks, one to coming four years old, and the large, big boned Poland China hogs, breed sows and boars old enough for service, and pigs. Seven miles north of Monett on Frisco R. R., and six miles southwest of Hoberg on Mo. Pac. R. R. Write for prices to

Henry Obermann & Son, Freistatt, Mo.

## FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM

32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP,  
Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

## JACKS.

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town.

Phil Walker, Mollac, Elk County, Kas.

## JACKS AND JENNETS

For sale; 30 black Mammoth jacks and jennets; recorded; some in foal by Jumbo R. 3964, one of America's best. And a 3-year-old French draft black stallion, and mares. Inquire

THEODORE CONRAD,  
Groom, Carson County, Texas.

## TO QUIT FARMING.

Will sell at a bargain, all my jennets; black, white points; registered; some weighing over 900; all of breeding age, bred to big 1,100-pound jack, Peter the Great. Also jacks, Percheron mares and stallions.

SANFORD HUTSELL, Hampton, Nebr.

## 11Worth County Jack Farm

Twenty-five head of jacks and jennets for sale.

CORSON BROS. Potter, Kans.



**MILLER STOCK FARM**  
**Jack and Jennet Bargains.**  
One 8-year-old jack, \$300; three 3-year-old jacks, \$600 to \$750; one 2-year-old jack, \$1,000; four yearling jacks by Highball, world's record priced 2-year-old.  
From our jennet herd (headed by one of the very few great big good jacks living) we can always spare a few head. Can always spare a few work mules or brood mares.  
Would consider trading some of the above stock on a good Percheron stallion and a good Hereford bull. No stock shown on Sunday.  
**F. M. LORIMER, Mgr., OLATHE, KAS.**

**FAIRLAND JACK AND JENNET FARM.**  
40 head of fine registered jacks and jennets for the fall trade. I raise most all my jack stock and can sell them cheaper than any man that deals in them. My jacks are all black with white points; in age from colts to 8 years; in sizes up to 16 hands. Formerly of Flemingsburg, Ky.  
**U. G. SAUNDERS, FAIRLAND STOCK FARM, LEXINGTON, KY.**

**MAMMOTH JACKS.**  
You will find at my barns the largest number and the largest and best quality, registered, big boned, black jacks; 15 to over 16 hands standard, to be found in the United States. Reference, Banks of Lawrence. Prices reasonable.  
**AL. E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KAS.**  
(40 miles west of Kansas City on the U. P. and Santa Fe R. R.)

**SPECIAL VALUE IN HERD JACK**  
As I'm Saving His Jennets. Would Trade for Another as Good.  
A good yearling jack also. The herd jack is five years; 15½ hands, standard; 1100 pounds; extra bone; good head and ears; black with white points; registered; good performer on mares and jennets, and a sure foal getter. Colts to show.  
Two extra good yearling Percheron stallions. All stock just as represented. Come or write.  
**M. G. BIGHAM & SONS, Ozawkie, Kas.**

**300 HEAD of Colorado**  
raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. **Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.**

**MAMMOTH JACKS**  
For sale. Large, heavy boned, 15 to 16 hands high. Prices from \$250 up. Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.  
**JOHN HENRY, Fairfax, Ia.**

**Jack Stock For Sale**  
Eleven head of jacks; 3 to 6 years old; 15 to 16 hands standard measure. All the bone, head and ear, and weight you are looking for. Will make prices to suit.  
**BEN M. GREEN, Cape Girardeau, Mo.**

**JACKS—CLYDESDALE STALLION.**  
FOR SALE—Three jacks, 4 to 6 years old; good flat bone; registered stock. Price \$300 and up. Also two-year-old Clydesdale stallion from imported sire and dam; weight 1,450. Write or come and see me.  
**S. A. FARNSWORTH, Blairstown, Mo.**

**Kentucky Mammoth Jacks,** colts to 6 years. Style, bone, weight. Saddle stallions, mares, geldings. Write for pictures, etc. Home cured bluegrass seed and cedar fence posts. Cook Farms, Lexington, Ky.

**8 HEAD TENNESSEE JACKS**  
For sale; white points; 2 to 7 years old; 15 to 16 hands. Good enough for herd jacks—the blocky kind. Will trade for heavy Standard bred horse.  
**A. G. BUSH, Fairland, Okla.**

**JACK---DUROC HOGS**  
For sale. A black jack; light points; six years old; 15½ hands high. Also Duroc hogs.  
**LOUIS KOENIG, Solomon, Kas.**

**12 JACKS.**  
Suckers, yearlings, twos, aged jacks, with bone and quality. Priced to sell.  
**GAREE & GAREE, NOBLE, OKLA.**

ally good colt and should make Mr. Nelson a good herd stallion for next year, as well as a great show horse. We also sold recently a very nice gray two year old to F. E. Day of Oskaloosa, Iowa. This making the second horse for him in the last two years. We

**STALLION AND JACK INSPECTION LAWS.**

Nearly one-half of the states now have inspection laws; most of the best horse breeding states are included in this list. Some breeders believe they are too stringent, while others consider them a necessity. There is one thing quite sure, however; that these laws are with us to stay, and breeders might just as well arrange to take part in their framing. The most important thing about these laws is that the states not having any regulation are now the dumping ground for the rejected stock.

It is not for us to say what should be in these laws but for the breeders themselves in the different states. Laws which are too stringent are sometimes difficult to enforce. As breeders get more familiar with the rules and regulations they may be tightened up more satisfactorily. We are informed that efforts will be made in a number of states to pass stallion inspection laws; there is also a disposition to include jacks under the same regulations which stallions are required to pass. Several states have stallion laws which do not include jacks. Sooner or later jacks will be included with stallions, requiring them to be registered in a recognized association.

This is an important point for jack men to think about. For more than twenty-five years the Tennessee record has required only height and color. Very little effort has been made to encourage breeders to patronize it; consequently only a comparatively few have registered in that association. The Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America, which was founded on right principles, is getting practically all of the patronage. Last year over 4,000 good jacks and jennets were registered; and nearly all of the breeders are now flocking to that association. This means that in a short time the other association may have mighty little to support it.

We contend that a jack record should continue to tighten the rules, so that in the near future only the offspring of registered ancestry would be admitted to the registry. Those who have registered their stock in the Tennessee book might, in a short time, find themselves without a record association, owing to the want of patronage. If the owner of a jack was required to advertise that the animal was a grade or a scrub he would wish that its ancestors had been registered in a permanent, recognized association. We are of the opinion that a few jack breeders will yet be forced to advertise their stock just that way, no matter how good the jacks may be. Our advice to jack buyers would be to see that all stock is registered in the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America before parting with the money; then there should not be any difficulty. As it is growing rapidly we expect soon to see this the only jack record association recognized by all of the states having stallion and jack inspection laws.

"This association is still recording animals on measurement. Those who have jacks to sell should see that they are recorded now while they can be. All of the jennets should be registered so that the offspring can be registered. When a jennet is

have a goodly number of old customers that continue to return to us, and we are very proud of this fact, as old customers are the best advertisement any firm can receive."

**Spohr & Spohr's** dispersion sale of 33 head of registered imported and American bred Percheron stallions and mares, will contain 11 stallions of serviceable age, several mares showing heavy in foal, several mares coming three years old that are the right kind for successful breeding. A few younger animals of both sexes will also be included in their sale. Every horse offered will be sold. This offering is up to their standard in size and quality. Two year old stallions are weighing 1800 to 2000 lbs.; mares from 1600 to 1950 lbs. The date for their sale is January 28, 1915, and the place, Driver's Stock Yards, Wichita, Kansas.

If you wish catalogue write them at Latham, Kansas, mentioning the American Breeder.

**R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.**

*The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West*

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right: work always up to the highest standard.



bred she should be bred to a registered jack, which should not be less than 14½ hands standard measure; 62 inches heart girth and seven inches bone between the knee and the ankle. The sire must be that large before the offspring (see rule 5) can be registered in the Standard Jack and Jennet Association. The first of next June stringent rules will go into effect. Every animal that can be registered should be registered soon.

Another association that needs some tightening up is the Saddle Horse Record Association. In conversation with a breeder who owns 40 head, the latter stated that he would not register anything until it was sold. This is a very loose way of doing business. That association ought to thoroughly advertise a time when new rules are to take effect. Those who do not wish to register the stock can continue to have grades. If blood lines are of any value, steps should be taken to make the records concerning them complete, up-to-date and reliable. These loose methods of doing business reminds one of the oldtime cowboy farmers who did not believe it was necessary to make hay during the proper season, but would go out and cut it any time of year.

It is difficult to make rules that please everybody; but we believe in improvement. Breeders should get busy with this association and bring it up to the standard. It is nearing

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**MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL.**  
Largest in the World.  
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the time when breeders must know more about the stallion and jack inspection laws, as many proposed laws will be up for consideration during the next few months. Those who have animals to sell should have them properly registered before showing them to prospective purchasers. Many good sales will be lost, otherwise. Buyers are not going to accept unsupported statements in every case. They want to know that the animal is registered when the money is paid, so they will not have any difficulty later on.

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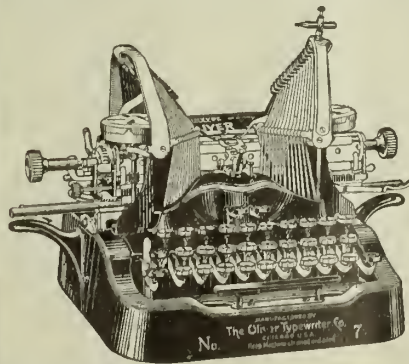
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# Review of the Markets

**A Broadening of Foreign Demand Threatens Supply of Horses for Farm Work—  
Hold Your Good Mares, the Warning—Christmas Beeves Fitted for  
Show Sold From \$10.50 to \$13.00, But All Other Cattle and  
All Hogs Lower—Sheep Hold Up—Grains Stronger.**

Horse and mule dealers who are engaged in supplying the British government with equines for the war zone are still as active as ever and the departure from the established custom in former years is that there will be no suspension of trade during the Christmas holidays. While war orders keep the volume of business, large general trade is out of ordinary channels and the regular outlets that open at this season of the year. Foreign orders now embrace nearly all classes except the best heavy drafters, and while a few weeks ago they were buying only cavalry animals now they are taking a good many chunks, and heavy horses for the harder work in connection with army hauling. For a time last week inspections of mules was suspended, but in a short time this outlet will resume again. Government officials who are looking after the inspections for the British say they are operating under open orders and have no idea as to how much longer the needs from abroad will continue. A definite move for peace, or actual suspension of hostilities, in the opinion of dealers, are the only two conditions that will interrupt purchases from abroad.

Dealers are much concerned as to the south's ability to purchase horses and mules after the first of the year. The cotton crop (about 15,600,000 bales) is the largest on record, but its value is unusually low owing to the lack of demand. Only limited sales are being reported, so that credit in the south will have to be extended materially, without reflecting increased purchasing power. This condition acts primarily against large purchases of horses and mules. This year the south bought more horses and mules in the first three months than in any similar previous period. Actual need would not be less in 1915 if other conditions were equal.

Eastern demand is limited and will remain quiet for the next sixty days. Farm needs will not be evident until the latter part of February or March.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

Horses—	
Drafters, 1700-pound, extra quality . . . . .	\$200@250
Drafters, good to choice . . . . .	170@200
Drafters, fair to good . . . . .	150@175
Chunks, good . . . . .	135@165
Chunks, fair . . . . .	100@130
Southerners, good to choice . . . . .	120@175
Southerners . . . . .	50@100

Mules—	
13½ to 14½ hands . . . . .	\$ 90@110
14½ to 15½ hands . . . . .	105@135
15½ to 16 hands . . . . .	130@175
16½ or better . . . . .	175@250

## Fluctuating Cattle Prices.

Prices for fat steers in the past two weeks have run up and down the value ladder in a rather uncertain fashion. Demand has been restricted to some extent by a fear in some quarters that animals afflicted with the foot and mouth disease were permitted to pass into meat channels. Also the large use of poultry during the holidays tended to crowd beef off the bill of fare. While demand was slumpy a large supply of short fed beeves released from quarantined areas east of the Mississippi never hit the market, and supplies were far above requirements. The entire area that recently felt the scourage of the foot and mouth disease is in the process of liquidation and will continue selling until the short fed cattle are cleared. No fresh cattle are moving into feed lots to take their places so it looks as though for the next sixty days there will be heavy runs and then only meager supplies to follow. While the east is on the selling side the west is inclined to hold back and only normal supplies are coming to river markets. This means that most of the western cattle will run at a time when the east is through selling. The first week in December killers gathered in their supply of Christmas beeves. These bullocks

were prime. In Chicago most of them sold at \$11 to \$13 and in Kansas City only a few loads were offered. They brought \$10.50 to \$11.35. In both instances the cattle had been intended for the International and American Royal, but when those events were called off the only outlet was the open market. There they brought new record prices.

Compared with late November, the bulk of the cattle, which are short fed steers, are selling 35 to 50 cents lower, at \$7.75 to \$8.50. A few bunches of thick fleshed steers sell above \$9. During January sales above \$9 will be an exception and killers will gather lots of good beef at \$8 to \$8.50. Much ordinary and cannery stuff is coming from below the quarantine line at \$5.25 to \$5.75.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers . . . . .	\$9.00@10.25
Good to choice steers . . . . .	8.25@ 9.00
Fair to good steers . . . . .	7.50@ 8.45
Common to fair steers . . . . .	6.00@ 7.45
Meal fed, choice . . . . .	8.00@ 8.75
Meal fed, common to fair . . . . .	7.50@ 8.00
Quarantine steers, fed . . . . .	7.00@ 7.75
Quarantine steers, grass fat . . . . .	4.50@ 7.00

## Cow Prices Lower.

In the past two weeks a large supply of half fat and ordinary cows and heifers was reported at markets and sold 25 to 50 cents lower. This sort of a run was in line with killers' hopes and their ability to get them at lower prices leveled up the demand. "Canner" grades, however, maintained about the same price level, and sold freely. Prime heifers were scarce, and choice fed cows were lacking. Veal calves declined 25 to 50 cents, and tops now are holding at \$10. Bulls were off 25 to 40 cents.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice . . . . .	\$6.50@ 7.00
Common to fair . . . . .	4.85@ 5.25
Good to choice . . . . .	5.85@ 6.45
Fair to good . . . . .	5.30@ 5.85
Canners . . . . .	4.25@ 4.90

Heifers—	
Choice . . . . .	8.50@ 9.25
Good to choice . . . . .	7.85@ 8.45
Plain to fair . . . . .	6.85@ 7.80
Common . . . . .	6.00@ 7.00
Veal calves . . . . .	6.50@10.00
Bulls . . . . .	4.50@ 7.00

## Three State Demand for Stockers.

Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri are the only states buying stock and feeding cattle. More are going to Kansas than to the other two states. Iowa and the entire section east of the Mississippi river are buying none and are making efforts to sell. Prices are about the same as two weeks ago, though in the meantime have fluctuated 25 to 40 cents.

The following quotations are for the various grades of stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders . . . . .	\$ 7.65@ 8.25
Good to choice feeders . . . . .	7.00@ 7.60
Fair to good feeders . . . . .	6.35@ 7.00
Plain to fair feeders . . . . .	6.00@ 6.30
Selected stockers . . . . .	7.50@ 8.00
Good to choice stockers . . . . .	7.00@ 7.45
Plain to fair stockers . . . . .	5.75@ 6.95
Stock calves . . . . .	7.00@ 8.50
Stock cows . . . . .	5.25@ 6.25
Stock heifers . . . . .	5.75@ 7.50
Milch cows . . . . .	60.00@110.00

## A Seven Dollar Hog Market.

Packers have hog prices about suited to their ideas and are buying them freely. Twice in the past two weeks quotations were \$7 to \$7.50, and twice below 7 cents. The biggest demand occurred when quotations were 7 cents or less and now with the market around that level indications are that a well established trade will prevail. Receipts have been liberal and will continue so for the next sixty days. Iowa and Illinois will market large supplies in the next thirty days. Packers say that the north central states have nearly 50 per cent more hogs than a year ago. A good many Missouri hogs are sick with the cholera, but other states report better health among hogs than a year ago. Hogs are showing 5 to 7 pounds more weight now than last winter and that lead is expected to increase.

The range in prices of hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Monday	Tues., Dec. 15.
Preceding Week.	\$6.80@7.15	6.95@7.30	6.90@7.27½	6.90@7.22½	6.80@7.15	6.75@7.05	6.70@7.05	6.75@7.10
Monday	7.00@7.45	6.90@7.20	6.75@7.05	6.70@7.05	6.75@7.10	6.75@7.10		

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs. . . . .	\$7.00@7.12½
Medium, 200@250 lbs. . . . .	7.00@7.15
Mixed, 190@215 lbs. . . . .	6.90@7.15
Light weights . . . . .	6.75@7.10
Light lights . . . . .	5.50@6.80
Common mixed . . . . .	6.50@6.85
Rough heavy . . . . .	6.65@6.90
Stags . . . . .	4.50@7.00
Boars . . . . .	4.00@4.50
Bulk of sales . . . . .	6.95@7.10

## Grain Prices Stronger.

The cash wheat market is receiving the support of a large export demand and prices are up 2 to 3 cents from the level of two weeks ago. Bran, shorts and other grain feeds are higher also. Corn prices show no important change. Oats are lower.

Wheat—	
No. 2 hard . . . . .	\$1.11 @ 1.12½
No. 3 hard . . . . .	1.10½ @ 1.11½
No. 2 red . . . . .	1.11½ @ 1.12
No. 3 red . . . . .	1.10½ @ 1.11

Corn—	
No. 2 white . . . . .	.62½ @ .63
No. 3 white . . . . .	.62 @ .62½
No. 2 mixed . . . . .	.62½ @ .63
No. 3 mixed . . . . .	.62 @ .63

Oats—	
No. 2 white . . . . .	.46 @ .46½
No. 3 mixed . . . . .	.42½ @ .43½
Bran . . . . .	1.00
Shorts . . . . .	1.15 @ 1.26
Corn chop . . . . .	1.22
Rye . . . . .	1.03
Kafir . . . . .	1.10 @ 1.10½
Barley . . . . .	.57

## Hay Prices Irregular.

Quotations are as follows: Alfalfa, choice, \$15@15.50; No. 1, \$13@14.50; standard, \$11.50@12.50; No. 2, \$10@11; No. 3, \$8@9; prairie choice, \$12.50@13; No. 1, \$10.50@11; No. 2, \$7@10; No. 3, \$4.50@6.50; timothy, choice, \$16.50; No. 1, \$15.60@16; No. 2, \$13@15; No. 3, \$9.50@12.50; clover mixed, choice, \$15@15.50; No. 1, \$14@14.50; clover, choice, \$14@14.50; No. 1, \$13@13.50; straw, \$4.50@5.

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In small or large tracts, adapted for stock raising, alfalfa growing, general farming, etc., or for colonization purposes if desired—can be procured at reasonable prices and on good terms. Excellent opportunities for money making.

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## Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 8.)

cover the raw surface. At this time the proper thing for you to do is to employ a competent veterinarian to put things in shape for you and outline a plan of treatment for the future from which you should not depart.

**1365—INFORMATION ABOUT MORGANS.**—Can you tell us, in an early issue of your paper, something about the Morgan horse, the probable purity of the breed at present; their size, numbers and characteristics?—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY.**—The American Breeder is starting now a series of articles on the improved breeds of live stock known in this country, which will cover the points you inquire about, not only for the Morgans, but for all breeds of horses with which our readers have to deal. We believe this series will furnish the most complete, authentic and up-to-date information on the improved breeds that has yet been made available in either books or periodicals.

**1366—POSSIBLY TUBERCULOSIS.**—I have a four year old cow; last winter she was fresh; had her first calf; she gave four gallons of milk a day. Long about the last of July she gradually fell off and got poor and I quit milking her. In October she lost a calf; the calf was five or six months along. The cow did not clean after calving and she began to cough; she coughed quite freely for about three weeks and still coughs some. When the cough was the worst her throat swelled and he roots of her tongue down to the pricket and her bag swelled on the right side clear to the navel; the left side did not swell. When her bag began to swell I started to milk her; the right front teat became hard and I could not get the milk out; the milk was thick and full of hard clotted hunks; the right hind teat and bag were the same, but not so bad. The right side of the bag burst about two inches from off the right front teat. I bathed the bag with warm water twice a day and now after bathing the bag and drying, I rub it with ampor and whisky. The cow is giving about one-half pint of milk at a milking—one pint of milk a day. She is eating good now. I keep her in a stall and feed her alfalfa hay first lass, second crop; feed all she will at and about two gallons of bran a day. I am feeding a stock food. She is eating good now, but does not gain flesh; she is very poor. What was the cause of her getting poor? She was on good feed on the range in the day time and stabled and fed hay at night. What was the cause of her coughing? Also what was the cause of swelling and calving and bag swelling and bursting with no more milk than she was giving.—Colorado Subscriber.

**REPLY.**—By all means you should have this animal examined by a competent veterinarian for tuberculosis and the tuberculin test made if found necessary. Do not under any circumstances use or permit others to use the milk from an animal in this condition. You are at the best keeping a very unprofitable animal and no doubt it could prove economical to have her destroyed. An animal with an udder such as you describe is wholly unfit to give milk that is to be utilized for food, even barring tuberculosis.

**1367—WART.**—My brother has a three year old Standard bred mare and I found on the front of her arm something about like the inside of a grape after it had been removed from the peeling. I was currying her and did not know it was there when I struck it with the curry comb. I could not see it with the stable was a little dark, but I put my hand on it and found the scab easily removable and it began to bleed slowly. It has been there about two months according to the owner's knowledge. Can you tell me what it is, and a remedy?—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY.**—It is quite likely that the growth is the nature of a wart. Touch it with a stick of nitrate of silver once a day until the parts become perfectly dry.

**1368—ABORTION.**—I have a mare that loses her colts about this time every year. The case seems to be a chronic one. Can you advise me the best course to pursue in case of abortion or chronic miscarriage. She has lost some two or three colts and she loses them about this time every year. I suppose it is chronic.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

**REPLY.**—A mare that continues to abort as the above reported case persists in doing is a menace to the breeders of the community, and as it is a losing game with you, you should discontinue breeding her. It is through such mares as this that abortion is perpetuated and the disease is spread through a stallion becoming contaminated by such a mare and conveying it to others subsequently during service.

**1369—STALLION COUGH.**—I have a pure bred stallion that was shipped from Texas, on January 4th, 1912. He took a cough at once and now he will stand and hold his mouth straight out and hold it open like there was something in his throat. What is wrong with him, and what can I do for him?—New Mexico Subscriber.

**REPLY.**—It is now nearly three years since you received the stallion, shortly after which time the cough began. Are we to understand that he is still coughing? You should have a careful and expert veterinarian make a thorough examination of the throat and teeth with a view of locating the difficulty. We doubt if any foreign substance will be found if the case is of as long standing as you represent.

**1370—BOGGY HOCK.**—I have a colt eight months old that has a bad bog on hock. It is on the inside and outside. The colt walks lame when beginning to walk of a morning, but after walking some it does not limp. I am pretty sure this is a bad case of bog spavin. Will you tell me what to do to remove it?—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY.**—You fall to state just how long this condition has been present. Joints of this nature are to be viewed with suspicion in young things for the reason that they are so frequently a result of a mild attack of navel ill. At this time perhaps the best thing you can do is to bathe the hock thoroughly once a day until the parts become pretty well blistered with the tincture of iodine.

**1371—RHEUMATISM.**—About 12 months ago my mare began to get lame in right shoulder and seems to be getting worse; is worse in wet weather than at other times. Some-

times she seems to be all right and isn't lame and then gets lame again. She doesn't seem to be sore anywhere when you press on shoulder or leg, but soreness seems to be in point of shoulder. Have been working her most all the time until now and she is too lame to work. The veterinarian pronounced it shoulder lameness. Is there a disease like that? I thought she might have rheumatism. Do horses have rheumatism? She is a fine mare; weight about 1,500 pounds and is fat and seems to be all right except the lameness. After she moves around some she doesn't seem to be so lame nor sore. Can you tell me the cause of lameness and remedy for it?—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY.**—Horses occasionally have rheumatism and the symptoms you describe are very much like that disease. Discontinue the animal from service but give her access to a lot for exercise on pleasant days. Avoid exposure to inclement weather. Apply a cerate of cantharides blister to the part that appears sore, rubbing it in well over a surface about six inches in diameter. Give internally in the feed a half ounce of salicylate of soda three times a day for five or six days. Repeat the medicine for the same length of time in about a week after discontinuing.

**1372—CHRONIC COUGH.**—I would like to know what to do for a mare that has had a bad cough ever since we began plowing in August. She had a light cough a year ago but got over it in the winter, but this fall it is worse. She is worse when at work and when she isn't at work she will start to cough when she is fed hay or straw every time there is a little dust stirred up. There is not and has not been any discharge from the nose and she has not swelled up any around the head. It is just a dry cough and she hasn't the life now that she had before she had the cough. She eats good and is in good shape; when she is standing in the barn she will stand with her head normal, but she lets her ears lop down and her eyes do not look as clear as they ought to.—South Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY.**—It is quite likely the cough is aggravated by the dusty food which you should by all means avoid giving. Nothing but the best hay and grain should be fed this animal, and if there is any tendency to dust, it should be slightly moistened by sprinkling with water. Give her three-fourths of an ounce of Fowler's solution mixed with the grain three times a day.

**1373—PARALYSIS.**—I have a young sow that raised a litter of pigs in the spring and when the pigs were about old enough to wean she got down in the back. I weaned the pigs and treated her by pouring turpentine on her loins once in a while; later I fed her a teaspoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic twice a day in slop, but she does not seem to be much improved. She has been this way about three months. Please tell me what is best to do for her.—Colorado Subscriber.

**REPLY.**—Your sow is affected with paralysis due to some impairment of the spinal cord, and inasmuch as the case is becoming chronic we do not believe you will make any progress treating her. The best thing for you to do is to feed and market her.

A Ft. Worth, Texas, dispatch states that a local commission firm is buying hogs for the president of Cuba. They will be used for stocking and breeding purposes. This will be the second shipment of Texas hogs to Cuba.

## You Can't Beat Galloway Prices and Quality!

My New Low Down No. 8 Spreader

with cut under front wheels and trussed channel steel frame is positively the best spreader in the world. Light draft, endless apron, positive force feed, double chain drive. Just ask for my book, "A Stroke of Gold," FREE, and I will tell you the truth about manure spreaders and how to get the greatest profit out of your manure products.

## New Sanitary Cream Separator

I will send it anywhere in the United States without an expert to set it up to any inexperienced cream separator user

for a 90-day free trial, to test thoroughly against any make of separator that even sells for twice as much and will let you be the judge. Built up to a high standard and not down to a price. 20,000 miles of travel would prove it the most modern, the most sanitary, the most scientific, the cleanest skimmer, the most beautiful in design of any cream separator made today and I have seen them all. A postal gets our big free Separator Catalog and Cow book.

## Galloway Masterpiece Big Six

Positively supreme in power, simplicity and design. All our years of engine building are built into it. A mechanical masterpiece. Long life and satisfaction to engine users are built into every one of these Galloway Masterpiece Big Six Engines. Great volume, perfected design and simplicity are what make this price possible. A heavy weight, heavy duty, large bore and long stroke engine not overrated. Get right on engines before you buy. Get my free engine book before you buy an engine at any price.

**Wm. Galloway, President, The Wm. Galloway Co., 17 Galloway Station Waterloo, Iowa**

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## A Department For Women

### REMOVE HEAT-WASTING ASHES EVERY DAY.

To the American Breeder:—Ashes are heat wasters.

Cleaning the range daily saves fuel.

The ashes should be cleaned from the top of the oven every morning, leaving a very thin layer to act as a non-conducting medium and so prevent excessive heat in the oven. Close all drafts and shake the ashes out of the grate into the ash pan.

If there is an ash sifter above the ash pan sift the ashes to save unburned coal, otherwise the ashes must be sifted later when they are removed. Carefully remove all ashes for if left they absorb heat and are wasteful.

Return the ash pan to its place, saving the unburned coal for use on the fire when it is burning well. Brush any remaining ashes into the ash box and remove the clinkers.—Department in Home Economics, University of Wisconsin.

### WILD WHITE CATTLE.

To the American Breeder:—For the second time in history, specimens of the wild white cattle of Great Britain will be sent outside the famous Chillingham Park, where they have been confined in their wild state since the year 1220. This herd is the only one in existence, and that these animals should have maintained their character, their beauty, their strength and their qualities, throughout the more than seven hundred years of restraint in this famous park, without the advantage of the infusion of any new blood, is one of the most remarkable things in Nature.

While it has been the pleasure of Lord and Lady Tankerville to invite their friends for an annual hunt among these wild cattle, for the purpose of reducing the surplus number of bulls, it is true that in the entire period during which they have been restrained in Chillingham Park, no live animal has been removed from this herd, except two specimens which were trapped and removed for exhibition in the London Zoological Park. Some of these cattle were secured for exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, through the activity of Mr. D. O. Lively, Chief of the Department of Live Stock, and Hon. Eugene Grubb, whom Mr. Lively secured as special representative of the department of live stock to European countries.—I. D. Graham, Assistant Chief Dept. of Live Stock.

### PATTERNS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.** We will forward, on receipt of 5c, the Winter number of the Home Dressmaker, illustrating the latest embroidery designs as well as hundreds of designs of garments for Misses, Women and Children, and containing two pages of hints on Home Dressmaking.

**1090. Ladies' Costume.** Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 7½ yards of 44 inch material with 1½ yards of 36 inch material for the sash girdle for a medium size. The skirt measures about 1½ yards at its lower edge. Price 10c.

**1106-1041. Ladies Coat Suit.** Coat cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt cut in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32 inches waist measure. It will require about 8 yards of 44 inch material for the entire suit in a medium size. For skirt with tunic it requires 5½ yards; without tunic 3 yards of 36 inch material. The coat requires 3¾ yards of 44 inch material. TWO separate patterns. 10c FOR EACH pattern. The skirt measures 1½ yards at the lower edge in a medium size.

**1095. Ladies Dressing Sack.** Cut in 3 sizes: Small Medium and Large. It requires 3 yards of 36 inch material for a Medium size. Price 10c.

**1091. Men's and Boys' Night Shirt.** Cut in 5 sizes for Boys: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years of age and in 8 sizes for

Men: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches breast measure. It requires 4½ yards of 36 inch material for a 42 inch size and 3¾ yards for a 14 year size. Price 10c.

**1109. Girl's Dress with Guimpe.** Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3¾ yards of 40 inch material for a 12 year size, for this dress, and 2¼ yards for the guimpe of 27 inch material. Price 10c.

**1108. Girls Dress with or without Peplum.** Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3 yards of 44 inch material for an 8 year size. Price 10c.

**1102. Ladies House Dress.** Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 5½ yards of 44 inch material for a 36 inch size. The skirt measures 2 yards at its lower edge. Price 10c.

**1084. Costume for Ladies and Misses, with tunic.** Cut in 4 sizes for



### Pattern Coupon.

In ordering patterns, be sure and fill in name and address plainly, also number and size of pattern desired.

No. .... Size. ....  
No. .... Size. ....  
No. .... Size. ....  
No. .... Size. ....  
No. .... Size. ....

Address all orders to Pattern Department, American Breeder, 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Misses: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years and in 6 sizes for Ladies: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6 yards of 44 inch material for a 14 year size, and 6½ yards for a 36 inch size. The skirt measures about 1½ yards at the lower edge in the Misses sizes and 1¾ yards in the Ladies' sizes. Price 10c.

### INSTEAD OF PAPER BAGS.

To the American Breeder:—Fruit jars of three sizes for pantry shelves not only look neat, but also serve to show the busy housewife at a glance just what each contains. This is also much more sanitary than storing food material in paper sacks and boxes.

In the largest size, standing in the back row, keep brown sugar, rice, tea, etc.; use the medium sized jars for raisins, currants, beans, etc. The smallest size may be used for spices, baking powder, soda, etc. Have the jars neatly labeled and brush over labels with shellac or white of egg. Jelly tumblers may be used for the spices.—Miriam M. Haynes, Colorado Agricultural College.

### GENUINE TEXAS FRIENDSHIP.

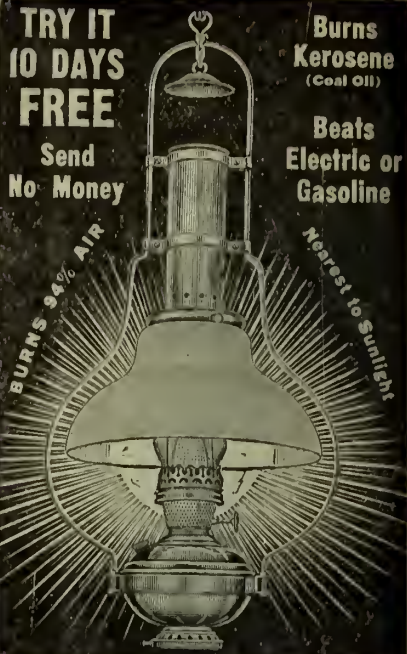
In sending us a neighbor's subscription, J. J. Campbell of Childress County, Texas, writes: "I do not like to send check for this amount, but as I live 15 miles from postoffice, and five miles from R. F. D. line, it is not convenient for me to get money order, and when I get a chance to get a subscriber for the American Breeder, I just won't turn it down, as I know it is practically the only real stock paper I have ever seen for the stock breeder, and as I tell some of them, if they own only a cow they ought to take the American Breeder. Not a dissatisfied subscriber have I heard of yet, and have some of them to tell me they would not miss two issues of this paper for the dollar they paid for it."

### NEBRASKA HEN TIED WORLD'S TRAPNEST RECORD.

To the American Breeder:—All previous records have been broken in the National Egg Laying Contest, the third year of which closed December 1 at the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove; Lady Laymore, hen No. 611, a Single Comb White Leghorn from Nebraska, tied the world's trapnest record for an egg laying contest. She laid 286 eggs in twelve months. She beat Lady Showyou's record by five eggs. The English pen of Single Comb White Leghorns won the grand championship by laying 2294 eggs. Every one of the hens in this pen, except one, laid over 200 eggs.

Why is it that some other pens have only a single hen in a pen of ten hens that will make a very high record and the remaining birds in the pen will be below the average? We think it is due to the fact that a poultryman like Barron has given much thought and much time to the question of selection and breeding for egg production. Such breeders have done some trapnesting, some pedigreeing, and they know the kind of males and females that they are mating from. Such poultrymen have selected and bred from 200 egg males, that is, males bred from hens with 200 egg records, so long that they have so nearly fixed the egg laying characteristics and the egg laying ability in the entire flock, that practically all their hens average well, barring sickness, accident, or improper methods of feeding and housing. The other fellows have bred more or less promiscuously and unknowingly. Therefore, they only get an occasional high hen. A good fancier might see an exceptionally beautiful bird exhibited by an amateur, but not knowing whether the bird had a line of good breeding back of him, a good fancier would not give much for such a bird to cross on his flock because the bird's good points might not be fixed by generations of breeding.

There is an egg type and a meat type in poultry, just as true as there is a dairy type and a beef type in cattle.



### Costs You Nothing

to try this wonderful new Aladdin kerosene (coal oil) mantle lamp 10 days right in your own home. You don't need to send us a cent in advance, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, you may return it at our expense.

### Twice the Light on Half the Oil

Recent tests by noted scientists at 14 leading Universities, prove the Aladdin gives more than twice the light and burns less than half as much oil as the best round wick open flame lamps on the market. Thus the Aladdin will pay for itself many times over in oil saved, to say nothing of the increased quantity and quality of pure white light it produces. A style for every need.

### Over Three Million

people now enjoy the light of the Aladdin and every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied users endorsing it as the most wonderful light they have ever seen. Such comments as: "You have solved the problem of rural home lighting"; "I could not think of parting with my Aladdin"; "The grandest thing on earth"; "You could not buy it back at any price"; "Beats any light I have ever seen"; "A blessing to any household"; "It is the acme of perfection"; "Better than I ever dreamed possible"; "Makes my light look like a tallow dip"; etc., etc., pour into our office every day. Good Housekeeping Institute, New York, tested and approved the Aladdin.

### We Will Give \$1000

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin (details of this Reward Offer given in our circular which will be sent you). Would we dare invite such comparison with all other lights if there were any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin?

### Get One FREE

We want one user in each locality to advertise and recommend the Aladdin. To that person we have a special introductory offer under which one lamp is given free. Just drop us a postal and we will send you full particulars about our great 10 Day Free Trial Offer, and tell you how you can get one free.

**THE MANTLE LAMP COMPANY**  
391 Aladdin Building CHICAGO, ILL.  
Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Kerosene Mantle Lamps in the World.

### Men With Rigs Make Big Money

delivering Aladdin lamps. No previous experience necessary. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life made over \$500.00 in six weeks. Another says: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 31 calls."

**No Money Required** We furnish capital to get started. Ask for our distributor's Easy-System-of-Delivery plan quick, before territory is taken.

We find both of these types in all varieties of poultry.

### "VETERINARIAN WANTED."

To the American Breeder:—We had two horse doctors and they have both left us. One got a job with the government in Chicago, and the other was working by the month and has a job at Salina. We would like for you to send us a good one for there is a good opening for the right man. We want a man who is trying to improve himself instead of degrading himself with booze fighting. No cigarette fiend (rather they would use no tobacco) nor pool hall loafer (rather go to church to find them than to a pool hall). We want one who will not rob the customer the first few times he is called out. If you can find any one who will pretty nearly fill this bill, send him along. We would like for him to be a man from the ground up, for we have been badly bored with horse doctors since we have lived here. Please let me hear from you for we need one right away.—I. O. George, Ellsworth County, Kansas.



STATE TO FIGHT HOG CHOLERA.

The College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri hopes to almost entirely remove hog cholera from the state. To fight the disease it is helping the farmers to organize anti-hog-cholera clubs for the prevention and cure of the disease.

The college works by counties. This system of fighting hog cholera was started by the College of Agriculture last fall, with the successful organization of Johnson County.

The Missouri College of Agriculture is building what will probably be the finest plant for the manufacture of hog cholera serum in the United States. This plant became necessary because of the increased demand for serum from the farmers of the state amounting to 30 per cent over last year. The plant is now practically completed. The extent of the work done by the College of Agriculture in eradicating the disease is shown by the fact that 208,619 doses of serum, representing almost as many hogs treated, were sent out by the college during the year. Between 85 and 90 per cent of those treated were saved, which alone is a saving to the state of Missouri of almost one and a half million dollars.

SYMPTOMS OF BLACKLEG.

To the American Breeder:—"The symptoms of blackleg are very easily recognized by anyone who has ever seen a case. As a rule, the disease appears in a lot of young cattle when on good feed or pasture and making rapid growth. As a rule, it affects the fattest calves in the lot. It runs a very rapid course, lasting as a rule, from twelve to twenty-four hours and almost invariably results in death. The calf first shows lameness. Within a few hours, a swelling appears on some part of the body and generally on one of the quarters. Rubbing the swelling causes a crackling sound beneath the skin. When the animal is skinned, the affected portion appears bruised as if it had been hit with a club. These symptoms are unmistakable.

"The carcasses of blackleg calves should be thoroughly burned in order to destroy infection and prevent the spread of the disease. If these carcasses are not burned, the infection will remain on the premises for years and make cattle-growing unprofitable unless all young cattle are regularly vaccinated.

"Whenever there is an outbreak of blackleg, all the young cattle in the community should be vaccinated. In the event that a case is lost in a herd, and a little time would be required to secure the vaccine, it is advisable to reduce the feed so that they will shrink slightly. They are not so apt to develop blackleg while shrinking as while gaining in weight. Three days after the vaccine is administered, they may be put back on full feed or good pasture."—Dr. D. F. Luckey, Boone County, Mo.

"SHOWED UP" THE OLD MAN.

B. H. Wood, one of our subscribers, writes from Benson, Minn., of the big corn and alfalfa show held there, and incloses a report by one of the Minnesota papers, from which we clip the following:

"That a woman can sow and reap as ably as a man was proven last night, when it was discovered that Martha Uhle, of Morris, Minn., had won over all male contestants at the Corn and Alfalfa Exposition of the West Central Development Association with a five pound sheaf of alfalfa. The judges contend that no better sheaf has ever been exhibited in the state.

"To add to the humiliation of all men exhibitors, Mrs. Johanna Schumacher, of Fairfax, took an easy first in Renville county with a single ear of yellow dent corn. She won fourth in the open classes. At an ordinary show Mrs. Schumacher would have swept all before her.

"The boys, too, cut in on the Old Man with victories running into the scores. Not a single entry from Otter Tail and Wilkin counties succeeded in winning but those entered by the

boys. Entered in competition with the best corn that it has been possible for professional corn breeders to raise, boys' exhibits in all lots played havoc in the open classes. A considerable share of the money offered has been won by the boys."

AZOTURIA IS TOO COMMON.

Azoturia, sometimes called "spinal disease," is altogether too common among Minnesota's horses in winter. This is especially true, since the disease often proves fatal and yet may be prevented with just a little care.

The trouble results from taking horses that have been idle in the warm and sometimes damp air of barns into the cold crisp outer air, and putting them to work.

The symptoms are easily recognizable. A horse comes out of the stable apparently in the best of condition. He is driven but a short distance before he shows signs of lameness or stiffness in his hind legs. He staggers and may fall before he can be unhitched. He perspires freely. The muscles over the loin and hips become rigid and frequently tender, often trembling and twitching.

According to Dr. M. H. Reynolds of the Minnesota Experiment Station the best thing for azoturia is prevention. When a horse must remain idle for a few days the grain ration should be reduced. If a horse is very fat he should be fed no grain. Every horse should be given plenty of water and turned out for exercise daily. If the grain ration has not been reduced during a period of idleness in any case, the horse should have a cathartic before being put into harness again. A quart of raw linseed oil 36 hours before hitching is a safe dose. Work should be light for the first day after idleness, as violent exercise is likely to invite an attack.

QUARANTINE ON HAY AND STRAW MODIFIED.

The provisions of the Federal quarantines declared on account of the foot and mouth disease have been somewhat modified insofar as they apply to shipments of hay and straw. The new regulations provide that hay and straw cut prior to August 1, 1914, and baled prior to October 1, 1914,

may be shipped without disinfection from any of the quarantined areas, provided that it has been stored away from cattle, sheep or swine. Hitherto

it was only if but if baled

THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and \$1.00; \$5.00 and \$10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,

Chemists and Bacteriologists.

Box 834.

Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



Cuts of All Kinds Made from Photographs

If you have a good photograph of your stallion, jack or any other animal, or of your house, barn or yourself, we can make you a cut from it, any size you want. \$2 pays for such a cut 3x3 1/2 inches, or smaller, if photo is clear. Larger cuts in proportion.

Ready Made Cuts at Lower Prices

We keep on hands the best line of stallion and jack cuts to be found in the country—a new line true to life, made from original photographs. Send for sample sheet and subscribers' prices.

N. B.—We do not do any printing. We simply furnish the cuts.

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225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,

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FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER REMEDY

Guaranteed to Cure and Prevent Colts and Horses in same stable with sick ones from having Distemper, Influenza, Epizootic, Pink eye, Shipping Fever, Catarrhal Fever, Coughs, Colds and all Diseases of the Horse affecting the nose and throat. A powerful germicide given internally alone will do the work, and that is found in FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER CURE.

Made and sold by A. W. FRAVEL, Ph. G.V.S. Centralia, Mo.

S. R. FEIL, Pres.  
Reg. Pharmacist



I'll Stop Your Losses From Worms—I'll Prove it or No Pay

If you will fill out the coupon below—tell me how many head of stock you have, I'll ship you enough Sal-Vet to last all your stock 60 days, without asking a single penny of pay in advance. All I ask is the privilege of proving to you right in your own barnyard what I have proved to thousands of other farmers. I want to show you how to rid your stock of worms—how to make all your farm animals grow faster, thrive better, keep healthier, put on more flesh on no more feed—make you more money.

The Great  
WORM  
Destroyer



The Great  
LIVE STOCK  
Conditioner

is a wonderful medicated salt which rids farm animals of their greatest enemies—the deadly stomach and intestinal worms. It kills and expels these blood-sucking, life-sapping parasites and greatly lessens the danger from hog cholera and many other diseases.

I'll Feed Your Stock 60 Days Before You Pay

Send no money—just tear off the coupon below, mark down the number of hogs, sheep, horses and cattle and mules you own, give your name and address and shipping station and I'll send you enough Sal-Vet to last all your stock 60 days. You simply pay the moderate freight charge when it arrives and at the end of 60 days report results. If it don't do what I claim—if it fails to rid your stock of the dangerous stomach and intestinal worms I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a penny.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.

THE FEIL MFG. CO., Dept. AB Cleveland, O.

PRICES 40 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$5.00; 200 lbs. \$9.00; 300 lbs. \$13.00; 500 lbs. \$21.12. Special discount for large quantities. No order filled for less than 40 lbs. on 60 day offer. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked "Sal-Vet" Packages. 60 day trial shipments are based on 1 lb. of Sal-Vet for each hog or sheep and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle.

Send No Money Just the Coupon

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.  
THE FEIL MFG. COMPANY  
Dept. AB  
Cleveland, O.

Ship me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, agree to report results promptly in 60 days and at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name.....

P. O.....

Shipping Sta.....State.....

Number of Sheep.....Hogs.....

Cattle.....Horses.....



# EE 10-Day Try-On NOW— Rubber-Wood Manure and Waterproof Shoes

# \$3.35

**Satisfaction  
or Money  
Back at Once**

**Now  
for Your  
Own Sake!**

**WE PROMISE YOU**, anywhere you live, the greatest health, comfort, foot happiness, economy and satisfaction in a work shoe, ever offered in the world. But you need not even take our say so, as thousands have done and are doing. Seeing is believing. Handsomest work shoes made. Light. Pliable. Easy. High Tops. "Soundless" soles. Most comfortable. Absolutely water proof, manure proof, acid proof and alkali proof. You, yourself, will say so and prove it if you accept our no-risk offer.

## New—Proof Tests—Guarantee

Over 5000 pairs  
fection. All

given hardest practical tests, physical and chemical, during 2 years of per-  
material guaranteed highest quality for its purpose. Satisfaction or money back.

Sent Anywhere—Prepaid  
Insured Parcel Post

**\$3.35**

**10-Day Try-On  
No Risk—No Matter  
Where You Live.**

**Highest  
Grade  
AA  
Leather  
Uppers**

High, easy,  
snug, pliable,  
oil-soaked,  
warm, dry,  
comfortable.  
Keep shape.  
Water and  
acid proof.

Only 2 wax-  
thread can't leak  
seams, strongest  
made.

**Protected  
Arch**

no more flat foot  
troubles.

HY-D-RUBBER and Sea-Island Cotton, ton-pressure made, soundless  
heels and soles (like auto tires) for hardest wear. Easy walking.

**HY-D  
RUBBER-WOOD  
SOLES**

**Oil Soaked High  
AA Leather  
Uppers**

Non rusting  
nickel steel  
wire stapled in-  
to V groove in  
wood sole.  
Makes everlasting  
water proof.

Innersoles spe-  
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kiln-dried per-  
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wood. Light  
weight. Cold and  
damp proof.  
Sweat proof.  
Hold perfect  
shape. Outlast 6  
leather soles.

**For Health, Looks,  
Warmth, Comfort**

**Greatest Work-Shoe Discovery Ever Made**

## Warmer Than FELT BOOTS

Thousands of Farmers and Workers in all lines, who  
used to wear Felt-Boots—Overshoes—Rubber Boots,  
Heavy Steel Shoes, etc., now wear our regular \$3.35 HY-D  
RUBBER WOOD Soled shoes, shown above. But, if you  
suffer particularly from cold feet, we make this

## Special Offer to FELT BOOT Wearers

If you request, we line these shoes with extra-weight AA  
quality, red flannel. Warmer than felt boots or felt-house shoes  
and may be worn outdoors on stormiest days in wettest places  
with perfect health and comfort.

## Here's How They are Made

Back of our guarantee stands our lifetime reputation for  
perfect shoe making and highest values given. This work-shoe  
is the patented perfected result of our lifelong study to solve the  
objections to and mistakes in other work shoes.

Regardless of expense, we have already proved that it pays to  
give the Farmers and Workers of America only the highest grade ma-  
terial and skilled workmanship in a perfect work shoe specially designed  
for health, comfort, longest service and economical first cost direct  
from the factory.

## BEST LOOKING! NEATEST WORK SHOE You Ever Saw!

Seeing is believing. So we make you our Free 10-day Try-On offer direct to  
your own home anywhere. Then you can see, handle, examine and wear our shoes  
around the house for 10 days proof—or no sale. You are the judge.

You've made a discovery. You wouldn't give them up. They never come back. But  
your friends will want them. Every pair sells many more than that way for us. HY-D-RUBBER-  
WOOD Soled SHOES are built from the ground up on the only right work-shoe principles.

## Built for Longest Hardest Wear: Winter—Summer—in Ice, Snow, Slush, etc.

Even the best of other all-leather or rubber shoes are porous, absorb moisture, get water-  
soaked, out of shape, uncomfortable, curl up, become hard, wear out fast, cost extra for repair  
bills, etc. Steel soles are heavy and cost more. Aluminum soles cost almost double.

But HY-D RUBBER WOOD manure and water proof SHOES now meet all those objec-  
tions and outlast 3 to 6 pair of other work shoes, with health—comfort—economy and foot happiness.

## Comfortable—Oil Soaked—High AA LEATHER UPPERS

Uppers or tops of full grain, soft leather. Strong tough fibre because it absorbs the bark  
from old-fashioned tanning to resist alkalies and acids of manure, creamery floors, etc. Soaked with spe-  
cially prepared oil, thoroughly worked in to last a year or more. Absolutely water proof to snow, water,  
rain, barnyard, wet manure acids and alkalies. See illustration and arrow points described above. Only  
2 wax-thread can't leak strong seams. Protected arch, no flat foot troubles. HY-D RUBBER and Sea-Is-  
land Cotton ton-pressure made, soundless heels and soles (like auto tires) for hardest wear. Easy walking.  
Uppers bound to inner wooden sole by non-rusting nickel steel wire, star-shaped, kiln-dried specially  
selected perfect foot arched wood. Light weight. Cold and damp and sweat proof. Outlast 6 leather soles.

Prove every point and promise at our risk, as thousands have done. The lowest  
price ever offered for the most perfect work-shoe ever made.

**Bilger Bros. Dept. 31, 2422 N. California Ave. Chicago, Ill.**

**References**—To banks, commercial agencies, thousands of our shoes, the Publisher of this Paper. Also you can see every way, and wear these shoes. Money back and postage too if not perfect.

**Reader:** Show this ad to your friends and tell them also about this offer so they won't miss it. Tear  
out this ad and use it as your REMINDER TO ACCEPT our Special Offer by first mail.

## Short Time Introductory Offer to Readers \$3.35 of this Paper at Only \$3.35

For a short time only, we offer you our HY-D-RUBBER-  
WOOD Soled Manure and Water Proof SHOES at our rock-bottom  
manufacturing and selling cost price—only \$3.35 a pair. We do this to make new  
wearers acquainted with these wonderful new work-shoes. The price must be  
advanced soon on account of war-time advances for leather and for our fair  
regular factory profit. Here's what other work shoes cost.

6 Pair Leather Brogans per year at \$2.00 cost	\$12.00
Heavy Steel Sole Work Shoes	cost 3.50
Aluminum Sole Work Shoes	cost 5.00
HY-D-RUBBER WOOD Soled Manure and Water-proof WORK SHOES	only 3.35

We're saving the Farmers and all Workers of America thousands and thou-  
sands of dollars for extra work shoes and repairs that are not necessary when our shoes are worn.

## Big Savings All Ways!

Our HY-Ds not only cost you less right at the start, but once purchased, they  
STOP the drain on your pocket-book, by giving you almost unlimited service,  
while keeping your feet dry and happy. Save repair bills. Save extra shoe buying.  
Save doctors bills. Save loss of time from illness. Make work faster and easier  
from their greater comfort and light, easy-to-walk-in design and principles.

**NO DEALERS** If we sold HY-Ds through dealers, they would charge  
you much more. Dealers prefer to sell several pairs of  
less durable shoes and make many profits per year, besides the shoemaker's  
repair bills. One pair of HY-Ds will outwear and outlast several pairs of  
good leather or other style work-shoes. So dealers won't sell HY-Ds.

## For Your Health and Comfort!

For health's sake think of the spells of sickness you or your friends have had—starting  
with cold, wet or sweating feet. Hy-Ds will not only stop all that, but—actually put your feet them-  
selves back into comfortable easy shape.

Think of having dry, happy, healthy feet, free from bunions, corns, chafings, callouses and pain!  
Think of having no fear on the worst days, of catching cold, rheumatism, neuralgia, stiffness of  
the joints, sore throat, quinsy, or pneumonia, all of which usually start from wet, cold  
or sweating feet.

## Greatest Health and Pocketbook Protectors —Keep Your Feet Happy—Easy—Dry and Warm —Perfect Fit in Any Regular Size You Wear

Seeing and trying-on and wearing is the test we offer you.

At our risk, prove the perfect fit, comfortable shape, easy, pliable, snug fitting high tops, easy  
walking qualities of our HY-Ds. You take no chances in sending us the price \$3.35 with your or-  
der, because, if you say so, back goes your money without argument or delay, including postage.

## FREE 10-Day TRY-ON Sent Anywhere by Pre- paid Insured Parcel Post

Let us send you your size HY-D RUBBER-WOOD Soled manure and water proof shoes on 10 days tri-  
al. Examine them every way. Compare them every way. Wear them around the house and if they do not convince  
you, if you are not perfectly delighted with their perfect principles of construction, high grade workmanship and  
materials, handsome appearance, perfect fit, comfort and all points we claim for them, send them back at our expense,  
and we will immediately return all you have paid out, including price and postage. That's fair and square.  
But, if you are from Missouri and do not need the shoes immediately, write us a postal or the coupon, and ask for  
our free booklet, telling Why and How we are able to give such splendid value for only \$3.35.  
Get the best bargain—the most satisfactory pair of shoes you ever had the chance to buy, or wear in your life, by  
ordering your size today. For your health, comfort and pocketbook besides happy foot ease, send this coupon  
or write your letter. Order now, before you turn this page, or forget it.

### Special Attention—FREE 10-Day No-Risk Try-On

Highest grade materials and war-time advan-  
ces in AA Leather, makes \$3.35 practically our  
manufacturing and selling cost. **Acting Now Saves You 50c**  
Write Plainly Please—PENCIL WILL DO.

**Bilger Bros.**  
Dept. 31, 2422 N. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Under your satisfaction guaranteed 10-Day Try-On Free offer, please send me by **Prepaid,  
Insured Parcel Post**, 1 Pair HY-D—RUBBER-WOOD Soled manure and water proof SHOES.  
Size..... (Be sure to state your regular shoe size or send outline on ordinary paper of your  
foot.) Enclosed find \$3.35 to be returned to me if I say the shoes are not satisfactory within 10  
days. (If you want red flannel lining, enclose cost price 25 cents extra, or \$3.60.)

Name.....  
Post Office.....  
R. F. D..... State.....

**Note—Safe Delivery Prepaid Insured Parcel Post Direct-to-You at Factory Cost Price—Anywhere.**

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# AMERICAN BREEDER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW

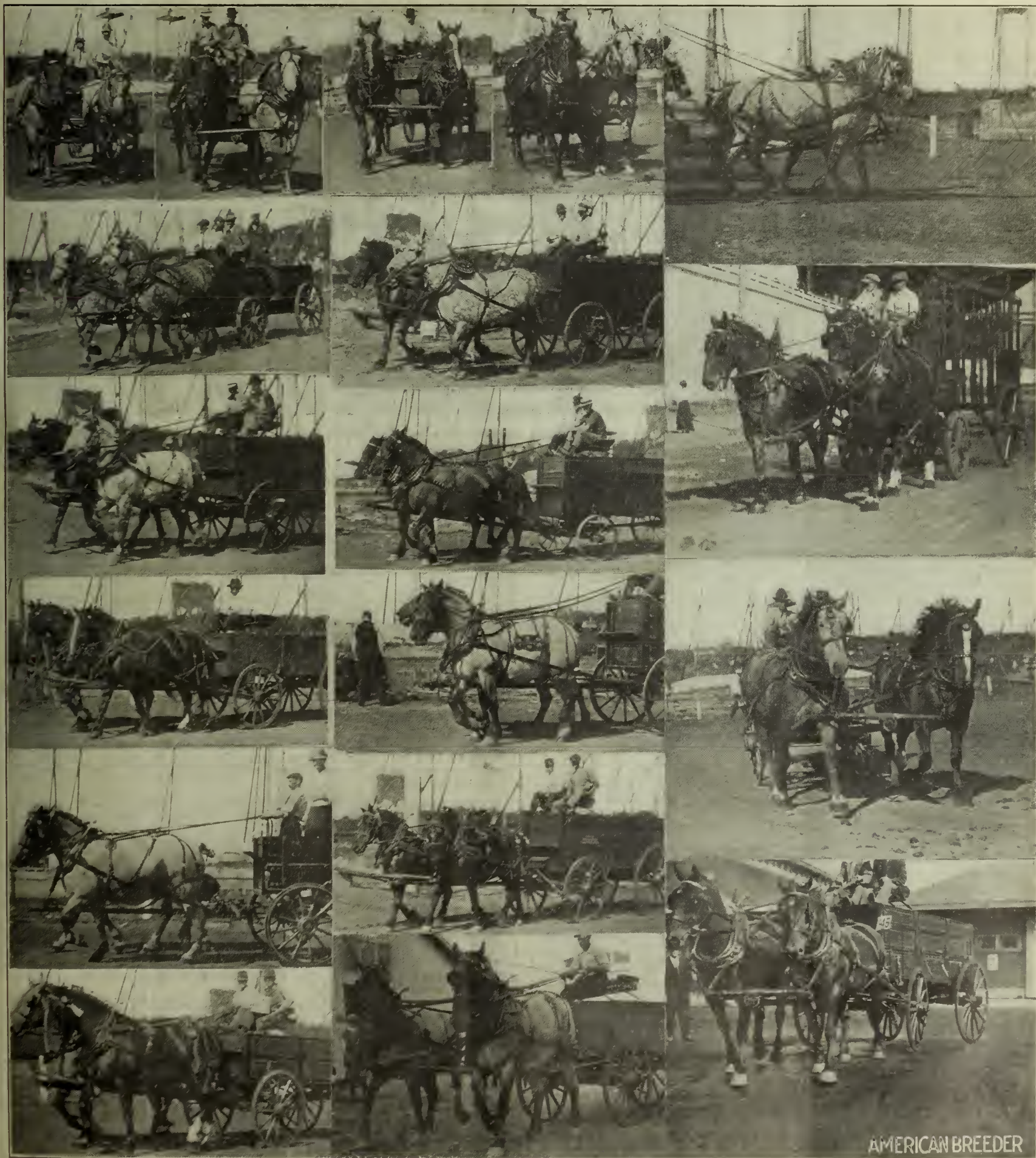
A Farmers' and Breeders' Paper Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Live Stock and the Welfare of Farm Families and Homes

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, One Year 50c, Three Years \$1.00

Volume VIII

Kansas City, Missouri, January 5, 1915

Number 9



AMERICAN BREEDER

THE MOTIVE POWER FOR WHICH CORN BELT FARMERS USUALLY SHOW PREFERENCE.



# HORSE AND CATTLE BREEDING SCHOOL

## February 1 to 6, Inclusive

### Double Your Income Without Increasing Your Investment



A CLASS OF SUBSTANTIAL BREEDERS AT THE BREEDING SCHOOL LEARNING THE INSIDE FACTS OF THEIR BUSINESS

A term of this school is one full, intensely interesting and profitable week, beginning every morning at 7:30 and continuing until 10:30 at night. Proper changes in the manner of instruction are made, so as not to tire the students. Sufficient exercise is taken each day with the entire class.

This is the only school in the world, devoted exclusively to breeding. More practical information is given concerning the genital organs of breeding stock, than at any other school. The instructions are made so plain that the average breeder can surely master it.

Carcasses of mares and cows for class work are supported in natural position. Students are required to take the practical work of dissecting and making examinations under the instruction of experts, each student passing to the next animal after finishing a particular subject. Females are selected to illustrate the different diseases and abnormal conditions. Students are impressed with facts in a way they will remember.

After the dissecting, the different genital tracts are then removed from the animals and placed on a table to allow more thorough comparison. By this method, students are easily taught things that would require much greater time, if they were compelled to prepare in a technical manner.

All technical work that can be is eliminated. The object is to give a course the average breeder can master in a short time. The genital organs of cattle and horses are so similar, that after a breeder becomes familiar with horse breeding, a little extra time prepares him as a cattle breeder. Cattle breeding can be given with

practically no waste of time to the horse breeders. Nearly all of the lectures are just as necessary for cattle breeding, as for horse breeding.

All of the instructors, excepting two, are post graduate veterinarians, or professors of animal husbandry, doing work recognized by the United States government. The instructions given at this school have stood the test of the best posted men. A fortune has been invested in the development of the course. Nearly every section of the United States has a student from this school.

This is a clean institution. Men are given plain lectures on subjects every human adult should be familiar with. The lectures are illustrated with lantern slides. Students help each other like brothers. Mothers and wives need not be afraid to send their sons or husbands.

This school is guaranteed to be satisfactory in every respect, or the tuition fee will be refunded. This offer has been in effect from the beginning. Not a single student has been dissatisfied. Nothing succeeds like success. Distance should not prevent any one from attending. Breeders from across the ocean have been in attendance and glad they came.

Learn to avoid the dangers in the breeding business that cause so much loss to owners of good stock. We have no agents. Do not ask for commission or cut rates. After August 1, 1915, the tuition will be doubled.

The sooner you get this knowledge the longer you can use it. Get a substantial foundation to work on. Get a Diploma. Make your business a pleasure. Breed intelligently.

### REMEMBER THE DATE---February 1 to 6, Inclusive.

#### SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT

Dissecting Females, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs—Physiology of the Generative Organs—Cells—Infection—Breeding Questions—Breeding Instruments—Foaling—Scientific Mating—Horse and Mule Judging—Barren Females—Barren Males—Abnormal Conditions—Diseases of the Foal and Fetus—Diseases of the Male and Female Generative Organs—Contagious Abortion—Feeding—Testing Breeding Stock—Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition—Buying Breeding Stock—Hereditary Defects—Horse Breeding—Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not—Getting the Semen—Inserting Cap-sules, etc.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. Tuition is \$25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life. For other information address

#### EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lecture on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from \$1 to \$1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

## The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.



# THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined  
CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW.

JANUARY 5, 1915.

Volume VIII. Number 9.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE,  
Editors.

Published semi-monthly (on the 5th and  
20th of each month) by the  
GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
INCORPORATED,  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
BELL TELEPHONE, 4297 GRAND.

All communications for this paper  
should be addressed to the American  
Breeder, or the Graham Publishing  
Company, and not to individuals.

Subscription Rates within the United  
States: \$1 for 3 years; 50 cents for  
one year. All other countries, \$2 for  
3 years; \$1 for one year.

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Entered as second class matter No-  
vember 28, 1911, at the postoffice at  
Kansas City, Mo., under the Act of  
March 3, 1879.

## COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES:

JOHN D. ROSS, 608 Otis Bldg., Chicago.  
Telephone, Franklin 1429.  
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## NEW LIVESTOCK ADVERTISING RATES.

Previous Livestock Rates Canceled.

Space	One Issue	One Month	Two Months
1/2 inch	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$6.00
3/4 inch	3.00	5.00	8.75
1 inch	3.50	6.00	11.50

Space in amounts larger than  
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advertisements, \$125.

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print any part of this paper without  
first securing written permission from  
the American Breeder, Kansas City,  
Mo.

## PERCHERON SOCIETY AFFAIRS.

In the American Breeder of Decem-  
ber 5, important questions were asked  
of Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the  
Percheron Society of America, bear-  
ing upon some of his official acts.  
Percheron breeders and stockholders  
in the Percheron Society of America  
who help pay his salary are anxious  
for him to explain. He was given an  
invitation to answer through this pub-  
lication. A marked copy was sent to  
him. So far he has not answered.  
There are other questions which the  
Percheron breeders would also like  
to have answered.

Mr. Dinsmore, you might explain  
the conversation you had with H. G.  
McMillan just before the last annual  
election. You might also state what  
you said to Mr. Swift just before he  
placed the name of Archie Robison in  
nomination at that meeting. You  
might explain why it was reported  
that you secured a new contract im-  
mediately after the annual election,  
although your old contract had not  
expired. Is this report true? If so,  
you might explain the rush for a new  
contract.

Mr. J. B. McLaughlin states that  
he notified you that he would not ac-  
cept any more H. G. McMillan pedi-  
grees until McMillan's stock was in-  
vestigated. Is this the reason you  
voted against Mr. McLaughlin and  
Professor C. S. Plumb? These two  
men were officers in the Percheron  
Registry Company, which is now a  
part of the Percheron Society of  
America, and don't you think these  
men should be on the present Board  
of Directors to represent the Perch-  
eron Registry Company—which put  
out the cleanest Percheron stud book  
ever published in this country? Don't  
you think these men could have

served the Percheron breeders better  
than the two men more friendly to  
H. G. McMillan, for whom you voted?  
Mr. Dinsmore, why have you refused  
a member the opportunity to inves-  
tigate the records of the Percheron  
Society concerning H. G. McMillan  
and Robert Burgess?

Mr. Dinsmore, do you know of any  
man in America that stands higher  
among the breeders of live stock, ag-  
ricultural colleges and all his ac-  
quaintances than Professor C. S.  
Plumb, head of the Department of  
Animal Industry, at the Ohio Agricul-  
tural College? Can you find any one  
thing or place where he has not been  
absolutely square and in favor of  
clean records?

Could you have selected any one  
man in America who would have been  
more help in giving the Percheron  
Society a reliable reputation? Could  
you have done anything better for  
the Association which you are paid  
to serve, than to have cast your vote  
for Professor Plumb? Why did you  
vote against Professor Plumb in fa-  
vor of C. M. Jones, a former McMillan  
advocate?

We will send you a marked copy of  
these questions and ask you to an-  
swer, for publication in this paper,  
these, and also the questions in our  
issue of December 5.

Mr. Dinsmore, it will not be neces-  
sary for you to spend a fortune of  
the Percheron breeders' money in get-  
ting out special literature and employ-  
ing detectives to investigate honest  
men, as was done by some officers  
of the Percheron Society in a former  
campaign. You can make your ex-  
planation in this paper without cost  
to the Percheron breeders. You are  
requested to make direct answer,  
signing your name individually, and  
not as secretary of the Percheron So-  
ciety of America.

## ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION.

An anonymous communication (un-  
dated as well as unsigned) was re-  
ceived recently at this office, inclosed  
in a plain white envelope. The send-  
er possibly was afraid to sign his  
name. There was nothing of interest  
offered, even if the rule of all papers  
concerning anonymous material had  
not insured its consignment to the  
waste basket. With this communica-  
tion was inclosed what purported to  
be copies of several letters written  
to S. D. Thompson, while he was sec-  
retary of the old Percheorn Stud  
Book, which existed before the Perch-  
eron Society of America or the Per-  
cheron Registry Company were start-  
ed. The dates were omitted from the  
copies of the letters—possibly for a  
misleading purpose. The letters (if  
genuine) probably were written about  
twenty years ago. We do not believe  
that the breeders are interested in the  
old S. D. Thompson records. What  
the breeders want is not ancient his-  
tory, but an explanation of recent con-  
duct on the part of the present sec-  
retary of the Percheron Society of  
America.

## RAISING COLTS.

The first year of a young animal  
is the most important. A colt should  
weigh about one-half as much when  
it is twelve months old as at maturity.  
Plenty of evidence can be found at  
all the leading horse markets to show  
that young stuff that has been half  
starved is not profitable. A little  
extra feed can be used to excellent  
advantage in growing young stock of  
the right kind. The men who make  
money are good feeders. A lot of  
farmers use good stallions but starve  
the colts, then say that the stallion  
is of no account. It can be heard oc-  
casionaly that it does not make any  
difference what kind of a sire is used.  
The colts sell for about the same.  
Feed is just as necessary as breed-  
ing. Without feed, young stock can-  
not be properly developed. The mar-  
kets are full of chunks that would  
have been draft horses if they had  
been given the proper care and atten-  
tion. Young stock will not develop  
all of the good qualities as nature in-  
tended, without sufficient nourish-  
ment. Raising young stock "cheaply"  
is usually really expensive. The de-

velopment of young stock should be-  
gin with the mares before birth.  
Every mother should be well nour-  
ished before the delivery of the colt-  
spring. A few well-bred, well-cared-  
for colts will clear a greater profit  
than any other property, as a rule, on  
the average sized farm. There is sure  
to be a scarcity of good horses and  
mules over the entire world for a long  
time, according to the best authorities.  
Only the best of sires should be used  
and the progeny well developed, in  
order to net the greatest possible  
revenue.

## PERCHERON HORSES.

One of our subscribers writes that  
he is now ready to buy some pure  
bred Percheron mares. He wishes to  
thank us for the information we have  
printed concerning fraudulent regis-  
trations, as he now will not be afraid  
to part with his money. He has  
heard rumors and never knew exactly  
what to steer clear of. This proves  
conclusively that the breeders have  
more confidence in any proposition  
that they are entirely familiar with  
than one which has so many rumors  
connected with it which they cannot  
locate. Buyers of Percheron horses  
need not be afraid to buy from repu-  
table breeders and importers, no mat-  
ter what may happen to any record  
association. Honest Percheron horses  
will always be valuable wherever they  
may be found.

## STALLION BUYER COMPLAINS.

A subscriber writes that he has pur-  
chased a stallion which is a "counter-  
feit." He has located a former owner  
of this horse, who had also given it  
a fair trial without results. The  
stallion was purchased for cash, with  
the usual guarantee. The seller re-  
fuses to do anything, although the  
subscriber writes that he has com-  
plied with the guarantee in every re-  
spect. He also states that the descrip-  
tion of the horse does not fit the  
pedigree.

This subscriber evidently has paid  
no attention to former statements  
concerning advertisers, which have  
been printed in this paper. Although  
the man he bought the "counterfeit"  
stallion from is a large advertiser, he  
has been barred from advertising in  
the American Breeder. He cannot buy  
any space in this publication at any  
price. We might also state that there  
are a few other big advertisers who  
cannot get their advertisements in  
this paper. While their advertising  
means a lot of ready money to those  
who carry it, we do not want to be in  
any way connected with them. We  
are acquainted with nearly all of the  
men and firms engaged in selling  
draft horses. We want to carry the  
advertisements only of such people as  
will give our readers fair treatment.  
We have a good class of advertisers,  
and practically any kind of horses can  
be found advertised in these columns.

If any of our readers are not treated  
right in connection with advertise-  
ments in this paper, we want to know  
the facts. All we ask when our read-  
ers write to any of our advertisers  
is to say that they saw the ad in the  
AMERICAN BREEDER. We do not  
require any of the red tape (that more  
often serves to protect the publisher  
or advertiser).

The subscriber referred to above  
will probably have to bring suit at  
some place where service can be had  
on the seller of this horse, in order to  
make the seller comply with the writ-  
ten guarantee. Even if the seller  
should refund the full purchase price,  
the purchaser will be a heavy loser,  
and not only himself, but his com-  
munity as well.

## YOUNG MULES GOOD PROPERTY.

There seems to be a disposition  
among some men who have formerly  
purchased young mules for specula-  
tion to stay out of the game, owing to  
the dull demand for developed stock.  
This, however, is usually with the  
smaller purchasers. Most of the big-  
gest and best buyers are now laying  
in a good supply of young stock at  
very reasonable prices. In a recent

conversation Mr. Judy of Illinois, one  
of the largest mule developers in the  
country, recently stated that he was  
in the market for several hundred  
head of good young mules. He be-  
lieves that the right kind of a young  
mule is the best investment available  
at the present time.

## CAPSULE BREEDING.

There is probably not a breeder liv-  
ing who does not know of at least one  
colt being produced without the mare  
being served by a stallion or a jack.  
The average discharge of a stallion or  
jack contains countless numbers of  
spermatozoa, only one of which can  
be used in settling a single mare. The  
rest are wasted when the natural ser-  
vice is employed. A number of mares  
can be bred at each fertile service.  
If fertile semen is transferred from  
one mare to the other in a natural  
condition and placed in the uterus of  
the mare which is bred with the cap-  
sule, it should average in results  
about thirty per cent better than  
natural service. The most complete  
service that can be made results  
when capsules are used properly, as  
the semen is placed directly into the  
uterus. A great many services of  
stallions and jacks are never injected  
into the uterus. A mare having a  
closed cervix must have some assist-  
ance, otherwise she cannot be fertil-  
ized, as the semen cannot enter into  
the uterus, where it must be before  
the mare can settle.

There are numerous reasons why  
capsule breeding is to be preferred to  
natural service. It is not usually diffi-  
cult to introduce capsule breeding in  
any community. A matured stallion  
can be advertised to make nine ser-  
vices a week—capsule services on  
Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at  
four o'clock only, and for the other  
three days two natural services each  
day. When a mare is presented for  
breeding, explain to the customer in  
case the stallion is billed ahead, that  
you can breed his mare at a certain  
time with capsules, or she may be  
booked ahead until such a time that  
the natural service may be had. By  
sticking strictly to the capsule days  
a good number of mares may be bred  
with capsules the first season. Ex-  
plain to the owner of this mare if she  
does not get in foal from the capsule  
he can bring her back at the next  
heat period and get a natural service.  
Breeders, formerly, have not had  
much trouble by this plan. It is not  
advisable as a rule to adopt the cap-  
sule system exclusively the first sea-  
son, but explain to the customer that  
it is your desire to satisfy everybody.  
After the first crop of colts is pro-  
duced there is not much difficulty.

We are wondering why more breed-  
ers do not study this proposition. A  
lot of men keep a barn full of horses  
that they do not have any use for.  
They are all eating high priced feed;  
they are all getting older; more help  
is required and more accidents occur  
when all mares must be served. The  
average breeder who has a barn full  
of horses could dispose of his inferior  
ones and probably get just as much or  
more business. If it is found neces-  
sary the best stallion in the country  
can be stood at a very small fee.  
Those who have adopted this system  
and given close attention to their  
business have made money and in-  
creased their business.

## THE MOTIVE POWER FOR WHICH CORN BELT FARMERS SHOW PREFERENCE.

All of the draft teams shown on our  
cover page, except one, were exhibited  
at the last Iowa State Fair. These  
horses, mostly mares, will average  
nearly one ton each and represent a  
value of about \$650.00 per animal.  
Some are geldings, some are not  
registered, but most of them are ca-  
pable of producing a pure bred colt  
each year, beside doing a lot of work.  
A majority of these horses were  
raised on Iowa farms.

It is an inspiring sight to see these  
splendid, powerful animals pass in re-  
view before the judges. We have  
thought of suggesting that every state  
fair require entries of this class to be  
paraded single file throughout the fair  
grounds each day, giving all present  
an opportunity to benefit from such an



educational exhibit. These teams can be handled anywhere and the horses need the exercise. Everyone attending an exhibit of this kind should have this education. Every farmer should be stimulated by such an exhibition. It would be a good advertisement for the breeds and the breeders. There are so many other attractions at a big state fair, that comparatively few are at the ringside during such shows.

#### WORLD'S FAIR LIVE STOCK DISPLAY.

The breeders of live stock in this country have a wonderful opportunity to get education and to help educate others who are interested. The management of the Pacific Exposition at San Francisco has extended to the live stock breeders and their record associations an opportunity to have "Display Herds" on exhibit throughout the exposition. They have gone to a great expense in providing suitable locations, different from anything ever heretofore attempted in a live stock exposition. Each animal will stand in such a position that visitors can see most of the animal and have an opportunity to study it. The live stock department is to be commended for this arrangement, also for the idea of display herds.

The live stock department has shown that it is ready and willing to co-operate in this great educational campaign. What are the breeders going to do about it? What are the record associations doing? Every record association should immediately arrange for a complete display of the best material obtainable for that great show. Breeders should correspond with their secretaries concerning this display. A number of breeders can each furnish an animal and get a lot of free advertising. The name of the animal, the breeder and his address, with other information, will be posted over each animal so that the public will be interested in the exhibits from the different sections of the country. This stock can probably all be sold at San Francisco for a good price. Record associations could well afford to employ reputable men to hand out literature, answer questions and advertise each particular breed of live stock. It would not be very expensive for a number of breeders to send one animal each. It will be only a short time before the exposition will be open. The management wishes to advertise a full display of all breeds of live stock which will attract the attention of those interested in live stock from this and foreign countries. Will the breeders avail themselves of this great opportunity?

#### HELPING US HELP OTHERS.

We receive hundreds and hundreds of testimonial letters, at this office, concerning the appreciation of this paper. We very much appreciate these communications. They are a stimulant. On many occasions such communications have been read several times. We are glad to be of some service. Any human is grateful for such appreciative acknowledgments. We are trying to handle really useful material that will help others. We have wondered if it would be possible for each of our readers who appreciate the effort to say a word to someone else interested in this line of work. Perhaps they would like to belong to our large family of readers. We are very proud of our subscribers. We believe they are the most intelligent and progressive class of people in the world. Their object is improvement. Just a word from one who is known as a leader in his community will naturally have much weight. The more of the progressive upbuilders we have, the greater will be our influence for advancement.

Answer any of our advertisements in which you feel an interest. Always mention the American Breeder when you write. Should any advertiser prove unreliable, let us know at once, with full information. You can depend on the American Breeder to do its part.

## DIAGNOSING ILLS OF HORSES

### Lesson XI; Parasitic and Non-Parasitic Skin Affections

Diseases affecting the integument may be properly classified as non-parasitic and parasitic. Diseases of the skin are quite common among horses. Where animals are kept in high condition and given but little exercise an obstinate pruritus or itching may develop.

Stallion and jack owners often complain of this state of affairs, particularly with the approach of warm weather when heavy reeking has been mingled in with a view of having the breeding animals present the very best condition. Some animals become so frenzied by this plethoric state that they rub and destroy patches of hair on parts of the body and ruin finely kept manes and tails. When this itching condition is once developed in an animal it is very difficult to suppress it entirely for the reason that it frequently persists for some time after proper regulation of diet and exercise has taken place. One having charge of valuable stock should always be alert to the development of a pruritic state and not overload the system with heating foods. Excessive fat may please the untutored but the chances of encouraging permanent injury are too great from many sources that it does not pay.

It frequently occurs that continuous rubbing of a part develops an eczema which ordinarily is a very intractable skin affection. The more an animal rubs a part, the more it appears to itch until great patches become abraded. Oftentimes such are found to be merely irritated areas that heal and recover promptly if the tendency to scratch and rub the parts is overcome.

As a rule eczema in the horse presents a dry scaly appearance denuded largely of hair. It may appear on almost any part of the body, but is most generally observed on the sides of the neck and trunk and also on the fore arm and breast. There is a tendency for this skin disease to become worse during the heated part of the year and animals once having had the disease frequently show a recurrence at such periods unless particular care is observed in restricting those conditions responsible for it.

Occasionally some horses develop deep transverse cracks in the skin just back of the knees and anterior to the hock. Such cases usually have either an abnormally thick inelastic skin or the parts have been subjected to too much washing. On account of these cracks being located where there is a great deal of skin movement during flexion of the limbs such cracks become very persistent when once formed, similar cracks sometimes appear at the quarters and are occasioned by the same influences. Certain work stock that are compelled to labor during wet, inclement weather, keeping these parts continuously wet, are prone to develop this state of affairs. This condition is also met with among race horses and may be traced to a too frequent application of soap and water to these parts.

An active inflammation of the skin may be developed at the quarters by permitting a horse to stand in filthy, ily drained stables or allowing an accumulation of manure to take place.

Such affections are ordinarily alluded to as scratches and many times become sufficiently aggravated that large wounds appear immediately above the heels. An animal so affected, in addition to the local redness and swelling with often a wounded surface, will show a decided stiffness in gait due to the pain occasioned during movement.

A correction of the insanitary surroundings generally prevents scratches and is necessary to promote a subsidence of the difficulty.

Certain of the heavy draft breeds appear to be predisposed to a peculiar form of skin diseases which is a great annoyance because of its persistent nature. Any stallion owner who has had experience with grease heel can

testify to the difficulties in the care and successful treatment of this obstinate skin lesion.

This trouble, like many skin affections, is inclined to become aggravated during the warmer months and there is no question but what flies greatly interfere with kindly healing of wounds of this nature. It must be remembered that all wounds during the fly season heal less readily than at other periods of the year. These insects are by nature great carriers of infection and wounds that are not protected from these pests are very apt to take on an aggravated state due to the infection that is daily carried into the parts by the contaminating fly.

While protection from flies would not entirely prevent grease, it would greatly lessen the number of cases and if it could be fully practiced it would be of material aid in coaxing a more healthy healing. As a protection against this and other recurring skin diseases animals should be protected against wounding and infection from flies.

The more aggravated cases of grease often are manifested by swelling of the affected limb and by the appearance of wounds, that are inclined to exhibit a very red and soft, pulpy state. In the course of twenty-four hours the granulation surface may extend considerably above the surrounding skin surface and will be noticed to bleed easily. A bloody serum oozes from the wound which mats the surrounding hair, and pollutes the air with its nauseating odor.

The places given rise to considerable itching and the affected animal is inclined to rub the parts with the opposite foot, if the location will permit, or may cause serious damage by biting with the teeth. Under these influences such wounds enlarge rapidly and soon cover areas several inches in diameter. In the course of time the parts become more dry but the excessive tissue formed at the point projects above the surrounding skin to such an extent that it fails to be covered with the integument. Such areas if healed are the seat of large, unsightly scars.

It is a very difficult problem to prevent the development of grease in certain breeds of heavy horses where a predisposition to the disease seems to have been pretty well established. This tendency could be much improved by a more careful selection of breeding stock, coupled with attention to those conditions that are active in developing an attack.

Bursattee, so far as local appearances go, is a somewhat similar skin affection, but may be found on horses of almost any breed. Even the smaller, clean-limbed, short-haired types are not exempt. Jacks and mules are as frequently affected as horses. While the disease attacks by preference the limbs, no part of the body is exempt. Beginning as a small wound the part rapidly enlarges through the repeated annoyance the animal gives to the wound.

There no doubt exists an intolerable itching of the parts as evidenced by the animal persistently gnawing or rubbing the wound. This feature is very difficult to control and makes the successful treatment of bursattee very slow.

Inasmuch as this skin affection has been observed to be more in evidence during warm weather, the name "summer sore" has been very appropriately applied to it. There appears to be some relation between this class of skin lesions and the warm months of the year, and a careful study of conditions will demonstrate that flies are in a great measure responsible for this class of wounds. In order to successfully treat these wounds during the warm months when flies are abundant, it is quite necessary to place the animal in stalls protected from these pests, and the cooler the stall is the better for the local conditions. These wounds, like grease, heal tardily, leaving behind huge

granular masses or scars. In some cases the process of healing does not fully take place during the late fall and winter months so that with the return of the fly season a very serious state of affairs promptly develops.

An animal that develops these wounds may be treated successfully and the wounds heal and present a rather respectable appearance, but such an animal is quite apt to have a renewal of the experience with the advent of warm weather. Any animal having large scars on the limbs or body that cannot be fully and logically accounted for, should be viewed with considerable suspicion by one contemplating a purchase.

Some horses appear to have skins that are very susceptible to infection. Such infections are sometimes observed at points where the harness or saddle rubs. The irritation encourages an abrasion that may not be observed with the unaided eye but it is sufficient to permit organisms to pass into the skin where inflammation is established. Such infection is found beneath the collar, back band or breeching, and may at first appear only as a hardened little mass. The pressure on the part often develops a surface wound that proves annoying and may develop into a wound of considerable proportions. Frequently collar wounds have their origin in small nodular inflammations, as described above. If pus organisms are present there may develop a small abscess which proves very annoying on account of being located where some part of the harness continuously irritates it.

The parasitic diseases are largely such as are due to the mange mite. Mange is a transmissible disease because it is dependent upon a parasite for its cause, capable of setting up the disease in all susceptible animals with which it comes in contact. In other words an infested animal is capable of disseminating the disease to other animals of a like kind and in some instances to animals of different species.

Mange ordinarily shows itself on some part of the body in the form of a dry crusted scab. The skin becomes thickened and the hair falls out so that bald areas that increase in extent soon become in evidence.

The presence of the parasite causes a great deal of annoyance to the animal, resulting in frequent rubbing the parts.

Mange, when present in a herd of horses, is not difficult to recognize for the reason that several animals will shortly show similar symptoms. In a single suspected case the microscope is a valuable aid in diagnosis. Scrapings from the deeper parts of the skin will disclose the parasite under the lens.

Ring worm is not frequently met with among horses but being due to a parasite of a little different nature it produces local conditions that in some particulars resembles mange.

In ring worm there is a tendency for the skin affection to enlarge in a circular manner and as new territory is encroached upon the hair falls out. In large circles the new hair may be noticed to be returning in the center at the point where the disease first began. This disease, like mange, may be transmitted to other animals by contact.

#### DRAFT HORSE BREEDERS' PROGRAM.

Below we give the papers arranged for at the Missouri Draft Horse Breeders' meeting, January 12. This is one of the many "Farmers Week" meetings held annually at Columbia, Mo. Discussions of all papers make an important part of the meeting.

President's Address—J. F. Roelofson, Maryville, Mo.

Building a Stud of Draft Horses on a Missouri Farm—W. M. Roberts, Maysville, Mo.

Possibilities of Colt Shows—Col. R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo.

Draft Horse Sires for Building Up the Horse Stock of a Community—Dr. C. M. McWilliams, Jackson, Mo.

Can a Farmer Afford High Priced Pure Bred Mares?—Wm. Hartman, Baring, Mo.

Results of the Kansas Stallion Law—Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan, Kas.





# ORGANIZING FARMERS; DIFFICULTIES

By G. L. CARLSON

(Continued from Last Issue).

In the last issue of American Breeder I stated that every industry, business and profession in the country, except that of agriculture, was organized. I showed that there was need of organization of farmers for other purposes than the one of a larger profit. I even described forms of organizations and methods of procedure that would prove highly beneficial to farmers. In this article I will try and give some of the causes why agriculture is not making greater progress. To do this it will be necessary to briefly review the history of agricultural progress in other countries.

### Agricultural Progress in Denmark.

There is a wide difference between the present need of co-operative effort among farmers in this country, and that which forced the small farmers of Denmark to unite for their common good and protection. Here it is waste in distribution caused by an army of needless middlemen. In Denmark it was to protect the small farmer from the large land-owner, the remains of a former feudal system. These large estates were able at an early day to conduct their farm and dairy work in accordance with the strictest principles of business economy, by employing the most skilled labor, buying in large quantities, and selling their immense production of the staple farm products in the best possible market. This the small farmer could not do.

To two men is due the credit for the remarkable success of co-operation in Denmark, and the great prosperity of the farmers of that country. Thirty-nine years ago this winter, Prof. Fjord began work among the owners of small Danish farms, with a view to combining science and practical knowledge. In many respects his work was similar to that of our farm institutes and other university extension work. The chief difference consisted in that of paying more attention to each farm as the basis of work there, than we do here. I believe it can be stated as a matter of educational history that Prof. Fjord is the world's pioneer in college or university extension work. His work not only proved of great value to the farmers in a practical way, but by learning how to work together for the purpose of solving their own problems, it proved to be educational work of the highest character.

Six years later, as a result of Prof. Fjord's work, a number of farmers in the western part of Denmark employed a young man by the name of Anderson to act as their adviser. This is probably the beginning of the present-day movement in this country of employing county agents or demonstrators. Mr. Anderson was a graduate of an agricultural college, and earlier a product of a dairy farm. He soon learned in his new work that it was impossible to run a first-class dairy on a small farm, because of the great expense for the necessary equipment. This suggested the idea of a central plant for all, and from this idea has grown the great co-operative movement throughout that country.

### After All, It Is Education.

It is interesting to note the different forces at work in this country and Denmark, and to carefully study how the central thought as to the purpose of education in the two countries has everything to do with the uses made of the education, since it is the difference in our educational systems that makes all the difference in the agricultural progress of the two countries. The central thought of all the work which Prof. Fjord did for the farmers of Denmark was self-help, by so combining the best intelligence of a community that the people of the community could co-operate for the purpose of solving their own prob-

lems. In this country the central thought carries us in an entirely opposite direction, in that it decreases our sense of individualism and selfishness. Our agricultural colleges differ in no sense from every other institution of higher education in this country, in making the chief aim and purpose of their work the one of individual gain, by making it possible to command a higher salary by reason of the college training. Then, too, there are not the many other industries offering excellent opportunities to the best young men from the farms in Denmark, that there are here.

We are constantly asking ourselves, "Why do our farm boys and girls leave the farm?" when an idiot should feel ashamed of himself for asking such a foolish question. Of all the places in the country for making money, the farm is the poorest, and yet we continue to teach our youth that the sole aim of life is to make money. It will be seen that our boys and girls are not such fools after all, and that most of them are doing the thing we are fitting them for in our schools and colleges, looking for the biggest dollar. We have no right to blame them for doing the thing we have trained them to do.

### Every Other Industry and Calling Pays Better Than Farming.

Why should a farm boy go from college to a farm that cannot pay him more than a few hundred dollars a year, working 365 days of fourteen or fifteen hours each, when railroads are paying up to \$3,000 a year for locomotive engineers, and other salaries up to \$50,000? Why should the boy go back to the farm to worry about paying the banker his interest after a crop failure, when he can go

into a bank, and let the other fellow worry for him? Why should a boy go back to the farm to worry about a gasoline engine that refuses to work, when he can make so much more manufacturing, or even selling the engines, than he can in operating them on the farm? Why should he care to ride a grain binder all day under a hot sun, when he can become a multi-millionaire by making the binders and selling them to others who have no more sense than to play the hot-sun act all day? Why should he worry about hogs dying of cholera, when it is so much more profitable to make serum to immune the other fellow's hogs? Why should he care to milk cows when he can make a \$30 separator that will sell for \$100, and let the other fellow do the milking, and buy the separator? What pleasure is there in occasionally riding of an evening from the farm to some country town in an auto costing the farmer around \$1,200, compared with making the car for \$450 and selling it to some other chump for the \$1,200? Why should an intelligent boy care to spend his life in an occupation that pays a greater profit to the small army of middlemen who live off his labors than it does to himself, when he can just as well join the army of middlemen?

### Why It Is Difficult to Organize Farmers.

The reader should now understand why it is so difficult to organize farmers. He will likewise understand why every other interest under the sun wants to help in organizing him. The greater part of them live off the farmer's labor, and it is only human that they should want to so organize farmers that their sure-thing business may be perpetuated.

Another reason why farmers have not succeeded in organizing themselves is that up to the present time every effort toward perfecting an organization has begun at the top. It is a well-known principle in mechanics that every structure must have a good foundation. Before farmers will ever succeed in a permanent organization they must begin at the bottom, by organizing a small unit or community, a combination of these units to make the organization higher up through county, state and nation. Unless the unit of organization, the foundation, is organized along the most helpful lines, the higher organization must of necessity be failures. Farmers will find it more to their own interests to discuss their local problems than problems of tariffs. What concerns the farmer most is how to produce a larger product at a low cost, and how to dispose of this surplus at the highest price. These things always have been, and always will be, vital to his success.

More necessary than all else is a change in the aim and purpose of our schools and colleges. I have shown how in Denmark the best education work necessarily and unconsciously brought the people together, making co-operation and organization the only thing to do; while in this country our educational work develops selfishness, making co-operation and organization both difficult and undesirable. The thing to do is to carry the college to the farm, to combine science with the necessary and best practices of everyday farming; to make our educational work truly helpful by fitting our youth for the farm, rather than for the shop, counting room or some profession. We will never succeed in sending back to the farm a class of trained farmers, so long as we make it possible for this class to make a better profit, or command a better salary in every other activity.

There are fundamental changes to be made in our economic system before farming will be profitable, or before we will be able to keep our boys and girls on the farm. Congress and our legislatures are constantly creating new offices and new commissions, the members of which are given large salaries. Everywhere one goes the cry is heard for an increase in salary. Extravagance has been running wild throughout the land, but not a word is heard about raising the salary of the farmer.

Only by organizing so that the farmer can make his influence felt, is there any future for the farmers of this country. If the farmers will lay aside all their personal prejudices and selfishness, and organize on a correct and substantial basis, their industry can be made as profitable as any in this country, and in a few years the needless middlemen can be made to find a new job. Nothing will be accomplished by trying to organize large units as a basis. This has been tried many times during the past 50 years, and all it has ever done is to interest enough politicians and those of other interests to dominate the organizations. The organization must begin with small communities, the township, for instance, where all problems are common to all, and this organization must be made to include the majority of the farmers of the township, and it must of necessity, be more educational in purpose than commercial. It will be impossible to profit by organization in the way of dollars, until the farmers learn how to do so. At present the future of agriculture in this country is not a promising one, but with organized effort, and the right kind of educational work it can be made more promising than the future of any other industry.

## GET BUSY WITH YOUR STATE SENATOR OR REPRESENTATIVE IF YOU WANT THIS LAW

Since the publication in the American Breeder, November 5, of the proposed stallion lien law, with the suggestion that the text of the law be made the heading for petitions which any interested breeder could circulate, we have had many requests for additional copies of the proposed law. These we have supplied as far as possible by sending samples of the issue in which this law was printed. It is not necessary, however, to get a printed copy. If one has that issue of the paper the proposed law can be copied on a typewriter and an additional sheet or sheets of paper pasted at the bottom for the names of those who wish to sign a petition that such a law be advocated by their representative at the legislature.

In the interest, however, of the many breeders who have become subscribers since November 5, we re-publish below the text of the proposed law and ask that every one save it and be prepared to use it in petitioning his state senator or representative to thus safeguard the interests of an important business.

Following is the text of law, which has stood the test of the courts and we believe will be satisfactory in any state. Breeders can clip out or copy the following and paste it at the top of a large sheet of paper and use it as a petition:

### THE PROPOSED STALLION LAW.

"The owner of any stallion or jack which is kept for the propagation of his species, shall have a lien upon any female animal and her offspring to which such male is let for the sum contracted therefor, which lien shall attach at the time of service of such male, and shall not be lost by reason of any sale, exchange or removal from the country, or other disposition without the consent of the person holding the lien, the same may be immediately enforced. Provided, also upon the sale, exchange, removal or disposition of such female animal without consent of person holding the lien or with intent to defraud him, the owner of such female animal shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25), nor more than fifty dollars (\$50).

"At any time within twenty months after his right of action accrues, the owner of such male animal may file with any justice of the peace in the county, a written statement, duly verified, setting forth amount of his claim, his cause of action, and a description of the animal upon which he has a lien, and the justice shall thereupon issue summons as in other cases and embody therein a description of the animal and an order to the constable to take the animal and her offspring, if there be an offspring, and hold her (or them) subject to the order of the court.

"If upon trial, judgment be rendered for the plaintiff, the court shall order a sale of the animal or animals, as on execution sales, to pay the judgment on the bond against the sureties for the amount of the plaintiff's debt and cost.

WE, THE OWNERS OF HORSES, BEING INTERESTED IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK, REQUEST THE LEGISLATURE OF THIS STATE TO ENACT THE ABOVE TEXT INTO A LAW IN THIS STATE.

NAMES OF SIGNERS.....ADDRESSES.....



GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL, KANSAS CITY, MO. CLASS 32; DECEMBER 7 TO 12, 1914.



1—T. L. McWilliams, Girard, Kans., R. 3, Bx. 12. 2—V. O. Cudd, 225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo. 3—C. C. Booth, Little Sioux, Ia. 4—Wm. Barnes, Mitchell, Nebr. 5—C. N. Wilkinson, Dodge City, Kans. 6—Jacob Price, Antigo, Wis., R 1, Bx. 44. 7—Prof. R. C. Obrecht, Topeka, Kans. 8—Amos Carr, Collins, Ia. 9—James H. Hall, Whiting, Ia. 10—Kie Catron, Fairview, Ill. 11—Don L. Berry, Indianola, Ia. 12—F. N. Strong, Sylvania, Ohio. 13—Wm. T. Shaffer, Litchfield, Nebr. 14—John M. Zook, Conway, Kans. 15—Thos. Pepple, Carrington, N. Dak. 16—E. W. Gill, Mason City, Nebr. 17—O. J. Carson, Potter, Kans. 18—John Tapp, Tingley, Ia. 19—Ralph M. Keeler, Lovell, Okla. 20—E. S. Humphrey, 225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo. 21—F. B. Graham, Kansas City, Mo. 22—C. L. Corliss, Coats, Kans. 23—R. T. Ishmael, Kiowa, Kans. 24—Otis Potter, Broughton, Kans. R. 1. 25—Ralph S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kans. 26—Chas. Irvine, Ankeny, Ia. 27—S. Swinbank, Crawford, Nebr. 28—L. W. Madden, Agenda, Kans. 29—A. L. Davis, Byers, Texas. 30—W. P. Byard, Comanche, Okla. 31—F. W. Bowers, Haskew, Okla., R. 2. 32—D. M. Knowles, Garden City, Mo., R. 3, Bx. 204. 33—Herman G. C. Henderkott, Davenport, Ia. 34—W. A. Fuller, Denison, Texas. 35—A. M. Larson, Whiting, Ia. 36—A. G. White, Sharon, Kans. 37—Charles D. Butcher, Russell, Kans. 38—Orlando Shotwell, Cushing, Okla. 39—Samuel Morrison, St. John, Kans. 40—N. S. Cox, Pattonsburg, Mo. 41—Chas. H. Cole, McHenry, N. Dak. 42—S. C. Hanan, Waynoka, Okla. 43—J. T. Wilcox, Mulvane, Kans. 44—J. W. Snow, Kearney, Mo., R. 1. 45—A. M. Eubank, Alva, Okla., R. 5. 46—Paul Coffman, Mason City, Nebr. 47—A. M. Goodheart, Lucas, Kans.

#### SCIENTIFIC BREEDERS ORGANIZE.

An educational movement has been started among breeders, in the way of organizations. The object is to hold breeding demonstrations, horse shows, etc., upon regular dates, for educational purposes. Each member of the organization is to take some part in the work. Dates will be so arranged that all of the members of any particular association can be present. This movement is usually started by a graduate of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, who has realized the importance of team work in modern breeding methods. All other students in his locality are requested to join.

The purpose is to encourage other leading breeders in that section to attend the school and become members of the organization. All such men, who may own good stallions or jacks, are solicited. The object, in having members attend the school, is to get the latest practical work in demonstrations. These students are also given instructions in horse judging, which helps them to serve as judges in the horse and colt shows, and also prepares them to give demonstration work in horse judging, for the benefit of the farmers at each meeting.

A great many of these organizations are now being formed. Students who have attended the Breeding School are making a very strong effort to get other breeders to attend in order to have a good strong organization. Many of these organizers spend a lot of time in visiting other breeders. Practically every student

is now organizing a breeders team. Six or eight good successful breeders, who have had special training, can visit almost any community where a special meeting has been advertised, and be of wonderful service to that particular section. There will be enough of these men present who are able to talk and explain to satisfy all of the skeptics, or, at least, silence them. This new method of organizing will get great results. There will be a lot of scrub horses and jacks put out of work. It will improve the quality of the horses and make more money for the men engaged in the business.

A number of breeders expect to attend the next term of the Scientific Breeding School and each bring with them several other breeders, who will join such an organization. These organizations can be formed all over the country. A good live breeder can start them in any section. These men can be of much service to each other. Their experiences and records can be used to a good advantage. It is not necessary that members be close competitors, although we like to encourage breeders of better stock to be on the best terms with each other. In nearly every community there are a lot of good mares bred to stallions and jacks of an inferior kind which could be saved for the better sires, by a little more education. This kind of team work will not only get results for the mare owners, but the best method of mastering any subject, is to teach it. A course at the Graham Scientific Breeding School prepares the breeder to talk intelligently to his customers and make satisfactory demonstrations.

There is always one difficulty when a student tries to encourage other men to come with him to the school. He encounters too many breeders who believe that they cannot learn any more. Some will state that the proposed study is not practical. Still others believe that it is not necessary for them to learn the modern methods. Probably the majority who object, believe they have learned all that can be learned, that is of any use to the breeder. The Graham Scientific Breeding School has recently prepared a list of questions that are being sent to anyone interested in the advancement of horse breeding. These questions will give the breeder who believes that he knows everything, an idea of what he ought to know. It is not any wonder that the students who attend are enthused, as they have an opportunity to see demonstrations and learn things that they could not learn in any other way. A school to be a success, must first, have instructors who can impart information which will stand the test. A breeders' organization which is expected to do team work, must have all of the reliable knowledge available.

The Graham Scientific Breeding School guarantees its course to be perfectly satisfactory to every student who attends the school. The student alone is to be the judge. If the student is not satisfied no tuition fee will be charged. Not a single student has been dissatisfied with the course.

If prospective students understood the experience and expense required to develop and maintain this school they would see how little they risk when they accept the invitation to at-

tend on a "money back guaranty" that the course of instruction will be satisfactory in every way.

Any breeder can afford to cross the continent to get the instruction and take part in the dissecting of diseased females in order to become familiar with diseased and abnormal mares. They can thus become able to prevent the scattering of disease. This is worth much to any breeder. Every breeder who can do so should be on hand at the next term, February 1 to 6, inclusive, and prepare for the spring breeding season.—Adv.

#### BIG IMPORTERS OPTIMISTIC

To the American Breeder:—We are glad to note that the Percheron stallion, Helix 70340 (75752), sold last week at Messrs. Brown and Walker's sale brought such a good price. This stallion was imported by us in 1910 and was shown by us the same year, winning First in class and Grand Championship at the Illinois State Fair and the Chicago International. He was afterward sold to W. C. Brown, and the high price at which he sold last week is ample evidence that he is still a most wonderful horse, and we are glad to know he is coming back to Illinois. (He was bought by John I. Colgan of Wyoming, Ill.) We wish his new owner success with him.

Our business for 1914 has been as good as any year in the past. Inquiries seem to be good from all parts and we are glad to say we are making good sales. The outlook for 1915 is exceedingly good.—Taylor & Jones, Sangamon County, Ill.



## NORTH DAKOTA STALLION LAW RESULTS

To the American Breeder:—North Dakota's first Stallion Enrollment law went into effect January 1, 1910. This provided that every person, firm or company standing or using any stallion or jack for public service in the state, should secure a license from a stallion enrollment board comprised of the Professors of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry of the Agricultural College, the Presidents of the North Dakota Live Stock Sanitary Board and the North Dakota Live Stock Association, together with the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor of the state. Before the license could be issued, the horse was required to pass an examination for soundness made by a graduate, licensed veterinarian, under the direction of the board, and his pedigree verified to determine whether he was entitled to a "Pure Bred," "Crossbred" or "Grade" license. In making the inspections for soundness a schedule of the dates and places of inspection would be mailed to the stallion owners at least ten days in advance, and the owners required to present their horses in town at the specified time for the examination. All stallions affected with any of the unsoundnesses specified in the law were to be refused licenses, stallions to be examined every three years until they were ten years of age, after which they were to be exempt from further examination. Other provisions of the law arranged for methods of caring for protests, penalty for violations, the granting of temporary licenses in case veterinary examinations could not be made immediately, fees for inspection, licensing, renewal and transfer of license, inasmuch as no appropriation was made for carrying on the work. It was further provided that the owners of these stallions should keep a copy of their licenses posted during the breeding season, wherever the horses stood. IF ALL OF THE PROVISIONS WERE COMPLIED WITH, A LIEN WAS GIVEN ON THE COLT FOR THE AMOUNT OF THE SERVICE FEE.

One of the most important changes that have been made in this law was the additional provision in 1911 for a "Scrub or Mongrel" license certificate for stallions, neither of whose sire or dam were pure breds. This feature did not go into effect until July first of 1911, hence had no effect that season. In 1912, however, over 1,100 stallions were labeled as "mongrel or scrub." The effect of this discrimination in labelling will be readily apparent after a glance at the following figures:

Number of Stallions Licensed.				
Year.	Pure Bred.	Grade.	Scrub.	Total.
1914....	1445	565	769	2779
1913....	1362	519	904	2786
1912....	1271	534	1100	2915
1911....	1052	1386	2438	
1910....	1006	1339	2345	

The 1913 Legislature of North Dakota enacted a still more progressive

provision, providing that after January 1, 1916, no scrub or mongrel stallions shall be licensed, excepting, of course, those that were licensed before that date, which can be renewed. The steady increase, nearly fifty per cent, in the number of pure bred stallions licensed since the law went into effect, notwithstanding the fact that 242 stallions of pure breeding were refused licenses during the five year period, for unsoundness, together with the rapid decline in the number of scrub stallions in service, surely signifies the success of the law and the progressiveness of the horse breeders of North Dakota.

Since the enactment of the first law, about seven thousand applications have been made for licenses. The first year seventy-seven fraudulent pedigree certificates or those from non-recognized associations were found. In 1914 there were only five of these. Six thousand six hundred and sixty-five stallions have been examined for soundness in the five year period. Out of this number 565 were found unsound and refused licenses. This is a percentage of 8.48 or one unsound stallion out of every twelve. As before stated, 242 of these unsound stallions were pure breds, the balance (323) grades or scrubs.

One of the strongest features of the North Dakota law is the method of inspection for soundness. In the majority of the other states that have stallion laws, the owner is free to take his stallion to any licensed veterinarian. This, for obvious reasons, has not been satisfactory, and has made several of the state stallion laws a farce as far as the soundness feature is concerned. In North Dakota, the veterinarian is in the employ of the Stallion Board and only the most competent men are used for the work. No veterinarian is allowed to examine horses in his own territory and the inspections are always arranged by the officials of the Board.

The successful licensing of stallions has not been accomplished by merely directing the work from the office. Campaigns against violators have been waged annually, and during the five years nearly a hundred delinquents arrested and fined, or allowed to plead guilty and pay their fines and take out licenses. Dealers importing horses into the state are required to keep their horses licensed since the 1913 Legislature enacted the provision requiring the owners of stallions offered for sale or exchange to secure the regular license certificate. This feature is proving a great protection to the farmers of the state, who are not always posted on the unsoundness of horses, and the validity of pedigree certificates, and legitimate dealers find no fault with the provision.

During the five year period the North Dakota Stallion Registration Board has been self-supporting from the fees received from the licensing

and inspections. All of the expenses of investigating and prosecuting violators has been taken care of out of this fund and some institute and illustrated lecture work done as well.

A feature of the stallion law amended by the 1913 legislature that is going to work out to the benefit of the owners of pure bred stallions, provides that in event of a pure bred stallion, previously licensed being found unsound at a re-inspection, the Stallion Registration Board may grant the owner a license on which the unsoundness is specified. Grade and scrub stallions will not be licensed, however, in this manner, should they be found unsound upon re-inspection. In 1913, sixty-eight of these special unsound licenses were issued. In this way a great many pure bred stallions that may become unsound through mismanagement and improper shoeing will be retained in service in the state.—B. H. Critchfield, in charge of Stallion Enrollment, North Dakota Stallion Registration Board.

### WINTER STALLION SHOW AT DES MOINES.

A spring stallion show and sale for the benefit of Iowa breeders to be held annually at the State Fair Grounds, has been provided for by the Iowa State Fair Board. The first show will be staged either in the latter part of February or the first part of March, 1915.

Under the plans outlined no entry fee will be charged the breeders and no admission charged at the gate. Stable room will be provided free and the pavilion where the exhibition will be staged, heated to avoid discomfort for the patrons. Four breeds of horses will be eligible for competition, Percherons, Clydesdale, Shire and Belgians. Premiums to the amount of \$1,500 will be provided by the state and some of the registering associations have indicated that they will offer additional prizes.

### 'SOLD EVERY PERCHERON.'

To the American Breeder:—Enclosed find \$1.00 for subscription to American Breeder to be sent to H. B. Shelton, Pearisburg, Va. I am also enclosing an advertisement for Mr. Shelton. He is wanting to dispose of some valuable Percherons. My little ad in your paper sold every Percheron I had for sale. Hurrah for the American Breeder, best paper of its kind in the United States.—W. H. Thomas, Giles County, Va.

### AN ACTIVE HORSE BREEDERS' ORGANIZATION.

The North Missouri Valley Horse Breeders' Association met December 29 at Trenton, Mo. W. A. McVay was elected president for the ensuing year. Mr. Roberts of Weatherby, vice-president, and Dr. Sam Sheldon of Trenton, secretary. It was decided to hold a public sale at Trenton, Mo., on March 2.

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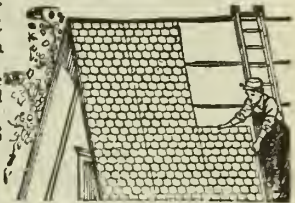
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Also some land in Southwest Texas for sale; one half section; level, rich land, unimproved. For further information, write

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# Review of the Markets

Trade in Army Horses Was Active Throughout Holidays. Possibly Four Nations Buying, and Supply Short in Many Sections. Other Classes Still Dull. Some Hope of Southern Buying. Post-Holiday Runs Lowered Most Meat Animal Prices. Wheat Still Climbs.

A holiday season with the movement of horses and mules as large as in any former period of the year was the feature in the horse and mule market. Just as there was no cessation in fighting in Europe for over Christmas, just so there was no let up in the buying of horses for war purposes. Italy, England and France are buying in this country. Italy's orders are much in the character of agents for the Germans.

This buying of war animals seems to have settled into a mighty big proposition and many dealers as well as growers are beginning to see an aftermath of short supplies. In one sense of the word, the supply of good to choice heavy horses has not been curtailed materially, but the plain to good classes are moving at a large rate. A good many mares, of fair quality that would bring a good mule or colt from a worthy sire, are going abroad, and the future supply on medium work horses is threatened. As the foreign demand continues, dealers who hold the contracts are having to raise prices, and bring horses from longer distances. Some range horses have already been bought and more will be purchased, so it is quite evident that demand is drawing on all sections. If the European war continues, shortage is the only thing that will check the movement abroad.

Demand for horses and mules from the cotton states is the next possible outlet of importance due in the market. Some inquiries as to price and supply are being received, and January may develop a fair volume of business from that source. Financial conditions in the South are much better than a month to six weeks ago. There is also general evidence that the South will have the greatest variety of crops, this year, ever produced, and that sort of farming needs larger horse power. Eastern demand for heavy drafters is at a standstill, though some are selling in Western cities. Farm demand will not show much before the latter part of February. In general, dealers are predicting a good year in horses and mules.

Prevailing prices for serviceable sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

Horses—  
Drafters, 1700-pound, extra quality, ..... \$200@250  
Drafters, good to choice, ..... 170@200  
Drafters, fair to good, ..... 150@175  
Chunks, good, ..... 135@165  
Chunks, fair, ..... 100@130  
Southerners, good to choice, ..... 120@175  
Southerners, ..... 50@100

Mules—  
13 1/2 to 14 1/2 hands, ..... \$ 90@110  
14 1/2 to 15 1/2 hands, ..... 105@135  
15 1/2 to 16 hands, ..... 130@175  
16 1/2 or better, ..... 175@250

### Cattle Prices Lower.

The year 1915 is started with optimism prominent among cattle men of the Central West. They have passed through the year 1914 of extraordinary conditions, and have not had reason to believe that their line of business has suffered a set back. On the contrary, they have plenty of reasons to believe that the need of increased cattle production is necessary by existing conditions in Europe, South America, Mexico and Canada. We are the one great people whose needs exceed any others in the meat line, yet the demand on us from elsewhere is increasing, both from the breeder's point and the consumer's. The foot and mouth disease which is well under control, is left as a legacy from 1914 as the effects of the 1913 draught were a legacy to 1914. This disturbance will be stamped out in the early months this year, and with a good season to follow, live stock men will forget their troubles of 1914. Mostly on account of irregular marketing late in December, cattle prices ruled lower. This is the season of the year when large supplies of fed cattle are normal, but the East is in the midst of general liquidation, without

any refilling of feed lots. This means a bare spot in the Eastern run later, and probably higher prices. Prime steers now are bringing \$9 to \$10, though Chicago is the only market receiving finished cattle, and no sales at river markets have been reported above \$9 in the past three weeks. Monday the market showed 10 to 15 cents decline in Chicago, and the same in Kansas City, excepting on the better classes of stockers and feeders, which were steady. Chicago got 24,000 cattle Monday and Kansas City, 15,000. The five western markets got 54,000.

The Western markets count on a liberal supply of fed cattle from Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska. Most of them are on a cotton seed meal feed now, though beet product is a big factor in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. Hay fed steers from the West and Northwest will be a big factor late in January and the succeeding two months. Such steers as the Central West is now receiving are bringing \$7.50 to \$8.50. Killers say that they expect better industrial conditions to reflect improved demand for beef.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers, ..... \$9.00@9.75  
Good to choice steers, ..... 8.25@9.00  
Fair to good steers, ..... 7.50@8.20  
Common to fair steers, ..... 6.00@7.45  
Meal fed, choice, ..... 8.00@8.65  
Meal fed, common to fair, ..... 7.50@8.00  
Quarantine steers, fed, ..... 7.00@8.00  
Quarantine steers, grass fat, 4.75@7.00

A strong demand for butcher cattle is evident in the market again. Prices were unusually low the middle of December, and that fact, together with moderate receipts, stimulated the demand. Killers now are looking for good, fat cows and tidy weight heifers. January will develop only small supplies of fed heifers, and killers will miss that line of beef. The corn belt is not feeding female cattle as it did a few years ago, and spring will show some high spots in the market. Veal calves declined two weeks ago, but the loss has been recovered.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—  
Choice, ..... \$6.65@7.25  
Common to fair, ..... 5.00@5.45  
Good to choice, ..... 6.00@6.50  
Fair to good, ..... 5.50@6.00  
Canners, ..... 4.35@5.00  
Heifers—  
Choice, ..... 8.65@9.50  
Good to choice, ..... 8.00@8.60  
Plain to Fair, ..... 7.00@8.00  
Common, ..... 6.25@7.00  
Veal calves, ..... 6.50@10.00  
Bulls, ..... 4.50@7.00

### Good Feeder Outlook.

The inability of the great feeding section east of the Mississippi river to refill feed lots until the quarantine for the foot and mouth disease is raised is causing a big demand for feeding cattle from points west of the Missouri river markets. Supplies are small and prices are firm. Receipts will continue small for some time, and it will be late March before the movement to grass begins.

The following quotations are for the various grades of stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders, ..... \$ 7.75@ 8.25  
Good to choice feeders, ..... 7.25@ 7.70  
Fair to good feeders, ..... 6.60@ 7.20  
Plain to fair feeders, ..... 6.35@ 6.60  
Selected stockers, ..... 7.65@ 8.15  
Good to choice stockers, ..... 7.00@ 7.60  
Plain to fair stockers, ..... 6.00@ 7.00  
Stock calves, ..... 7.00@ 8.50  
Stock cows, ..... 5.25@ 6.25  
Stock heifers, ..... 5.75@ 7.50  
Milch cows, ..... 60.00@110.00

### Moderate Strength in Hogs.

Though December developed a liberal movement of hogs, the supply was smaller than expected. Whenever the 7 cent level was near the vanishing point at markets, farmers checked the movement. While packers believed they would be able to get hogs under 7 cents last month, their drives cost them slightly above \$7. Now the market is holding well

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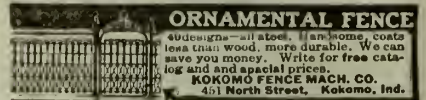
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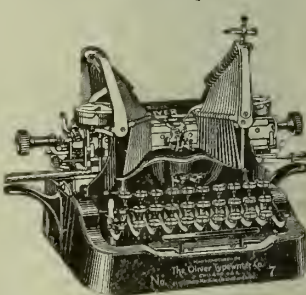
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The saving in fuel cost in a month's operation of the Detroit, will pay your lubrication bill for a year.

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This engine will grind your feed, saw your wood, make perfect electric light, churn butter, separate milk, pump water, mix concrete, operate hoists, truck feed, shell husk and grind corn, run your grind stone, lathe or drill press, run washing machines, shearing machines, threshing machines, and practically any type of machinery around the farm. It will also elevate silage into silos.

No matter what your need may be you will find just the correct engine in the Detroit line to do the work easily and satisfactorily.

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It is not necessary to take our word for the performance of the Detroit Farm Engine. Your neighbors and fellow farmers will tell you what it is doing—what it has done—and what it can do. Ask us for our book of satisfied customers and recent testimonials.

We issue large and instructive catalogues on farm engines, farm machinery, and farm electric lighting plants. We will be glad to send copies of any or all on request.

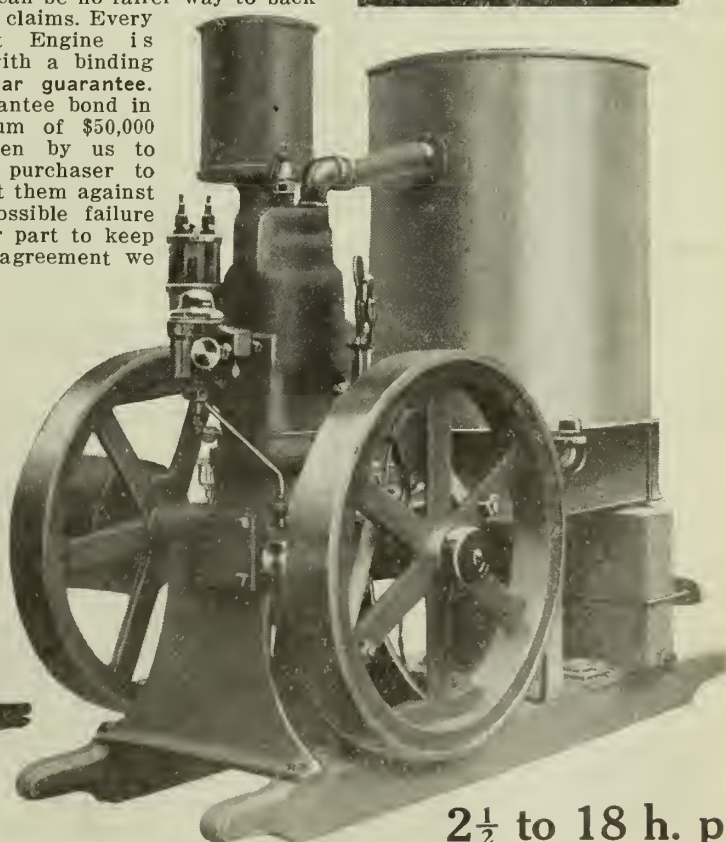
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## A Department For Women

### HOW TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

The person who makes a hot-house out of himself is the one who is apt to take pneumonia, which is so prevalent at this time of the year, says the preventive medicine department of the University of Missouri. Living in artificially heated rooms till all the resistance of the body is lowered, is the poorest way to resist such a disease. Instead, one should sleep in the open or on in a room with the windows open and having no artificial heat. In addition, one should take a cold bath every morning, followed by a good hard rub.

Pneumonia, which is an inflammation of the lungs, is no respecter of persons. It is caused by a germ which is found in the saliva of many healthy persons at this time of the year, especially if they live in cities. These persons will take the disease any time that for any reason the vitality of the body is materially lessened. Such a weakening of the resisting power of the body is caused often by the use of alcoholic liquors or by any other abuse of the body. Overwork, mental worry, prolonged exposure to cold or impure air, exposure to noxious dusts and gases are other causes. The disease is contagious. It often occurs in prisons or other crowded places as an epidemic.

Prevention of pneumonia must come from the banishment of the causes of lowered resistance. Common sense must be used in caring for the body. Take as much exercise in the open air as possible. There is no danger from exposure to cold as long as it is not for any great length of time. Avoid overheating in the workroom or office, especially when it is accomplished with dryness of the air, as is usual with artificial heating. Sleep in the open or, if not in the open, in a room with the windows open, and where there is no artificial heat. Every morning one should take a cold bath lasting from one to three minutes. Start before the weather gets cold and you will find it easier, but any one in good health can get accustomed to the cold water by using a sponge. Rules must be modified for very old or very young people or for those suffering from an organic disease. Indications of injury are blueness of the lips and the finger nails and failure to respond with a warm feeling to the rub-down afterwards.

The symptoms of pneumonia are sharp pains in the chest, followed almost immediately by raising of blood. The patient should be put to bed in a well-ventilated room and a physician should be called. Pneumonia, instead of making the patient immune to future attacks, makes him more susceptible. Persons have been known to have nine or ten attacks. The rate of mortality is very high, from 20 to 40 per cent.

### GOOD SALADS FOR WINTER.

To the American Breeder:—Here are two good recipes for winter salads:

Potato salad (warm).—Five potatoes, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 cup water, 2 eggs, 2 teaspoons sugar, 1 teaspoon mustard, salt and pepper, 1-3 cup vinegar. Melt the butter, add the flour and cook until bubbling; add the water, cook until smooth, remove from the fire, cool slightly and add the well beaten eggs, then the vinegar and seasonings. Return to the fire and cook until smooth and thick. Have ready sliced potatoes slightly warm, pour the warm dressing over them and mix lightly. Garnish with hard cooked eggs.

Egg and cabbage salad.—Cut the whites of three hard boiled eggs in small pieces, crumple the yolks with a fork or by pressing through a sieve. Have ready one and one-half cups cabbage finely chopped, sprinkle with salt, pepper, and one teaspoon celery seed or salt. Mix the cabbage lightly with the eggs, add the dressing, tossing until well mixed. Arrange on

beds of lettuce or serve in small cup shaped cabbage leaves.—Instructor in home economics, University of Wisconsin Extension Division.

### PATTERNS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.** We will forward, on receipt of 5c, the Winter number of the Home Dressmaker, illustrating the latest embroidery designs as well as hundreds of designs of garments for Misses, Women and Children, and containing two pages of hints on Home Dressmaking.

1167. Girls' Dress.. Cut in sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 3 yards of 44-inch material for an 8 year size. Price 10c.

1152. Girls' Blouse Dress with Attached Skirt. Cut in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3 1/4 yards of 44-inch material for a 10 year size. Price 10c.



### Pattern Coupon.

In ordering patterns, be sure and fill in name and address plainly, also number and size of pattern desired.

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to try this wonderful new Aladdin kerosene (coal oil) mantle lamp 10 days right in your own home. You don't need to send us a cent in advance, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, you may return it at our expense.

## Twice the Light on Half the Oil

Recent tests by noted scientists at 14 leading Universities, prove the Aladdin gives more than twice the light and burns less than half as much oil as the best round wick open flame lamps on the market. Thus the Aladdin will pay for itself many times over in oil saved, to say nothing of the increased quantity and quality of pure white light it produces. A style for every need.

## Over Three Million

people now enjoy the light of the Aladdin and every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied users endorsing it as the most wonderful light they have ever seen. Such comments as "You have solved the problem of rural home lighting", "I could not think of parting with my Aladdin", "The grandest thing on earth", "You could not buy it back at any price", "Beats any light I have ever seen", "A blessing to any household", "It is the acme of perfection", "Better than I ever dreamed possible", "Makes my light look like a tallow dip", etc., etc., pour into our office every day. Good Housekeeping Institute, New York, tested and approved the Aladdin.

## We Will Give \$1000

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin (details of this Reward Offer given in our circular which will be sent you). Would we dare invite such comparison with all other lights if there were any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin?

## Get One FREE

We want one user in each locality to advertise and recommend the Aladdin. To that person we have a special introductory offer under which one lamp is given free. Just drop us a postal and we will send you full particulars about our great 10 Day Free Trial Offer, and tell you how you can get one free.

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Our representatives are earning \$50 to \$150 per week. Write quick for sample and territory. It's selling like wild-fire. Everybody's a Customer. Hytee's Factories, Majestic Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

9934. Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6 yards of



## Close of Third Year of National Egg Laying Contest.

Concerning the third year of the National Egg Laying Contest, which has just closed at Mountain Grove, Mo., Superintendent Quisenberry writes:

The highest pens from the different countries and provinces ranked as follows at the close of the third year's contest:

	Eggs.
Pen 0—S. C. W. Leghorns, Best English Records.....	2,296
Pen 65—S. C. W. Leghorns, Best American Records.....	2,104
Pen 102—S. C. W. Leghorns, Best New Zealand Records.....	1,814
Pen 77—S. C. W. Leghorns, Best Vancouver Island Records.....	1,774
Pen 3—S. C. W. Leghorns, Best Australian Records.....	1,660
Pen 21—White Wyandottes, Best Ontario Records.....	1,641
Pen 64—S. C. W. Leghorns, Best British Columbia Records.....	1,460
Pen 76—S. C. W. Leghorns, Best S. African Records.....	1,352

Our experience with foreign pens leads us to believe that on account of the change of season, change of climate and long distances that it is almost impossible to ship birds from Australia and New Zealand and other countries of equal distance and then get satisfactory results. We believe we can breed from these pens one year at this place and raise their young in this climate and they will do far better than their parents.

In this contest which just closed, 115 hens laid more than 200 eggs each. The highest hens of each variety is as follows:

	Eggs.
Hen No. 611—S. C. White Leghorn, Nebraska.....	286
Hen No. 180—White Wyandotte, Pennsylvania.....	265
Hen No. 566—Barred Plymouth Rock, Iowa.....	254
Hen No. 24—Ancona, Missouri.....	243
Hen No. 335—Black Orpington, Nebraska.....	243
Hen No. 576—White Plymouth Rock, Texas.....	242
Hen No. 456—R. C. Rhode Island Red, Missouri.....	239
Hen No. 236—Silver Wyandotte, Missouri.....	233
Hen No. 363—Buff Orpington, Texas.....	230
Hen No. 476—S. C. Rhode Island Red, Missouri.....	227
Hen No. 48—S. C. Black Minorca, Missouri.....	225
Hen No. 197—Buff Wyandotte, New York.....	222
Hen No. 13—Campine, New Jersey.....	216
Hen No. 42—S. C. Buff Leghorn, Michigan.....	215
Hen No. 278—Black Langshan, Missouri.....	215
Hen No. 524—Buff Plymouth Rock, Missouri.....	210
Hen No. 895—White Orpington, Missouri.....	205
Hen No. 141—Black Rhineland, California.....	202

All hens in the National contest made an average of 159 eggs per hen. There were several hens which did not lay an egg. These will be killed and examined to determine, if possible, what was the cause of their barrenness. The average would have been at least from five to eight eggs more per hen had the contest started the first of November, 1913.

The highest ten pens in this contest were as follows, each pen being composed of ten hens:

	Eggs
Pen 0—S. C. White Leghorns, England.....	2,296
Pen 24—White Wyandottes, England.....	2,047
Pen 18—White Wyandottes, Pennsylvania.....	2,006
Pen 47—S. C. Reds, Missouri.....	1,996
Pen 59—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Ohio.....	1,867
Pen 9—S. C. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania.....	1,821
Pen 53—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Illinois.....	1,809
Pen 51—White Plymouth Rocks, Arkansas.....	1,784
Pen 23—Silver Wyandottes, Missouri.....	1,764
Pen 57—White Plymouth Rocks, Texas.....	1,752

The average number of eggs laid by all hens of each variety was as follows:

	Eggs Per Hen.
All White Wyandottes averaged.....	190
All Barred Plymouth Rocks averaged.....	176
All S. C. White Leghorns averaged.....	172
All S. C. Reds averaged.....	171
All White Plymouth Rocks averaged.....	171
All Buff Wyandottes averaged.....	169
All Silver Wyandottes averaged.....	167
All R. C. Reds averaged.....	164
All Buff Orpingtons averaged.....	163
All Anconas averaged.....	162
All S. C. Black Minorcas averaged.....	160
All Black Langshans averaged.....	158
All Buff Leghorns averaged.....	154
All Buff Plymouth Rocks averaged.....	148
All White Orpingtons averaged.....	143
All Black Orpingtons averaged.....	139
All Campines averaged.....	135
All R. C. Black Minorcas averaged.....	128
All Black Rhinelanders averaged.....	124

Those are records which any breeder should be proud of. All made good averages.

6-inch material for a medium size. The skirt measures 1 3/4 yards at the foot. In a medium size. Price 10c.

1144. Ladies' Apron with Princess front. Cut in 3 sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 4 3/4 yards of 7-inch material for a Medium size. Price 10c.

9930. Girls' Apron. Cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 27-inch material for a 6 year size. Price 10c.

1149. Child's Night Drawers. Cut in 5 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material or an 8 year size. Price 10c.

1162-1161. Ladies' Costume. Waist 162 cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 2 inches bust measure. Skirt, 1161, cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 40-inch material for the skirt without flounces, and 5 yards with flounces, for a 24-inch size. The waist requires 4 1/4 yards of 40-inch material for a 36-inch size; without

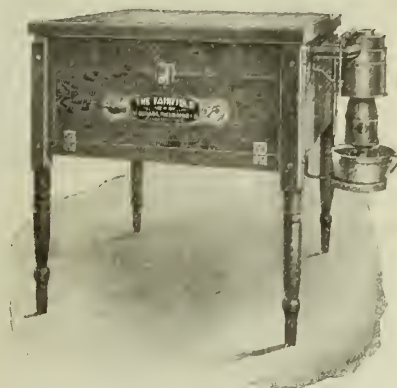
the cape section it requires 5/8 yard less. The skirt measures about 2 yards at its lower edge. This calls for TWO separate patterns, 10c FOR EACH.

1172. Ladies' Dress. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 2 3/4 yards of 44-inch material for the skirt, and 6 yards for tunic and waist for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 2 1/2 yards at the foot. Price 10c.

### TENNESSEE GIRL DIVERSIFIES CROPS.

Madge Farrar, a Tennessee girl, has proved the possibilities of growing crops all the year around in her state. By raising and selling vegetables throughout the year she made a net profit of \$131.62, while the second best girl, who also did good work but did not diversify, made \$96.20 profit. The girl with the second average grew only beans and tomatoes during the

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fall and summer. Miss Farrar, however, having grown these crops put in onions during the winter which she sold at a good profit early in February. She then proceeded to plant cabbages which brought her an income during April and May, while peas were her main crop in June. This brought her back to the tomato and bean season and rounded out a year of profitable vegetable growing.

Another young woman found a peach orchard into which hogs had been turned. She took her canner with her and established herself in the orchard to save what was left from the hogs, and made \$60 in one week from her work. Similar instances have demonstrated the possibilities of saving waste in that section and there has been a more general interest exhibited not only by the farmers' daughters but by many of their wives.

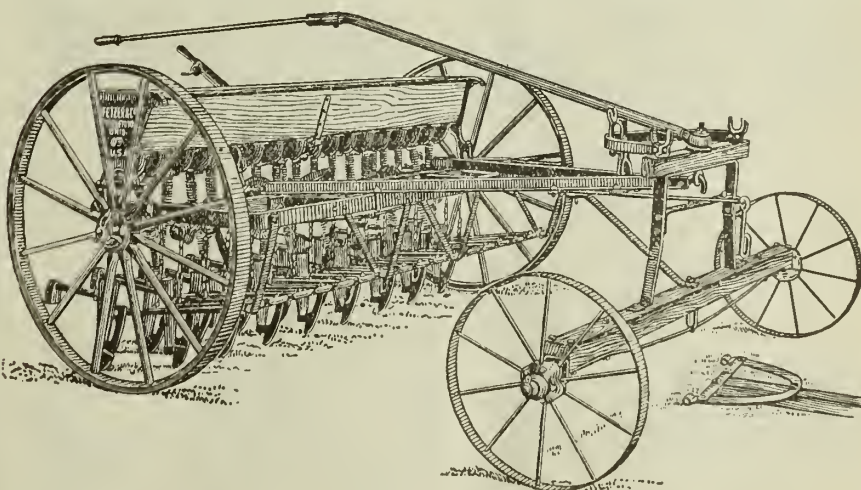
### NARROWER DRILL ROWS TO INCREASE YIELD.

To the American Breeder:—The manner of seeding in Europe should be a very profitable subject for the American farmer to consider at this time; very little has been said in the Agricultural papers about seeding wheat, rye and other grains in the fields of Europe where it is not unusual at all to produce 60 bushels of wheat per acre, and sometimes as

many as 80 bushels per acre have been claimed.

Land, of course, is very valuable in the farming sections and the price of labor is much cheaper than we can realize or understand here in America, so that labor perhaps might be wasted in Europe but the greatest possible care is taken to avoid waste of the land. With this in view, the European land owner or renter uses a grain drill, putting in the rows often as close as 2 1/2 inches apart, never more than 3 inches, and you simply could not give an European farmer a grain drill making the rows more than 3 1/2 inches apart.

Again, if you investigate the type of grain drill used in Europe it will be seen that they use 2 men and very often 3 men to operate one grain drill; one man doing the driving of the oxen, camels or horses and, (if 2 men are operating the machine), the second man sees to it that the hopper is kept properly filled with seed and that the seed is kept flowing steadily and accurately, besides continually guiding the machine by the fore-carriage (called vordikarre) by a long lever that extends clear behind the seed hopper. Not an inch of land is allowed to be wasted by crooks in the rows. Where three men operate the machine, the second man simply looks after the keeping of the seed in the hopper and that everything about the machine is working perfectly, doing accurate and reliable seeding continually and then



EUROPEAN TYPE OF FORE-CARRIAGE DRILL.



## THIS SUFFOLK STALLION.



Ashmoor Omar Khan, for sale because of his fillies ready to breed. I also want a young stallion; dark chestnut; coming two; not closely bred in Ormond or Saturn lines; one that will make a 2,200 pound horse.

CHAS. W. STEWART,  
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Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

ALSO SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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## 2 REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

For sale or trade. One is two and the other five years old. I am obliged to sell at very low prices on account of not having time to care for them. Address,

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## 12 REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and Mares.

For sale; all that are fully developed and in flesh will weigh 1,800 to 2,100 pounds. Young ones will develop to that.

J. G. THOMPSON & SONS,  
R. R. 1, Box 109, Steubenville, Ohio.

## CLYDESDALE STALLION COLTS

For sale. Two registered Clydesdale stallion colts; 8 months old; good ones. See or write.

S. A. WALTER, Formoso, Kan.

it is the exclusive duty of the third man to guide the machine and instead of the long lever extending behind the hopper, it is hinged so that it can be turned to allow the third man to walk alongside of the wheel of the fore-carriage so that he can closely watch the track of the wheels of the fore-carriage to see that the machine is driven absolutely straight, so that not an inch of the land is wasted.

Let us make a comparison of this European system with our manner of seeding in America; the American farmer uses a grain drill with the rows never closer together than 6 inches, and more generally in the Corn Belt states it is 7 inches, or sometimes 8 inches apart; this American manner of drilling the grain is found to be really better than broad-casting, but it permits a wonderful waste of land, the seed is not properly distributed, and there is a great waste of moisture because of the bare spaces between the seed rows, which allow the sun to bake the surface crust and to rapidly take up the surface moisture. Besides the wide spaces between the seed rows allow much room for weeds to make a start and every practical farmer knows that it takes just as much strength out of the ground to produce weeds as it does to produce grain.

Another feature of importance to consider in seeding grain is the width of the seed furrow made by the furrow openers, because if the seed furrow is very narrow it simply puts one grain of seed nearly on top of another, to the serious detriment of both stalks, as mentioned in the report of the Missouri State University, by Professor C. B. Hutchinson, wherein it is found that "not more than 50 to 75 per cent of the seed plants that sprout in the narrow seed rows of a grain drill ever mature."

I succeeded in being able to buy a 3-inch American grain drill in January, 1912, and have now used this machine for 3 years, putting the grain drill rows only 3 inches apart, and I have never failed to produce at least 10 bushels of wheat per acre more than any of my neighbors seeding with the rows made 6 inches or 7 inches apart, and my oats likewise, correspondingly increased over the wider seed rows.—William Pritchett & Son, McHenry County, Ill'nois.

## THE BREEDS OF LIVE STOCK

## NUMBER II; JERSEY CATTLE.

Editor's Note: The following article is the second in a series that is satisfying the desires of thousands for authentic information in this line. Again we urge upon our readers that not a single copy of the American Breeder be misplaced or destroyed while this series is running. Many times it is impossible for us to accommodate requests for extra copies. Single orders for several hundred papers of some special issue often exhaust the last of our reserve supply. The only way to be sure of this series, complete, is to save every copy of the paper. No publication (book or periodical) has ever covered the subject in a way to so well meet the demand for information on breeds, as does this series of special articles. Cattle, hogs and sheep will appear in the series early. No interest will be neglected, though horses will continue prominent. Do not miss a single copy.

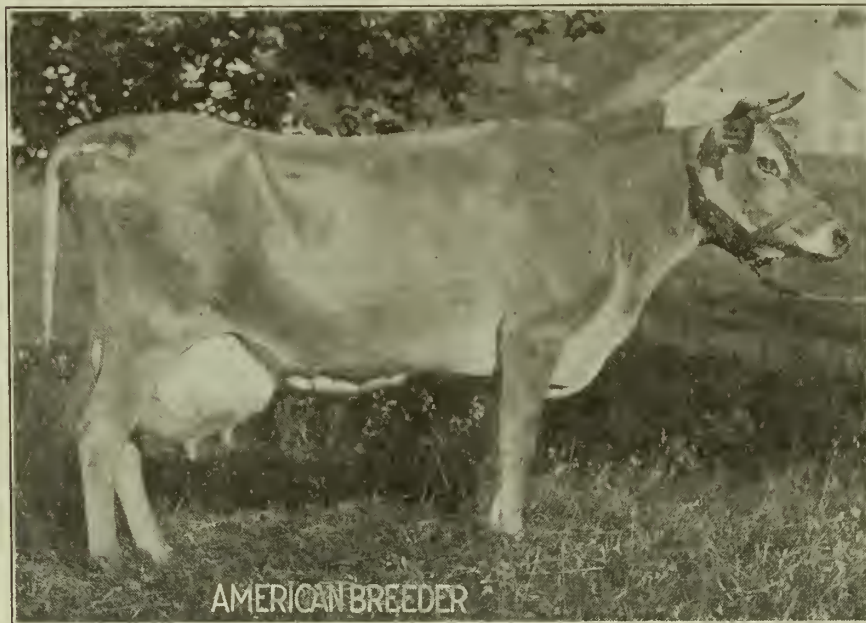
The Jersey breed of cattle originated on the Island of Jersey, which is in the English Channel about fourteen miles from the coast of France. The island is very small, being eleven miles long, four miles wide, and containing 28,717 acres. Market gardening is the leading industry, but the Island has made its international reputation through its cattle. The farms are small in size, ranging from five to twenty acres, and on the average there is about one Jersey cow for every acre.

Originally the Jersey sprang from the large, red cattle of Normandy and the small, black cattle of Brittany, the latter blood predominating. This amalgamation of blood occurred several centuries ago; since that time a very fixed and uniform type has been established by careful selection. So

sized butter-fat production, the quantity of milk being secondary, but important.

Today Jersey cows average about 850 pounds in weight, and bulls about 1300 pounds. Some families average considerably larger in size than do other families of the breed. Jerseys reach breeding age quickly; some few breeders have practiced having the heifers calve at 18 to 20 months of age, and it has been reported that heifers under 365 days old have produced calves.

The Jersey has excellent dairy form and is very lean in appearance. They have superb quality throughout, but sometimes lack constitutional vigor and desirable ruggedness. Their color varies, including various shades of fawn color from silvery and yellowish to orange and brownish. Some are a mulberry black. White markings are



EMINENT'S BESSIE (IMPORTED), A CHAMPION COW.

much progress was made by 1799 that laws were passed forbidding the importation of any cattle to the island, save for immediate slaughter, and similar but more stringent laws are still in force.

As early as 1812, Jersey cattle were said to be phenomenal milkers. In color they were, at that time, red, red and white, cream colored, and cream colored and white. Some few were black, and some were black with brownish stripes down the back. In 1834 it was stated that Jersey cows were poor in shape, had bad udders, and some had short, bull necks and heavy shoulders, but the exhibitions at the Royal Jersey Show worked steady improvement in these points. Inferior animals were sent to the butcher.

A number of breeders in England took up Jersey cattle and improved them, beginning as early as 1811. The most noted of these was Philip Dauncey of Buckingham County, who began his work about 1821 and continued it until 1867. He bred for large average better production, constitutional vigor, and a uniform color, free from white markings. In this way a color fad was started which gave the breed a setback for a time, inasmuch as useful points were in many cases made secondary to color. However, Mr. Dauncey bred many notable animals.

Eventually the Jersey was given a fixed, uniform type, showing the most extreme dairy temperament and yielding the richest milk of any breed of dairy cattle. Breeders have empha-

should be straight, and the rump is long and lean, but sometimes narrows too much at the tail-head. The thighs are thin and nicely hollowed inside the leg to make room for the udder.

The Jersey udder is usually very mellow and milks out well, but some Jerseys are criticised for small udders and small teats. However, many cows of the breed have beautiful udders of great capacity. Short, cut-up fore udders are rather too common. The development of the milk veins and milk wells is very good. Jerseys are economical butter-fat producers, and on small or hilly farms, and where concentrated feeds are fed in goodly amounts as compared to roughage, this breed is excellently adapted.

The milk of the Jersey contains very large fat globules, and the cream rises, separates, and churns easily. Many cows produce 14 to 17 pounds of butter per week, while a few exceed 20 pounds. The butter color is excellent. A fair grade of Jersey milk will contain at least 4.5 per cent of fat, and the breed commonly averages more than this. In quantity of milk, Jerseys do not rank high, although some produce 5,000 pounds of milk per year.

Jerseys were first brought to the United States in 1850, and following that date many importations were made, mostly by wealthy men. In 1870 came the color fad, and the breed began to boom about the same time. The boom culminated in 1883, and then prices fell and many fancy herds were dispersed at prices low enough to put the cattle into the hands of men of moderate means. From that time forward, the utility points of the animals received greater attention and development in this country.

The American Jersey Cattle Club was organized in 1886 and has done much to encourage and foster the breed. This association publishes the Herd Register, in which 364,000 animals have been recorded to date. The Club started its seven-day tests in 1884, and in 1903 established the Register of Merit, in which are recorded those animals which meet the requirements for official tests. The official requirement for a mature cow is 360 pounds of butter-fat in one year.

The highest record cow of the breed is Sophie 19th of Hood Farm. At eight years of age she produced in one year 17,557 lbs. of milk, testing 5.7 per cent butter-fat, and her butter-fat yield was 999.2 lbs. Eminent's Bessie, at the same age, made a yearly record of 18,782.9 lbs. of milk and 962.8 lbs. of butter-fat.

The list of famous Jersey sires includes Exile of St. Lambert 13657, St. Lambert Boy 17408, King of St. Lambert's King 30752, Ida's Rioter of St. Lambert 13656, King of St. Lambert 15175, Pedro 3187, Diploma 16219, Tormentor 3533, Fancy's Harry 9777, and Stoke Pogis 3rd. 2238.

Prices for Jersey cattle have reached high levels in America. The cow, Imported Blue Belle, sold for \$3,600 in 1904, and the bull, Noble of Oaklands, sold for \$15,000 in 1909.

In conclusion it may be said that the good points of Jersey cattle are: 1. Extreme quality. 2. Extreme dairy temperament. 3. Good dairy form. 4. Early maturity. 5. Beauty of appearance. 6. Mellow udder. 7. Good mammary capacity. 8. Good

not uncommon, but the solid fawn color is preferred. Brindles are disliked.

The head is very clean-cut, very "breedy," dished, rather short, and fairly broad. The eyes are very large and prominent. The horns are short and strong in the bull, but are fine and curving in the cow. White or amber colored horns with black tips are liked best. A long, finely modeled neck is characteristic of the breed.

The chest is deep, but often lacks proper width. Depth and capacity of barrel are good. The back and loin



A JERSEY "LINEUP" AT THE ROYAL IN ENGLAND.



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Home of the Iowa and International Grand Champion FARCEUR 7332 (72924), the greatest Belgian stallion in the world today. Always a select lot of stallions and mares for sale at prices that cannot be beat for high class, sound, 2,000 to 2,500 lb. horses. WM. CROWNOVER, HUDSON, IOWA.

**PERCHERON and BELGIAN**  
Prize Winners.  
Won over \$1,200 in cash premiums in 1914. Buy the winners.  
LONZO McCLAIN, LIMA, OHIO

**FOUR PERCHERON STALLIONS**  
for sale, including my imported herd stallion, Marquis, a grandson of Besique. Marquis has the famous blood lines on both sire and dam's side; sound and sure. Also two black three-year-olds and one black two-year-old. Will mature to better than ton horses; sound, with size and quality; registered in P. S. of A. They are priced to sell. Come and see them.  
I. C. EVANS, TROY, IOWA.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE.**  
Two large, handsome, registered Percheron stallions, three and five years old, for sale or will trade one for registered Belgian stallion.  
Also 16 hand registered Mammoth Jack, 6 years old; second prize jack in the American Breeder Jack Show of last summer. Will sell to some one wanting an extra good one.  
H. H. BURNS, Argonia, Sumner County, Kansas

**STALLIONS**  
For sale. Black Percherons at a price so you can own one. Sound and right. Come and see them.  
HENRY E. PETERSON, Lyons, Neb.

feeding capacity. 9. Especially adapted to rough lands and hot climates. 10. Breed true to type. 11. High per cent of butter-fat. 12. Large fat globules. 13. Good butter color. 14. economical butter-fat producers. 15. Popular as a family cow.

**ILLINOIS FARMERS VALUE AMERICAN BREEDER.**

To the American Breeder:—Inclosed find check for \$2; \$1 as payment for a three years' subscription to the American Breeder, the other dollar is for the cut of my Percheron stallion that stood seventh in the contest. Here on the farm I would rather be without all the other farm papers than the American Breeder.—A. J. Hatteberg, Ford County, Ill.

**RECORD ASSOCIATION MAY COME TO KANSAS CITY.**

In their next annual meeting at Maryville, Mo., stockholders of the Standard Poland China Record Association will vote on a proposition to establish an office in Kansas City. As incorporated the Standard Poland China Record's headquarter office is fixed at Maryville, and the plan for making the change includes the adoption of an amendment to the by-laws so as to provide for a branch office at Kansas City. Many active members in this Association have for years favored some sort of a business headquarters in Kansas City for their record, and are hoping for the success of the proposed amendment to the by-laws.

**MISSOURI BREEDERS GIVE MEDALS.**

Missouri breeders are giving medals to be awarded to the best judges in various lines, developed among students in the Missouri Agricultural College's short course work. The medal givers are R. W. Brown, breeder of Galloway cattle; F. L. Crosby, breeder of Clydesdale horses; C. B. Walker, breeder of Shropshire sheep, and W. B. Wallace, breeder of Poland China hogs.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.  
Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.  
Sign Your Name and Address to all Questions.

**1374—RING BONE**—One of my mares, 9 years old, is forming a ring bone on hind left leg. The enlargement extends only on the outside of coronet; is somewhat lame. Have blistered same with some patent remedy, but without results.—South Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is not likely that this case can be permanently relieved without the use of the firing iron. This instrument should be applied by one experienced and thoroughly familiar with its use.

**1375—PLACING CAUSE OF ABORTION**—Please tell me if you consider it the mare's fault or the stallion's. For instance, from 30 mares with foal to one stallion, owned by different owners, we will say three or four abort or drop their colts before foaling time. Is that any indication that it is the stallion's fault any more than the mare's?—New York Subscriber.

**REPLY**—If the stallion has been improperly handled or has made an extreme number of services some of the blame could be placed on the stallion, otherwise it is the fault of the owners of the mares. About ninety-nine times out of every hundred, an abortion is the fault of the management of the mares, unless it could be attributed to contagious abortion.

**1376—DYSENTERY**—We are having trouble with some of our young cattle, especially weanling calves. They become weak with diarrhoea of a bloody nature. Your advice will be appreciated, as situated as we are it is almost impossible to consult a qualified man.—South Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is more than likely your stock is infected with certain disease germs that are capable of setting up a disturbance of the bowel of a hemorrhagic nature. In weanling calves give them a teaspoonful of creolin in milk twice a day. Study the feed proposition carefully as you will more than likely find the source of the trouble there.

**1377—BELGIAN SHOW AWARDS**—In the American Breeder Show of Belgian stallions held last summer, how were the first, second and third prize horses standing in regard to the different judges' votes?—Ohio Subscriber.

**REPLY**—The awards were printed in our issue of June 20, along with portraits of the 12 animals ranked first to twelfth, respectively. After the paper was off the press, the correspondence connected with this show was destroyed. We could not give the votes of the separate judges anyhow, but explain how these matters are handled and to emphasize the importance of saving all copies of the paper.

**1378—THREATENED ABSCESS**—I have a draft filly 2 years old that has a fistula; both sides are very hard. Have tried blister to soften, but without effect. What would you advise?—Ohio Subscriber.

**REPLY**—The measures you are employing generally have the effect of either dispelling the threatened abscess or causing the parts to soften up. We would suggest that in addition to continuing the blistering at intervals that you have your veterinarian give her an injection of bacterin about every five days.

**1379—FREQUENT URINATION**—I have a large stallion that I use for a teaser in the spring. He can hardly serve a mare at all; his penis bleeds when he tries to serve. He is 8 years old; I traded for him last spring. He is affected in the kidneys; he urinates about every thirty minutes when at work; water is clear except in the spring when he is teasing mares. Please let me know what to give him for his kidneys.—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We suspect there is some relation between the bleeding alluded to and the frequent urination. It is quite likely that the hemorrhage

comes from some point along the course of the urethral canal, and the irritation existing there may be sufficiently exciting cause to provoke frequent attempts at urinating. You

should call to your aid a good, competent veterinarian as he may have an opportunity to not only examine these parts, but the bladder also. Such an examination should include an analysis of the urine. By first finding out the seat of the disease you will be in a position to more effectively carry out curative treatment.

**1380—"CORN STALK" DISEASE**—In my neighborhood the horses have been dying with what they call the "corn stalk" disease. There have been 75 or 100 die within ten miles of me. The symptoms are different; some are stupid and some go crazy; they seem to be paralyzed on one side, and blind. There seems to be no one that knows just what causes it. One veterinarian said that he had lost 49 out of 50. It has been dry all summer here and there seems to be a good many worms in the corn and there was a lot of

STALLIONS

Young, sound and drafty, are going to be at a great premium before the breeding season opens. No opportunity should be overlooked for buying the right kind, like that offered in

C. F. Jones' Public Sale  
Rippey, Iowa,  
Tuesday, January 12

Get a catalog if you have not, but by all means be at the sale. His catalog shows the actual photographs of massive, heavy boned young stallions like Marvin and Baron Chinda (both out of champion mares), as well as mares like Imp. Gandine (a champion, and in foal to Marvin), along with her great family.

These Are Percherons You Can Be Proud Of.

PERCHERON SALE!

On Wednesday, January 20, 1915, I will sell at Public Auction, commencing at 10:30 a. m. on my Pioneer Stud Farm, 17 miles south of Salina, three miles east and one mile north of Lindsborg, two miles south of Bridgeport:

45 HEAD 45

Registered Stallions, Mares and Colts

Consisting of

Ten (10) Mares, Sixteen (16) Fillies, Thirteen (13) Stallions, Six (6) Colts

These mares are all bred and in foal by the Grand Champion Stallion, Ilmen (80190) 78696.

Ilmen (80190) 78696 was awarded Grand Championship at the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City in 1912.

Most of these mares were worked on my farm the past summer and every attention was given to secure them safe in foal.

My stallions consist of yearlings and 2, 3 and 4-year-olds, and without any exceptions I can show you as much weight and conformation as you will find in any one barn. No breeder owns a bunch of yearlings that will excell the ones I am offering in this sale.

Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1915

NOTE: Also, twenty (20) head of Mules, fifty (50) head of Farm Mares, part of them heavy in foal and as good as you will find anywhere in the country, from 3 to 7 years old; five (5) Saddle Horses.

Trains leave Kansas City on Union Pacific for Salina at 8 a. m., 10:30 a. m. and 6 p. m. each day.

Special Train for station at farm will leave Salina on Union Pacific at 8:30 a. m., morning of sale, returning after the sale.

When the Clock Shows 10:30 We Will Be Selling Horses.

AUCTIONEERS: Sayer, Curphey, Crews and Morener.

Write for Catalogue.

C. W. LAMER  
SALINA, KANSAS



**STALLIONS FOR SALE.**

Two imported Percheron stallions, 5 and 7 years old.

Also 2 home bred Shire stallions, 2 and 3 years old.

Will sell any of them cheap, as I have too many on hands. All registered.

A. S. HARTMAN, Bte. 6, Tuscola, Ill.



### MAPLEWOOD PERCHERONS

STALLIONS AND MARES

For sale. A good selection always on hand. Ages from 2 to 5 years.

#### C. G. ANDERSON

Hector, Renville County, Minnesota.  
Main Line C. M. & St. P. R. R.

#### BLACK PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. Registered P. S. A.; 5 years. good size, sound certificate under stallion law of this state. Also other draft stallions. Describe your wants. CARL HIBBS, Oxford, Ind.

### FOUR PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. One 4 years old last September; one 3 years old; one 2 years old and one weanling. Will also sell or exchange the imported sire of these colts for one equally as good. Will test these stallions for prospective buyers with microscope. Am also offering a few mares. C. STAHLY, Milford, Nebr.

### KANSAS PERCHERONS.

Bone and constitution developed in natural way; breeding the best. We have 50 registered stallions and mares, mostly blacks and grays; weanlings to 7 years. Come and make selections. Write for particulars, mentioning American Breeder.

HARRIS BROS., Great Bend, Kas.

#### PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES.

From suckers up; good individuals; well broke and good workers, at a low price. Would exchange one stallion for another good one. Write your wants today.

L. F. NEWBOLD,  
Minden, Kearney Co., Neb.

#### PERCHERONS

For sale—Two-year-old black stallion; weight 1,800; one-year-old black stallion, weight 1,500; pair of black mares, 5 and 6 years old, weight 3,800; safe in foal. Pair one-year-old black fillies, weight 2,800; all sound. A snap if taken soon.

ARMAND N. GROSSAINT, Clifton, Ill.

#### PERCHERON STALLION AND JACK

For sale—Imported Percheron stallion, color black, weight 1,900; a sure foal getter. Also a Mammoth black jack; good breeder and quick worker. For particulars address

A. E. GIBBENS, Ness City, Kas., Rt. 1.

### Percheron Stallions and Mares

For sale—Registered Percheron stallion, 20 months old; weighs 1,500 lbs.; 16 hands high; passed sound inspection; has the best of bone and quality; is black, with small star. Also have two registered mares.

B. N. LEWIS, SOUTH BEND, NEB.

## FOR SALE

One pair black, registered Percheron mares, 5 years old; with the very best of breeding, and bred to a son of the International champion, "Pink." Photo and breeding on request.

L. E. TOMPKINS, Palatine, Ill.

## FOR SALE

One two-year-old Percheron stallion, sired by an International prize winner, and out of a show mare. Photo and breeding on request.

L. E. TOMPKINS, Palatine, Ill.

## PERCHERON

STALLIONS

For Sale or Lease.

M. F. DILLON

107 Grand Ave. PUEBLO, COLO.

### A BIG BARGAIN

Bay Percheron stallion; (inbred Brilliant). A proven foal getter. Pedigree and photo on application to W. E. HAYLER, Washington, Ill.

#### RUGGED STUD COLTS

The surplus from a small, but good herd of Percherons. They are one and two year olds, got by my imported stallion, Sanson (67842) 78879 and are priced to sell.

JOHN S. HORSWELL, Estherville, Ia.

smut on it. Can you tell me anything about the disease; what causes it and anything that will help?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—The disease alluded to is one that nearly every season appears in some form in some part of the country. It is unquestionably due to some poisonous substance taken in with the food. Some of the moulds no doubt are the most probable cause of the ailment. It is nearly always observed during seasons when the corn worm produces its greatest damage, as it will be noted that the tips of many infected ears are mouldy. The more common name of forage poisoning has been applied to this disease while the medical man refers to it as cerebro-spinal meningitis. The brain and its coverings are the chief organs attacked which accounts for the stupor, blindness and violent symptoms. Post mortem examinations disclose a congested state of the brain with degeneration and abscess formation in the majority of cases, especially those that have been fed mouldy corn. This disease is very fatal on account of the rapidity of its progress and the nature of the organs involved. Some die in less than 24 hours and a few may live three or four days. Medicine is of little aid as a brain once diseased does not repair as rapidly as other parts of the body. It is the proper seat of control of the vital processes in the animal economy and when the presiding centers become deranged through disease it becomes easy for life to cease. Stock owners should carefully study preventive measures. Infected fields should not be pastured by susceptible stock. Sometimes a field that is destructive to horses may be pastured with impunity with cattle. Mouldy corn should be run through a fanning mill and the remaining damaged grain floated off by throwing it in water before being fed. Experiments have demonstrated that there is nothing to the smut, lack of salt, and in the majority of cases lack of water theories. Mould poisoning is not restricted to corn stalk pasturing. Cured fodder, ensilage, cane and pastures have claimed their victims. Properly prepared ensilage largely eliminates the dangers due to pasturing stalk fields and the feeding of cured fodder, and is in itself a strong argument for the silo.

1381—CASTRATION—I have a 4-year-old stallion that I wish to castrate. Is it safe this time of year?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—Yes, if carefully done and the animal protected against inclement weather, and at the same time properly exercised.

1382—COLTS GO OVER IN FRONT—I have a young jack that has made one season and some of his colts when they come can't stand; they pitch over on their forelegs, and their legs are crooked. Some can't walk at all.—Louisiana Subscriber.

REPLY—Have your blacksmith make a very light piece of iron, about one inch wide, without any sharp edges on it, to fit the front part of the hoof, extending up nearly to the knees, weld on the bottom a flat piece of material representing the shoe for the foot. The iron may be very light, yet strong enough to support the colt. Get plenty of cotton to place between the iron and the leg. Run a big strong bandage from the toe by winding around the hoof and the leg to a point above the iron. Remove the bandage once a day and rub the legs down for about 20 minutes, so as to increase the circulation to these parts. Do not put the bandage on too tight. Gradually loosen the bandage so as to increase the strength in the leg. Give the colt plenty of room for exercise, but do not force it to travel. From your statement it would be advisable to have a number of these appliances ready so they could be loaned out to the different customers.

1383—PROBABLY RHEUMATISM—I have a 2-year-old Percheron gelding that has rather peculiar symptoms. He feels around with one of his front feet as if he dreaded to put his weight on it; finally he brings it back to its natural position and stands perfectly natural as if in no pain. He repeats this several times while eating; also when he starts off, but after he gets started shows very little signs of lameness. The ankle is swollen and is

tender to the touch. He is also crampy in one of his hind legs. Raises it as high as he can and holds it there. Will be very thankful for any information.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—Bathe the fetlock with the following twice a day until the skin is sore: Oil of sassafras, one ounce; oil of turpentine, one ounce; tincture of iodine, four ounces, alcohol to make one pint. Mix all together and rub in well with the hand. Give the animal a half ounce of salicylate of soda three times a day for four or five days and if improvement is noted in the cramping discontinue for a week and then repeat.

1384—WINTERING JACK STOCK—Would like some information about how to winter jennets and jack colts, and what feed is the best for them.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Oats is the best grain. About one-third alfalfa and the other two-thirds of available roughage will give good results. Any new feed should be started gradually. A careful study of each animal is necessary, as to the amount, in growing animals. If alfalfa or good clover hay is not available, a good supply of carrots, along with other roughage, is the next best for your purpose. Bran may also be substituted. If alfalfa hay or clover hay are not available, oats and bran in equal measurements, when fed with prairie hay or timothy hay may be used. A self-feeder for grain is the best way to feed young colts. If they are started in this manner before they are weaned they can continue on full feed for a long time without injury. A good supply of pure water is also very necessary. A constant supply of grain and water and frequent feeding of roughage is necessary in young colts, as the stomach is very small. Jacks should be separated from all jennets, or mules when weaned. They should be kept far enough away from this kind of stock so they cannot hear, see or smell them. A timid filly should be placed with the jacks. The filly might as well be a good one as she will get plenty of feed and can develop into a money maker. The jacks should be placed in separate paddocks when about one

# Dispersion Sale

## Woodland Stock Farm



Percherons  
Thursday  
JANUARY 28, 1915  
At Diver's Stock Yards  
Wichita, Kansas

Thirty-three head imported and American bred Percherons; 14 stallions and 19 mares; 11 stallions ready for service. As good as money can buy anywhere. Nineteen choice toppey draft mares of all ages. Brood mares are showing heavy in foal to an imported stallion with best of quality, weighing 2,000 pounds.

Be sure to attend this sale as everything sells. Get them at your bid. Sale will be held, rain or shine.

FOR CATALOGUE ADDRESS

## SPOHR & SPOHR

LATHAM, KANSAS

Auctioneers: John D. Snyder, Boyd Newcom and Erle Jackson

## KODOMA 43372

The Great Ton Show Stallion and Percheron sire, for sale. Height 16.3; color gray; age 9 years. Absolutely sound and clean, with the best of feet, bone and pasterns. His sloping shoulders support a beautifully carried head and neck; while his short, broad back, over a deep ribbed middle, smoothly moulds into strong loins and level croup over the best draft hooks imaginable. Kodoma has 12-inch bone below his hocks and scales 1,920 pounds; today in active stud condition weighing some 2,200 pounds; fitted for showing. Guaranteed to get 60 per cent foals. Price \$1,000.

W. T. WILKINSON,  
Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri.

#### PERCHERONS.

Write for prices on imported and home bred Percheron stallions, mares and fillies, now on hand at the Sunny Plain Farm.

W. C. BAUGHMAN, PULASKI, IA.

#### PERCHERON STALLION

For sale, or trade. Black; imported; 11 years; extra breeder; ton horse. Fillies in the way. Would exchange for another imported stallion as good; same age and breed.

W. C. ELLEDGE, HIATVILLE, KANS.

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION For sale. Black; small star; weight about 1900; made up right; well broken and a sure foal getter. This horse is priced to sell.

EMIL PODEWELES,  
S04 Dodge St, Watertown, Wis.

### 2 FRENCH DRAFT STALLIONS

For sale. Registered; coming 4 years old; black and bay; extra good. Address JACOB LAYLAND, AUDUBON, IOWA.

### Big, Rugged, Heavy Boned Registered Percherons

50 Head, Mostly Blacks and Grays These horses are raised in the open; sound and healthy. Many are sired by our famous herd horse, Superior 40605. Unrelated mares in foal to Superior, and Superior fillies in foal to Vermouth. Come or write us. JAMES LOONAN & SON, Waterloo, Ia.

### TWO PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. Black; imported; 3 and 12 years old; ton horses; good breeders and absolutely sound. Aged horse was a 1914 winner in the American Breeder's contest.

A. J. HATTEBERG  
PAXTON, ILL. RTE. 4



## OWNERS OF PERCHERONS

I may need a carload of registered Percheron mares and one or two stallions. Please let me know at your earliest convenience what you have to offer. I am not prepared to pay fancy prices. Address

FRED J. KIESEL, OGDEN, UTAH.

## Imported Percheron and Belgain

Stallions and Mares.

Not so many, but the right kind at the right price.

J. R. JUSTICE, GALESBURG, ILL.

## PRIZE WINNING PERCHERON

For sale; a 4-year-old stallion; black, with star and white hind foot; sure breeder and a good sire; weighs 2,100 pounds; a real drafter and fine mover. Was best American bred 3-year-old at International show, 1913. For a good one, see this horse.

S. S. RUSSELL & SON, Neponset, Ill.

## ELEVEN PERCHERONS

For sale. Four stallions, 2 imported and 2 home bred. Seven mares, 2 imported, balance home bred. Mares old enough are bred. They are large and of the ton kind, with splendid conformation and style. Must be sold by March 1st, as I intend leaving the farm. Write for description and prices. A bargain if all are taken. Come and see.

J. J. GUSTIN, MURDOCK, NEBR.

## FOR A SQUARE DEAL

In Breeding Stock—

Percheron stallions and mares, jacks and jennets, and one Arabian stallion—see

N. S. COX & SONS,

Pattonsburg, Mo.

Reference—Either bank in Pattonsburg.

## IMPORTED and HOME BRED STALLIONS

For sale. Can show buyers more registered stallions and mares than any firm in America owns. Come and see my horses and mares and visit the best and liveliest horse country in the West. Reference, any bank in Creston, Iowa.

A. LATIMER, WILSON, Creston, Iowa.

## Banner Stock Farm

Home of Inklus.

Registered Percherons, jacks and jennets; all ages. Mares bred to the champion stallion, Inklus. Write your wants to

BRUCE SAUNDERS, HOLTON, KAS.

## IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES

For sale, or trade for cattle. Two 10-year-old imported black stallions; one 10-year-old imported mare in foal; one 5-year-old French draft mare in foal; one 8-months-old Percheron stud colt.

Also Angus bulls for sale.

L. C. DANNEN, Marshalltown, Ia., Rt. 2

## YEARLING PERCHERON STALLIONS

and two jacks for sale. The Percherons are registered; blacks; 1300 lbs. each; sound and right. One high-class yearling jack; one good yearling. For particulars, address

L. G. BIGHAM & SONS, Ozawie, Kas.

## THREE PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale; 2 and 3 years old; with state certificate of soundness. Will exchange one for another as good, not related. The younger, 26 months old, weighs better than 1,600 pounds; 16½ hands high; 11½ inch bone. Who has his equal?

S. S. LANGFORD, CRAIG, NEB.

## SIX PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, including our imported herd stallion, Siroco, a grandson of Besique. Plenty of size, bone and quality. All sound and recorded in the Percheron Society of America.

M. DULL & SONS, Washington, Kas.

## PERCHERONS

One imported stallion; 8 years. One 2-year-old stud colt and one mare. All registered in the Percheron Society of America. Will sell worth the money.

RED DAUBER, MERIDEN, KAS. Route 2.

## PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES

For sale, weighing from 1,900 to 2,100 pounds, with 11½ and 12½ inch bone. If you are looking for the good ones, I have them. Will pay your expenses if not as represented.

L. U. Dunbar, Galesburg, Ill., R. R. 1.

## STALLIONS FOR SALE.

Two full blooded black Percheron stallions, coming 3 and 7 years respectively. Good ones.

R. KLEIN, Binford, No. Dak.

year of age, where they can have plenty of freedom and green grass in its season, in addition to the grain in a self-feeder.

1385—CHRONIC FOUNDER—I had a horse that got foundered and the frogs of his feet have grown down past level of his feet, and are raw. I would like to know what to do for them.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—The feet should be protected with shoes so that the frog does not contact the ground and injure it in the manner described. Are you sure there is no canker present? Better have your veterinarian look the case over carefully.

1386—ENLARGED CLITORIS—I have a coming 3-year-old gray registered Percheron filly that has a growth where her clitoris should be. This growth is like a half of a black walnut, with a slit on top side. When she urinates the water raises up and then scatters out and falls. After she has urinated this growth will swell. If I put my finger on this growth and push down and in she will look natural. The cord to this growth is again as large as one to a natural clitoris. When this colt was a suckling she did not look all right, but when a year old she looked all right; when 15 months old I found her in this shape in pasture. Last winter this growth would go back in and she would look natural except that there was an enlargement there. If there is anything that I have not made clear to you, if you will let me know, I will send it.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—You should call in a good veterinary surgeon with the idea of having this enlargement removed, which ought to be successfully accomplished.

1387—CHRONIC INTESTINAL CATTARRH—I have a mule colt that has the scours very badly and has had them ever since it was a month old. I have given it spirits of lavender and laudanum and salts mixed in water, and gave tablespoonful three times a day, but that did not do any good, and now I am giving castor oil and laudanum; two tablespoonfuls oil and 30 drops of laudanum twice a day. Please give me a remedy that will cure him, if there is any.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Your mule is affected in a chronic manner and needs the personal care of a good veterinarian who can direct, not only the medicine but the feeding of the animal. You will find that the latter will be one of the very important items to be considered if you make any headway in overcoming the trouble. You have no easy problem to solve so you must be careful as to details and above all patient during the course of treatment.

1388—DIAGNOSING PREGNANCY—I wish you would give instructions through your paper how to tell when a mare is with foal about four months after being bred. You have probably given instructions for this in previous issues, but I can't find it in the back numbers.—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—The rectal examination is the best for the average breeder to make. If the mare has been fertilized three or four months this examination is very easily made by one who has had special training. We have never tried to explain that in print as it is advisable for anyone who attempts this examination to have some special training, as he would not know what to hunt for and there might be some damage connected with it.

1389—PROBABLE TUMOR—I have a Standard bred mare that had a pus to come out of her about the size of a hen's egg, just like the water bag that comes before foaling, but not so large, and I think that she is in foal, yet what caused her to do this way I can't tell. Please tell me what this was and what caused it.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite like the object alluded to is the nature of a new growth and you should have your veterinarian examine the case with a view of learning its nature and extent. It may be necessary to have it removed if large enough to interfere at foaling time.

1390—KEEPING FERTILE SEMEN—What is the greatest length of time the spermatic fluid has been taken from the stallion and allowed to be out, then used with the impregnator and get a mare with foal?—New York Subscriber.

REPLY—It is not our business to encourage breeders to see how far they can go in taking wild chances. The intelligent thing to do in a case of this kind, is to use the semen as soon as possible. While some breed—

(Continued on page 20.)



THE GRAND CHAMPION SHIRE STALLION  
BORO BLUSTERER

THE GRAND CHAMPION PERCHERON MARE, JOIE

# TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD

FOUNDED IN 1878

SHIRE, PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS  
AND SHIRE AND PERCHERON MARES.

A Collection that measures up to the advancing high standard we have maintained for 36 years.

LAST IMPORTATION, SEPT. 10

No other establishment in America can give you the same breadth of selection.

No Increase In Prices On Account of the War

Send for Catalogue, mentioning this paper, and addressing:

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Box A, Bushnell, Ill.

## 200 PERCHERONS

Including probably the largest collection of imported stallions of this breed in America, and certainly the largest collection of mares now for sale. We have

100 HEAD OF EACH SEX.

The Singmaster Percheron business is conducted on the most permanent basis. Every year we import stallion colts and yearlings. In this way really getting first choice and insuring thorough acclimating and development under American conditions. In this way, too, our own breeding herd is constantly strengthened. Our visitors see imported and home bred stock developed side by side in a natural way—the best means of making a satisfactory selection and the best assurance of a satisfactory future.

Are They Good? We Simply Ask You to Come and See.

We have plenty of ton stallions, plenty of imported mares bred to our famous herd horses, Honorable and Jalap; our prize winnings are a matter of record. The square deal has been our motto for 30 years. Mention the American Breeder when you write us for particulars.

J. O. SINGMASTER & SONS, Keota, Iowa

## HIGH-CLASS SHIRES

For sale. Two extra good growthy yearling Shire stallions. One imported in dam; color gray; weight 1,590; fine style and action; sound. The other from imported sire and dam; color, a beautiful roan; weight 1,550. Won first prize and American bred championship at Bushnell, Ill., Horse Show. These colts are both absolutely sound and will be priced reasonable, quality considered.

GEO. J. STOLL & CO.

CHESTNUT, ILL.

CONVINCING EVIDENCE.

To the American Breeder:—I used the capsule system in 1913 and am satisfied it will get as good a percent with capsules as with natural service. The men who object most to the capsule system here are men who have had mares bred by capsules by men who used unclean instruments and let the semen chill, therefore not getting results. If capsule system is used correctly it is O. K.—Frank Conway, Casey, Iowa.

To the American Breeder:—In regard to capsule breeding, will say that I doubled my percent of foals by using the capsule system last year. If anyone doubts this I am ready at any time to show them. Can also show

mares 7 and 8 years old that have never been in foal before, until this year, but a capsule did the work. One term of the Graham Breeding School will convince any stallion owner that he didn't know anything about his business before he attended, but too many haven't the grit to leave home.—Harry Evans, Alva, Okla.

To the American Breeder:—I think one of the reasons more people do not believe in capsule breeding is that too many stallion keepers do not understand their work. If the work is done properly, I think the doubters will soon be convinced that they have better success getting mares with foal and colts will be just as good.—J. A. Akin, Rantoul, Kansas.



## STALLION AND JACK INSPECTION LAWS

We are continually getting complaints from states which do not have laws requiring pedigrees to be inspected. There are now nearly one-half of the states which have these laws. From all appearances some kind of inspection laws are bound to remain in the statutes of these states. States not having any protection are now the dumping ground for bogus pedigrees.

There are not many who object to advertising an animal's pedigree for just what it is. We have had many complaints from states which require a rigid physical examination. In some cases owners have been forced to take their breeding stock considerable distance for examination; others have been charged too much money, but the real difficult problem is to find men who are qualified to make such examinations, who can distinguish between accidental and hereditary weaknesses. Who can accurately diagnose an hereditary weakness before the real unsoundness has developed. No organ or part is strong enough to withstand all accidents. The average breeder will never know all about pedigrees. The method of inspecting pedigrees is a protection to the buyers of such stock. Forcing everyone to advertise the pedigree just as it is, is a protection to the public. This may work a hardship on a few men, but as a whole it has given good results and has passed the experimental stage.

Every stallion inspection law should include jacks. The Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America should be the standard. States which have recognized the Jack Stock Stud Book may possibly continue to do so for some time. There are not enough animals registered in it, however, or likely to be, to make it of much consequence. There should be a board in every state to specify what record associations should be recognized. This is very necessary. There is no other standard by which laws can be measured since the U. S. government has withdrawn its recognition from all American records. At any time a record association might come into bad repute. The state boards in such cases could require such an association to clean up and meet certain requirements, under the penalty of withdrawing their recognition.

An effort has been made to have the National Association of Live Stock Records used as a recognizing body. It might be well to remember at this time that when the United States government was forced to withdraw its recognition to all American associations on account of the bad state of affairs found in the Percheron Society of America at that time, men connected with the Percheron Society became active in forming the National Association of Live Stock Records. The first letters which were sent out boosting the National Association of Live Stock Records were printed on Percheron Society letterheads and were signed by the present Percheron secretary, who was also made secretary of the National Association. There are a lot of good men in the National Association, but until such association takes the responsibility and secures authority to regulate all member records, it should not be accepted as authority by stallion registration boards. New developments within the next few years might be very embarrassing, should the National Association of Live Stock Records be accepted as such authority.

The state of Kansas has a law which seems to be one of the most satisfactory with the breeders. The law provides that an owner of a stallion may have his stallion examined and if sound may advertise the fact. It is not compulsory to have the stallion examined, but it is an advantage to the owner of the sound stallion to advertise it as such. Hereditary weaknesses should be made a question of education, so far as stallion inspection laws are concerned. Laws which are too rigid, meet with so much oppo-

sition that they are difficult to enforce. A law satisfactory to the majority will have many substantial supporters, which helps to enforce statutes.

When one breeder advertises a sound sire, it gives him a wonderful advantage; it serves as a reminder to the breeders in that community to investigate the weaknesses of sires which are not advertised as sound. Some states have laws prohibiting the use of unsound sires. This has interfered with the purchase of breeding stock, because the prospective purchasers are not absolutely sure that the stallion could be introduced in another state or that he might become unsound at any time through an accident.

We should like to see the various states in the Union have a uniform law. A careful study of the Kansas State Inspection Law (but with jacks included) should be made:

### THE KANSAS LAW.

**CHAPTER 318.—Relating to the Registration and Licensing of Stallions.—Senate Bill No. 277.** AN ACT regulating the registration, advertising and licensing of stallions for public service in the State of Kansas, and repealing chapter 168 of the Session Laws of 1903 and all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. Every person, persons, firm, corporation, company or association that shall stand, travel, advertise or offer for public service in any manner any stallion in the State of Kansas, shall secure a license certificate for such stallion from the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board, as hereinafter provided. Said board shall consist of the dean of the division of agriculture, head of the animal husbandry department, and head of the veterinary department of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Sec. 2. To obtain a license certificate as herein provided, the owner of such stallion shall comply with the following requirements: first, the owner of a pure-bred stallion shall forward to the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board for inspection, the registry certificate or a certified copy of the registry certificate of such stallion, also other necessary papers or documents relating to the breeding and ownership of such stallion. Second, owners of cross-bred or grade stallions shall forward to the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board affidavit showing the breeding of such stallion. Third, owners of scrub stallions shall forward to the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board a statement of the breeding of such stallion. Fourth, the fee for such stallion license shall be \$2.00 and said fee shall accompany each application for license, provided, however, that in case the stallion was licensed previous to July 1, 1913 under provisions of chapter 168, Laws 1903, the fee for a new license shall be one dollar.

Sec. 3. The Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board shall have power to revoke, cancel, and recall any license when said board shall find that such license does not truly and correctly represent the horse for which said license was originally issued, and when a license is revoked by the said board, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or a constable of the county where such license is located, to take possession of said license and deliver the same to said Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board when called upon by said Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board to take possession of said license.

Sec. 4. The Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board shall issue four kinds of licenses as follows: pure-bred, for stallion correctly recorded in stud books recognized by the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board; cross-bred, for stallion whose sire and dam are of different breeds but each is correctly recorded in a stud book maintained for that particular breed, providing said stud books are recognized by the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board; grade, for stallion whose sire or dam is recorded in a stud book that is recognized by the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board; scrub, for stallion whose sire and dam are neither recorded in a stud book recognized by the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board to examine and pass upon the merits of each registry certificate and statement of breeding submitted, as herein provided, and it shall use as its standard the stud books and signatures of the duly authorized officers of the various horse pedigree registry associations, societies, or companies certified by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Bureau of Animal Industry, in Order No. 136, dated June 20, 1906, and any other stud books which may be established in the future when an association or company establishing such stud books

# TAYLOR & JONES



BOX 160, WILLIAMSVILLE,

WILLIAMSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

Our second importation for 1914 arrived July 6. Anyone wanting the best imported and American-bred Percheron, Shire and Belgian stallions should not fail to visit our barns. Write us for catalog, mentioning the American Breeder.

**TAYLOR & JONES,**  
Sangamon Co., Ill.



**Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.**  
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BRED STALLIONS  
**PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES**

We have a splendid lot of stallions of various ages selected especially for the requirements for our trade. They are big, drafty, clean boned, well finished and good actors. We have never offered better bargains.

150 choice Holstein heifers, unregistered, from best milking strains, soon to freshen. Our prices are right.

## 10 Percheron Stallion Colts

From imported registered stock, for sale very cheap.

**P. A. SORENSON, I.X.L. RANCH**  
MERIDIAN, IDAHO R. F. D. 2

## PERCHERONS FOR SALE

Six home-bred registered Percherons. One dapple grey stallion, weight 2,200, coming 4 years old. One dark grey stallion, weight 2,000, coming 3 years old. Two stallions coming 2 years old, and 2 fillies. Horses sound.

**NORTHEY & THORBURY**  
Waterloo, Iowa, Rt. 4.

### A BARGAIN.

Registered Percheron stallion, 7 years; 1860 pounds actual weight, in plain condition, splendid action, sound and sure, easily handled. An extra good individual and an excellent breeder. Must sell him on account of his fillies. Colts to show, from 1 to 4 years. For a good horse and a bargain, write or see  
**W. S. FRENCH, Allison, Kansas.**

## 2 Percheron Stallions

For sale—One five-year-old, black, and one 4-year-old grey Percheron stallions; registered, sound, and right in every way; weight 2,000 each.

**R. O. LANE, Colfax, Ind.**

### PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. Two black registered Percheron stallions, 3 and 5 years old; good ones; priced to sell; also good jack. **HENRY J. WAHLENMAIER, Arkansas City, Kans.**

### PERCHERON STALLIONS and MARES

For sale. One stallion, 14 years; can show 50 of his colts. One stallion, 4 years old; can show 20 of his colts. One stallion, 20 months old; good dark gray colt; can show his 2,000-pound mother.

Four full blood mares. Also 40 head good grade Percheron mares; most of them in foal.

(On C. G. W. R. R.)  
**WM. P. GANNON, VALERIA, IA.**

## PERCHERONS

For sale. Three registered Percherons; one 3-year-old black stallion; one of the big drafty kind.

One 7-year-old black imported mare with 5 months' old filly by her side, and in foal again. These horses have size and quality and are sound.

**L. P. YOCUM, CLARENCE, IA.**

## PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SHIRE Stallions and Mares

From suckers up to full age horses. I will sell you a stallion ready for service next spring from \$300 to \$500. Some extra good ones higher. Mares and fillies very cheap.

**J. M. NOLAN, Paola, Kas.**

## Belgian and Percheron Stallions

Oklahoma bred, and priced right.  
**W. L. LAKE, FT. COBB, OKLA.**

shall prove to the satisfaction of the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board that they are doing an honest, reputable and creditable business, and that such stud books are necessary for the protection and encouragement of that particular breed.

Sec. 6. Each license issued by the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board shall expire on December 31 of the year in which it is issued, but each license may be renewed each year, provided the owner of said stallion make application for renewal before March 1, following the date of expiration, and forward with such application for renewal a fee of one dollar for each renewal, and submit satisfactory evidence establishing the identity of stallions for which renewal of license is requested. Each renewal shall expire on December 31 of the year for which it is renewed. Failure to have license renewed, as herein provided, before March 1 following the date of expiration, shall forfeit the right of renewal and when such right has been forfeited, the owner of such stallion shall procure a new license as provided in Section 2.

Sec. 7. The license certificate for a stallion correctly recorded in a stud book recognized by the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board shall contain the following information: license number, registration number, breed, color, age, pedigree, name and address of owner, date of issue, the seal of the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board, and the signature of the secretary of the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board. The license for a cross-bred, grade, or scrub stallion shall contain the following information: license number, statement of breeding, color, age, name and address of owner, date of issue, seal of the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board, and the signature of the secretary of the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board.

Sec. 8. Every bill, poster, or other advertisement of every kind or nature, issued by the owner, keeper, or person in charge of any stallion enrolled and licensed under this act and used to advertise such stallion by said owner, keeper, or person in charge, shall have as a heading for such advertisement the class of license issued for the said stallion and the number of his license; thus, "Pure-bred License No. ....", "Cross-bred License No. ....", "Grade License No. ....", or "Scrub License No. ....", as the case may be. In all advertisements this heading shall be set in the largest and boldest type used in the advertisement.

Sec. 9. The owner, keeper, or person in charge of any stallion standing for public service in this state shall post and keep affixed during the entire breeding season, the license certificate of each stallion issued under the provisions of this act, in a conspicuous place in each stable or building where said stallion stands for public service.

Sec. 10. Upon transfer of ownership of any stallion licensed under the provisions of this act, the new owner shall forward to the office of the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board, the license issued in the name of the former owner together with the fee of fifty cents and satisfactory evidence that the stallion transferred is the one for which the license was originally issued. It shall then be the duty of the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board to record such transfer and issue a license in the name of the new owner.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of the county clerk of each county in the state of Kansas to file with the Kan-



## Robison's Percherons

Largest Stud, Longest Established, and the Leader in Show and Sale Records for the West. Best in Blood; Most Common Sense in Care

None Can Undersell Me, Values Considered

J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAS.



### What About Imported Percherons?

There are fewer than one-tenth the usual number of imported Percherons now for sale in America. Few if any will be imported for several years. Prices are advancing—horses more scarce than ever. We have fifteen big fine stallions brought over last fall. Ten horses. For the purpose of closing our barns within the next four months and moving to the farm, we will sell at lower prices than ever before. All but two are imported and all are broken and acclimated. Bargains if sold quick.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO. Chas. R. Kirk, Pres. St. JOSEPH, MO.  
All street cars going south from Union Depot pass our stables.

### WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had direct from the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.



### Closing Out Bargains in Percherons

I am preparing to quit the farm and

My Entire Herd of 50 Percherons—Mostly High Class Mares and Fillies—is for Sale.

I have a few good stallions, of course, and will make close prices on them, but any man who will take all, or a large part, of my mares and fillies, will get a bargain he cannot find anywhere else. Good registered draft mares will be the money makers for years to come.

GEORGE HIRSCHMAN,

PIERSON, IOWA.



## REGISTERED PERCHERON STUDS

We have them, BIG FELLOWS, 1, 2, 3 and 4-year olds. Real drafters, BIG BONE, lots of quality and action; grown right. Will go out and make good, both as to sires and foal getters. You lose money if you don't look at BISHOP BROS. STUDS before buying. 20 miles east of Wichita on Mo. P. Ry.

BISHOP BROS. BOX C TOWANDA, KANSAS

### PLEASANT VIEW PERCHERON STOCK FARM

Has for sale a choice lot of prize winners, imported and home raised, stallions and mares.

Big, heavy boned, rugged fellows, the kind that will do you good. A number of them are sired by the famous horse, Barnum, that was champion at the International in 1904. Prices reasonable. Come and see them and I will save you money.

CHAS. P. QUIRIN,

MARCUS, IOWA.

Marcus is located 44 miles northeast of Sioux City on the I. C. R. R., in Cherokee County.

## OS. ROUSSELLE, SEWARD, NEBRASKA

20 Miles West of Lincoln. Farm Joins Seward on the North. Imported Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Mares Of the best type; clean, rugged, with bone and action a plenty.

Paris, Marners and Nebraska State Fair winners in our barn. Ages 2 to 5 years; weights from 1,850 to over 2,100 pounds. Intending buyers of herd headers will do well to visit our barn.

Also Shorthorn bulls and heifers. All stock guaranteed. Terms to suit customers.

## PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

For sale. Imported and Home-bred Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares. Come and see or write,

F. M. CLEVINGER, Prop.

Wiley Home Stock Farm, Centerville, Ind.

## EVEN PERCHERONS

For sale. Three brood mares, safe foal. Two fillies coming three; two fillies coming two. All home bred, age and splendid conformation and color. Also four Hackney fillies coming three; three coming two, with splendid conformation. Write for description and price. Come and see.

B. SHELTON,

Pearlburg, Va.

### FOR GOOD BELGIANS

SEE R. F. FRENCH, Independence, Iowa.

Twenty imported and home bred stallions for sale that weigh from a ton up to 2,200 lbs., thoroughly acclimated. Also brood mares in foal and with foals at side and re-bred. Matched pairs also.

THREE REGISTERED SHIRE STALLIONS For Sale.

G. A. Tallmadge, Madison, S. Dak.

## IRVINEDALE BELGIANS

We import 'em good and breed 'em likewise

One of the Few Establishments in America Offering Recently Imported Animals.

### OUR AUGUST IMPORTATION

Was one of the best we have ever had, and about the last to leave a European port. We have

40 Stallions; 20 Mares

A few good Percherons among them. Will refund the expenses of any visitor who thinks we have deceived him concerning what we have to offer. Ankeny is ten miles north of Des Moines on the Northwestern Ry. and Ft. Dodge Interurban. Always mention the American Breeder.

CHAS. IRVINE

Box 7

Ankeny, Iowa



### Belgian Importers and Breeders

Largest in the West.

We specialize in the type best adapted to this section—the most modern one—clean, compact, good movers, weighing 1,800 to 2,200. One of the few firms selling good mares in foal and broke to work.

Stallions Always on Hands.

BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM,

W. H. Bayless & Co., Blue Mound, Kas.

## Belgians and Percherons

Chestnuts and Blacks; Typical of These Great Draft Breeds.

Our stallions are twos, threes and fours, some imported last year, some home bred, so that they are thoroughly acclimated. The Belgians are grandsons of the great Brussels champion, Indigene du Fosteau. Come, or write, mentioning American Breeder.

CRAWFORD & GRIFFIN, - - NEWTON, IOWA.



## Oak Lawn Stock Farm

Breeds and imports champion draft stallions and mares; Percheron, Belgian and Shire. All stock for sale at reasonable prices. Come and see them before you buy.

Ask for our new calendar, mentioning the American Breeder.

GEORGE EGGERT, NEWTON, IOWA

## ROYAL BELGIAN STALLIONS

I have a few imported stallions for sale, 2 to 4 years old; well acclimated. No better horses for this country. Hardy and vigorous. Have won many blue ribbons with them. Prices right. Such horses will not be imported for the next six years. Buy them now before they are out of reach.

LEON VAN MELDERT,

Cedar Bayou, Harris County, Texas.

### SHIRE STALLION.

For sale; eight years; imported by Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm; will weigh close to a ton; sound and right every way; sure breeder; nice to handle. Will sell very reasonable, as I am going out of the business, or will exchange him for work horses or Poland China brood sows. This horse won first at Iowa and Indiana State Fairs, as a 2-year-old.

T. E. ORTH,

Washington, Ill.

## BELGIAN STALLIONS

Three coming three years, one coming two years; will mature to ton horses with lots of quality. One six-year-old imported Belgian and one registered Shire. If interested, come or write.

STAMP & DONNER, Roachdale, Indiana

## BELGIAN STALLION

For Sale—Why pay dealer's profits from \$100 to \$1,000 on each stallion you buy of them? Write me, and come and see my high class Belgian stud colt, coming 3 years old. He is sound, in good flesh, registered and an outstanding good one.

H. D. FERRIS, Galesburg, Ill. Route 4

## 2 Imported Belgian Stallions

Color, sorrel and bay. Sorrel weighs 2000; bay 1900. Have been examined by state and have state license. Good movers; colts to show. Also a pair of 2 and 3 year old Belgian mares; registered; color, bay; one with foal.

FRANK LIESER, Jefferson, Ohio. Route 1.

### A BLUE RIBBON WINNER.

For sale or trade. A registered son of Allerton; dam by Gambetta Wilkes, etc.; coal black, weight 1350; sound; a blue ribbon winner at two state fairs. A good breeder and gentle in or out of harness; a great road horse and perfectly safe for anyone to drive. Could use a draft stallion; Percheron preferred.

BOX 97, LAKE PRESTON, SO. DAK.

### Saddle Stallion

For sale or exchange. Carrol Bourbon 3920; sire Bourbon Chief; dam Red Squirrel; chestnut; 16 hands; great individual; an excellent and sure breeder. Could use pair of Percheron fillies; registered. This ad will not appear again.

G. D. CARPENTER, R. F. D. No. 1, Sanders, Ky.

## Hackneys, Percheron and Jack

For sale or exchange—Three Hackney stallions; three Hackney mares; one Percheron stallion and one three-year-old Jack. All choice stock. For cash, mules, cattle or saddle horses. Apply to

CHAS. G. MUNROE, Rushville, Ill.

### FAST EXPRESS 27421.

I must dispose of this horse. Trotting record 2:17 1/4. A sure breeder and good disposition; a beautiful horse. Will sell cheap, or trade for auto. For particulars, address,

M. D. CONNOLE, R. 17, Richland, Kas.

### WAR HORSES

Registered Black Hawk Morgans, stallions and mares; all ages; one or a carload. None better for cavalry horses. Or will trade for a large jack or land. Write fully in first letter.

E. F. BROWN, Derby, Lucas Co., Ia.

sas State Live Stock Registry Board before July 1 of each year, a complete list of all the stallion owners in his county, together with the number of stallions owned by each, as shown by the assessors report of that particular county. He shall also file with the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board before July 1 of each year, the total number of horses in his particular county.

Sec. 12. It shall be optional with owners, keepers, or persons in charge of stallions standing for public service whether or not said stallions shall be examined for soundness, but no stallion shall be advertised in any manner either directly or indirectly as a sound stallion until a certificate of soundness has been issued for said stallion by the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board, and then said stallion may be advertised as sound only during the life of the certificate of soundness. This certificate of soundness shall become null and void and not in force on December 31 of the year during which it is issued. The fee of each certificate of soundness shall not exceed \$2.00 for each stallion.

Sec. 13. Any person, persons, firm, company, corporation or association that shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$20 and not more than \$50 for each offense.

Sec. 14. The funds accruing from the above named fees shall be used by the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board to defray the expenses of enrollment of pedigrees and the issuing of licenses, to publish reports or bulletins containing lists of stallions, li-

censes and transfers, and all money accruing above the amount necessary for said purposes shall be turned into the general revenue fund of the state. It shall be the duty of the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board to make annual report, including financial statements, to the governor of the state, and all financial records of said Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board shall be open to inspection.

Sec. 15. All licenses issued by the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board under the provisions of chapter 168, Laws 1909, shall become null and void and not in force on and after July 1, 1913.

Sec. 16. All laws and parts of laws including chapter 168, Laws of 1909 in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

### BELGIAN REGISTRATION FEES.

To the American Breeder:—Your letter at hand, calling attention to the notice of the Belgian meeting, which you printed, and advising me that Mr. Lefebvre thought there is an error. Mr. Lefebvre is correct, and there is an error in your report, but it is not your fault, as that is the way the report went to you. There seemed to have been a misunderstanding of the amendment, but that has all been straightened out, and below I give a copy of the amendment, and which is now Section 1 of Article 4.—J. D. Conner, Jr., Secretary American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses.

"Section 1, Article IV: The fees for registering horses and mares shall be as follows: To members, \$5.00; to non-members, \$10.00. Provided that, as a penalty, the said respective fees shall be doubled for the registry of all animals the application for whose registry is not filed with the Secretary and the fees for same paid within one year from the date of importation in the case of an imported animal, and within one year from the date of foaling in the case of a native bred animal. Said rule to be in effect on and after January 1, 1915."





## Astral King Excels

IN FORM, STYLE AND SUBSTANCE  
and Breeding Ability, and  
At Everyone of the Saddle Horse Gaits

I have Astral King stallions and fillies for sale. No young breeder can afford to start with the wrong kind and no established breeder can afford not to have some of the most up-to-date breeding. Can give time to the right kind of buyers.

Registered Herefords for Sale—Weanling bulls and heifers at \$100, and yearlings at \$150.

JAMES HOUCHIN, JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

Astral King 2805.

### SADDLE STALLION BARGAIN.

For sale or trade—My fine saddler, Collin King, 4503 A. S. H. A.; 7 years, 16 hands, 1,200 pounds; bay with little white in face; left hind foot white. A fine breeder and perfectly gentle. Must move him account of his fillies and will sell cheap or trade for a good young jack.

H. D. POWER, Alto, Tex.

### STANDARD BRED STALLION.

Swastika 45382, for sale or trade. One of the best bred stallions in the South. Also some good brood mares, ready bred. Prices right. Reason for selling, fillies in the way. Shorthorns, Durocs or stallion colt considered in trade.

W. P. DORTCH, Jr.,  
Kerrs, Lonoke County, Ark.

### REGISTERED SADDLERS

For sale. Stallions, mares, fillies and geldings, by Rex McDonald 833, Rex Monroe 2063, Star McDonald 2526 and Fos McDonald 3096; out of the finest lot of brood mares in the land; 60 head to select from. Address

H. A. GREENWELL, LAKENAN, MO.

### SADDLE STALLION, PERCHERONS AND 10 JACKS

For sale. Registered saddle stallion by the Great Chester No. 10; sound and a good breeder. Two, two-year-old registered Percheron stallions and ten jacks from yearlings to five years old; from 14½ to 16½ hands high for sale at reasonable prices. Write your wants or come and see me.

W. L. GRAHAM,  
Mackville, Washington County, Ky.

### MILLER STOCK FARM

Bargains in Standard Bred Stallions.

Two grandsons of Croesus, 3 and 4 years, at \$150 and \$175; two bay sons of Claremont Director (Matinee) 2:17, a 1,260-lb. horse, at \$250 and \$300. The breeding, style, speed, manners and quality will astonish you; the prices mean business.

Will consider good Percheron stallion or Hereford bull in a trade on the above. No stock shown on Sunday.  
F. M. LORIMER, Mgr., OLATHE, KAS.

### FOR SALE OF EXCHANGE.

Elizabeth Staggs 9568, A. S. H. R., by Rex Peavine 1796; dam Jewell Eagle 4295, by Woods Eagle Bird; 2nd, 3rd and 4th dams registered. Dark bay; 15.3, weight now 1075; foaled 1911; well broke single and to ride; goes fast and straight in harness and will make a high class saddler and brood mare. Absolutely sound and a fine individual. Price \$250, or will exchange for high class saddle gelding, 4 or 5 years old, that can be used by a woman. Am prepared to pay difference for right kind.  
JOHN C. GRAFF, Rushville, Ill.

### REGISTERED MORGANS FOR SALE.

A choice lot of young stallions and mares, weanlings to 4 years old. Weanlings and yearlings can be crated and delivered to any point by express at a moderate price. Can sell fillies and stallions of different breeding that would be suitable to mate together. Could sell a car load of registered mares and fillies that have been bred to registered Morgan stallions, at a very moderate price. Most of my young stock is out of The Admiral. Headlight Morgan is now at the head of my stud and I am expecting at least 40 colts from him next spring.  
RICHARD SELLMAN, Rochelle, Texas.

### Shetland Ponies

100 HEAD IN HERD.  
Solid colors and spots. Special values for Holiday buyers.  
Nothing will give children the pleasure and care in proportion to first cost and service. Buy the good kind and they are always ready sale.  
W. J. THOMPSON, Dorchester, Neb.

### EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas, Member American Shetland Pony Club.

## Advertising Briefs

### PUBLIC SALES.

#### Percherons.

January 12—C. F. Jones, Rippey, Ia.  
January 19—J. A. Decamp, Shenandoah, Ia.

January 20—C. W. Lamer, Salina, Kas.

January 28—Spohr & Spohr, Latham, Kas.

February 8-13—F. S. Kirk, manager, Enid, Okla.

February 25—Miami County Breeders, O. C. Hagans, secretary, Paola, Kas.

#### Jack Stock.

February 3—A. E. Limerick and E. D. Moore, Columbia, Mo.

February 23—W. F. Schade, Jackson, Mo.

March 8—G. C. Roan, LaPlata, Mo.

#### Saddle Horses.

February 3—E. D. Moore, Columbia, Mo.

#### Shorthorn Cattle.

February 12—C. F. Jones, Rippey, Ia.

#### Hogs and Cattle.

February 8-13—F. S. Kirk, manager, Enid, Okla.

February 23—W. F. Schade, Jackson, Mo.

February 25—Miami County Breeders, O. C. Hagans, secretary, Paola, Kas.

L. F. Newbold, Minden, Nebr., has Percheron stallions and mares for sale; would exchange one stallion for another good one. This stock is for sale at a low price.

George J. Stoll & Co., Chestnut, Ill., is advertising two Shire colts for sale at a reasonable price; one a prize winner.

R. C. Danner, Marshalltown, Ia., has some imported Percheron stallions and mares for sale, or trade for cattle. He also has some Angus bulls for sale.

Mrs. H. S. Miller, Olathe, Kas., is advertising for sale in this issue a 400-acre grain, stock and hay farm, 25 miles from Kansas City. Write her for full particulars.

H. D. Power, Alto, Tex., is offering a bargain in the way of a saddle stallion, as he must dispose of this horse on account of his fillies.

G. W. Engle, Shelbyville, Ill., wants a position on a farm or with live stock. Experienced in breeding and all kinds of farm work.

B. N. Lewis, South Bend, Neb., has a 20 months old Percheron stallion for sale; also two registered mares.

Bishop Bros., Towanda, Kas., start their regular season's advertising in this issue. They have registered Percheron stallions of the big, drafty kind, with lots of quality and action. Don't fail to write them if in the market.

L. E. Tompkins, Palatine, Ill., has a pair of registered Percheron mares for sale, and will send photo and breeding on request. He also has a 2-year-old Percheron stallion for sale.

F. T. Hilliard, New Castle, Colo., wants a position on a first class horse, cattle or mule ranch as general manager or foreman. Can give first class references.

P. A. Sorensen, Meridian, Idaho, has ten Percheron stallion colts from imported registered stock that he will sell at a bargain.

Northey & Thornbury, Waterloo, Ia., have four home bred registered Percheron stallions and two fillies advertised in this issue.

W. P. Dortch, Jr., Kerrs, Ark., wants to sell his Standard bred stallion, Swastika; also some good brood mares, bred, and will consider Shorthorns, Durocs or stallion colt in trade.

Neld Bros., Ogden, Ia., has registered jacks advertised for sale in this issue, from 1 to 6 years old. Write them for prices.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., Lincoln, Nebr., have imported and American bred Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions of the big, drafty, clean boned kind that they are offering at the best bargains they have ever made. They also have 150 Holstein heifers for sale at the right kind of prices. Don't fail to write them for their prices. Their ad starts in this issue.

Armand N. Grossalant, Clifton, Ill., has two Percheron stallions, pair of

## Jacks, Jennets and Saddlers

### Annual Sale at Columbia, Mo.

Wednesday, February 3, 1915

50 head—all high class stock. This is a choice selection of the best bred young stock that will be sold this season.

For catalogue or other information, address,  
A. E. LIMERICK & SON, COLUMBIA, MO., Concerning Jacks.

E. D. MOORE, BOX 355, COLUMBIA, MO., Concerning Saddle Stallions and Mares.

Auctioneers: P. M. Gross, C. J. Hieronymous, M. V. Harrison, I. W. Holman, John A. Logsdon.



## 6th Annual Auction

40 HIGH CLASS REGISTERED BLACK JACKS 40  
POLAND CHINA HOGS

Jackson, Missouri, February 23, 1915

Sale Will Be Held in Big Tents Supplied with Comfortable Seats and Heaters.

Jacks all in good enough flesh to begin the season, ages 2 to 6 years, 14½ to 15½ hands, standard measure; big boned and suitable for mares and jennets. The Poland Chinas are registered; a good practical lot of boars and gilts.

Everything Guaranteed As Represented. Send for catalog, mentioning American Breeder.

W. F. SCHADE,

JACKSON, MO.



## Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks and Jennets

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm. Guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Come and see them. Also big type Poland Chinas.

J. T. WATSON,  
New London, Ralls County, Mo.

## GOOD JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE

One 4-year-old; 15½ hands; broad and deep. One coming 3, one 6 years; 15½ hands; broke to both mares and jennets. Three yearling jacks; extra good; one herd jack, sire of above jacks. These jacks are among the best in Central Missouri. Six splendid jennets. This stock is all black with white points, and registered where old enough. One German Coach stallion, 7 years old, from Crouch & Son. Will price this stuff right, as I want to sell.

Write for prices and come to see me.

O. L. POTTER

(8 miles of M. K. & T. R. R.)

ROCHEPORT, MO.

## Forty Jacks at the Deierling Jack Farm

FOR SALE, from 1 to 5 years old, including our purchase of Otto Brothers' interest in the jacks reserved from our October sale—jacks sired by Pride of Missouri, first prize at the Iowa and Missouri State Fairs and grand champion at the Illinois State Fair, 1912, and the great 4-year-old jack, Deierling's Missouri King, and other good jacks. Our jacks are of the largest known to the breed. Everything guaranteed as represented.

WM. DEIERLING, On Wabash R. R., QUEEN CITY, MO.  
(Successor to Deierling & Otto)



## TWENTY-TWO JACKS AND TWENTY JENNETS FOR SALE.

Ages from Yearlings to Six Years Old.

Blood lines that represent the Dr. McCords, Dr. Long, Starlight, Peacock, Jumbo, Orphan Boy, and other noted animals. Matured jacks are not less than 15 hands (standard) to 16½. All matured jacks have been tried out and a gilt edge contract accompanies every sale. Write me about our jacks and Percheron stallions. We will answer you.

L. W. HOYT, BARRY, PIKE COUNTY, ILL.  
(16 miles from Hannibal, Mo., on the Wabash Railroad.)

black mares, 5 and 6 years old, and a pair of yearling fillies for sale at a snap if taken soon.

H. D. Ferris, Galesburg, Ill., Route 4, wants to sell his Belgian stallion, coming 3; registered. Write him for full particulars.

J. F. McWhorter, Plantersville, Miss., is advertising two farms for sale in this issue. One farm consists of 320 acres and the other is rich, unimproved land.

Stamp & Donner, Roachdale, Ind., wants to hear from any of our readers who are in the market for Belgian stallions. He also has a Shire stallion for sale.

V. E. Britt, Solomon, Kas., has a Mammoth jack and a good grade stallion advertised for sale in this issue. Write him if interested.

J. C. O'Loughlin, Lakin, Kas., has a jack he wishes to trade for yearling or 2-year-old registered Belgian or Clydesdale stallion.

A. E. Glibbens, Ness City, Kas., is advertising an imported Percheron stallion and a Mammoth jack for sale in this issue. Write him for particulars.

L. W. Hoyt, Barry, Ill., starts his ad in this issue. He has 22 jacks and 20 jennets for sale, from yearlings to 6 years old. He also has Percheron stallions to sell. Write him for full information about his stock.

Charles P. Quirin, Marens, Ia., is advertising imported and some home bred prize winners for sale, stallions and mares, at reasonable prices. Mr. Quirin states that he will save anyone money that will come and see his stock.

T. F. Kennedy, secretary Breeders' Horse Sales Co., Streator, Ill., announces a sale for February 2, 3 and 4.

Henry J. Wahlenmaier, Arkansas City, Kas., has two registered Percheron stallions for sale, priced to sell. Also a good jack.

A. E. Limerick & Son, Columbia, Mo., and E. D. Moore, Columbia, Mo., announce an annual sale at Columbia, February 3. There will be 50 head of jacks, jennets, saddle stallions and mares offered. Look up the adver-

FAIRLAND JACK and JENNET FARM.  
40 head of fine registered jacks and jennets for the fall trade. I raise most all my jack stock and can sell them cheaper than any man that deals in them. My jacks are all black with white points; in age from colts to 8 years; in sizes up to 16 hands. Formerly of Flemingsburg, Ky.

U. G. SAUNDERS, FAIRLAND STOCK FARM, LEXINGTON, KY.

### CENTRAL KANSAS JACK FARM

15 Mammoth Jacks

2 years to 6 years—all broke to serve. See this stock before you buy. I can save you money.

Everything guaranteed as represented.

D. J. HUTCHINS, STERLING, KAS.

## 10 OKLAHOMA JACKS.

Yearlings, twos and aged jacks, with bone and quality. Priced to sell.  
GAREE & GAREE, Noble, Okla.

## MAMMOTH JACKS

For sale. Registered, well boned, one to six years old. If you need a high-class jack, we have them. Prices right.  
NEILD BROS., Ogden, Boone Co., Ia.

## JACK TO TRADE

15 hands high; 4 years old. Will trade for yearling or two-year-old registered Belgian or Clydesdale stallion.  
J. C. O'LOUGHLIN, Lakin, Kans.

65 JACKS AND JENNETS.  
Big boned; registered; Mammoth black jacks and jennets; most all ages and sizes up to 16 hands. Prices and terms reasonable.  
J. H. SMITH, Kingfisher, Okla.

8 HEAD TENNESSEE JACKS  
For sale; white points; 2 to 7 years old; 15 to 16 hands. Good enough for herd jacks—the blocky kind. Will trade for heavy Standard bred horse.  
A. G. BUSH, Fairland, Okla.





**FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.**  
Registered Jacks Bred to Meet the Modern Requirements  
For Bone Substance and Stamina.  
25 head, from weanlings to seven years old, and up to  
1,200 pounds in weight. We won championship on both  
jacks and jennets at the Kansas State Fair, both 1913 and  
1914.  
Also for sale—one two-year-old Percheron and two  
yearling stallions. See our stock and get prices. We can  
save you money. Everything guaranteed as represented  
when sold.  
**H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, DIGHTON, KANS.**

## MAMMOTH BLACK JACK

With White Points; 2d Prize Winner at Kansas State Fair, Topeka. Foaled  
August, 1911; 15½ hands; 1,000 pounds; in rather thin flesh. This is a very heavy  
boned jack, a sure colt getter, and a prompt server on mares. Its sire, Admiral  
Carter, is 16½ hands, weight 1,250; its dam, a big roomy jennet. This jack sells  
for \$800. Come or write.

**J. F. True, Jr. Perry, Kas.**

### FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM

32 Jacks and 35 Jennets,  
the best that grow, 14½  
to 16½ hands high—  
Jacks with lots of bone  
and substance. Every-  
thing guaranteed as re-  
presented. Prices right.  
Address  
**J. C. HUCKSTEP,  
Eolia, Pike County, Mo.**

## MAMMOTH JACKS

For sale. Large, heavy boned, 15 to  
16 hands high. Prices from \$250 up.  
Located eight miles west of Cedar  
Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.

**JOHN HENRY, Fairfax, Ia.**

**SPECIAL VALUE IN HERD JACK**  
As I'm Saving His Jennets. Would  
Trade for Another as Good.

A good yearling jack also. The herd  
jack is five years; 15½ hands, stand-  
ard; 1100 pounds; extra bone; good  
head and ears; black with white points;  
registered; good performer on mares  
and jennets, and a sure foal getter.  
Colts to show.

Two extra good yearling Percheron  
stallions. All stock just as represent-  
ed. Come or write.  
**M. G. BIGHAM & SONS, Ozawie, Kas.**

## JACKS AND JENNETS

For sale; 30 black Mammoth jacks  
and jennets; recorded; some in foal by  
Jumbo R. 3964, one of America's best.  
And a 3-year-old French draft black  
stallion, and mares. Inquire

**THEODORE CONRAD,  
Groom, Carson County, Texas.**

### MAMMOTH JACKS.

You will find at my barns the larg-  
est number and the largest and best  
quality, registered, big boned, black  
jacks; 15 to over 16 hands standard,  
to be found in the United States. Re-  
ference, Banks of Lawrence. Prices  
reasonable.

**AL. E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KAS.**  
(40 miles west of Kansas City on the  
U. P. and Santa Fe R. R.)

## Jack Stock For Sale

Eleven head of jacks; 3 to 6 years  
old; 15 to 16 hands standard measure.  
All the bone, head and ear, and weight  
you are looking for. Will make prices  
to suit.

**BEN M. GREEN, Cape Girardeau, Mo.**

### JACKS.

20 good black jacks  
and some good jen-  
nets; coming 3 to com-  
ing 8 years old. Large,  
heavy boned, broken to  
mares and prompt  
servers. Prices rea-  
sonable. Come and  
see me. Barns two  
miles from town.

**Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.**

### BIG MAMMOTH JACKS AND JENNETS

For sale. I have some good jennets  
which are kin to my herd jack, for  
sale at a bargain. Also young jacks,  
one to coming four years old, and the  
large, big boned Poland China hogs,  
breed sows and boars old enough for  
service, and pigs. Seven miles north  
of Monett on Frisco R. R., and six  
miles southwest of Hoberg on Mo. Pac.  
R. R. Write for prices to  
**Henry Obermann & Son, Freistatt, Mo.**

**Kentucky Mammoth**  
Jacks, colts to 6 years.  
Style, bone, weight,  
Saddle stallions, mares,  
geldings. Write for pic-  
tures, etc. Home cured  
bluegrass seed and  
cedar fence posts. Cook  
Farms, Lexington, Ky.



## Worth County Jack Farm

Twenty-five head of jacks and  
jennets for sale.  
**CONSON BROS., Potter, Kans.**

tisement in this issue, and write for  
catalogue.

**R. O. Lane, Colfax, Ind.,** has two  
Percheron stallions, a black and a  
gray, for sale. Write him.

**J. E. Park, Cameron, Mo.,** starts his  
regular season's ad in this issue. He  
has jacks and Percheron stallions for  
sale, and he is pricing to sell.

**W. S. French, Allison, Kas.,** is offer-  
ing a bargain in the way of a Perch-  
eron stallion, as he must sell on ac-  
count of his fillies.

**G. B. Dowell, Center, Mo.,** is adver-  
tising jacks, jennets and mules for sale  
in this issue, and will pay the ex-  
penses of any of our readers if the  
stock is not found as represented.

**Hytee's Factories, Majestic Building,**  
Indianapolis, Ind., want salesmen and  
saleswomen. Write them for informa-  
tion.

**G. A. Tallmadge, Madison, S. Dak.,**  
has three Clydesdale stallions for sale.

**C. G. Anderson, Hector, Minn.,** always  
has a good selection of Percheron stal-  
lions and mares on hand. Get his prices  
before buying.

**John C. Graff, Rushville, Ill.,** wants  
to sell or exchange his saddle stallion,  
Elizabeth Stag. He will take a high  
class saddle gelding in exchange. Read  
the ad in this issue.

**M. F. Dillon, Pueblo, Colo.,** is adver-  
tising Percheron stallion for sale, or  
lease.

**W. F. Schade, Jackson, Mo.,** holds his  
sixth annual sale on February 23. He  
will sell 40 high class jacks and Poland  
China hogs. Send for catalogue.

**Carl Hibbs, Oxford, Ind.,** has a five-  
year-old black Percheron stallion for  
sale. Also other draft stallions.

**A. S. Hartman, Tuscola, Ill.,** has two  
imported Percheron stallions and two  
home bred Shire stallions for sale  
cheap, as he has too many.

**J. H. Smith, Kingfisher, Okla.,** starts  
his regular season's advertising in this  
issue. He has 65 head of jacks and  
jennets at reasonable prices and terms.

**William Deierling, Queen City, Mo.,**  
has 40 head of jacks for sale, from one  
to five years old. There are a number  
of prize winners among this lot.

**Harris Bros., Great Bend, Kas.,** are  
advertising in this issue 50 head of  
registered stallions and mares for sale  
and will be glad to give full particu-  
lars to any one who is interested.

**C. Stahly, Milford, Neb.,** has four  
Percherons to dispose of; also a few  
mares. He will test these stallions  
with microscope for prospective buyers.

**Jos. Rouselle, Seward, Nebr.,** starts  
his regular season's advertising in this  
issue. He has imported Percheron,  
Belgian and Shire stallions and mares  
for sale; also Shorthorn bulls and hel-  
fers. All stock guaranteed. Write him  
for prices.

**J. A. DeCamp, Shenandoah, Iowa,**  
holds an auction sale on January 19.  
He will sell registered Percherons,  
other horses, cattle and mules. Write  
him for particulars.

**Bishop Bros., breeders of Percherons,**  
start their advertisement in this issue.  
These gentlemen have been in the Per-  
cheron horse business a number of  
years, and have made the stallion busi-  
ness a specialty, hence it has long been  
their policy to try and keep on hands  
stallions to supply the wants of all  
who are looking for good animals.  
Bishop Bros. lay claim to selling a  
bigger and a better stallion for the  
money than can be found elsewhere.  
Call on this firm or write them, telling  
them what you want, and at the same  
time telling them you saw their ad-  
vertisement in this paper.

**Last call for Spohr & Spohr's disper-  
sion sale, Wichita, Kas.,** January 28,  
1915. Diver's stock yards, rain or shine.  
If you want to buy Percherons at your  
own bid better send for a catalog now  
before you forget. Weanlings, fillies,  
young brood mares and mares of ma-  
ture age, showing in foal to the im-  
ported stallion, Farceur, weighing 2-  
000 pounds. Several stallions ready for  
service. Be sure to attend this sale.  
For catalog address Spohr & Spohr,  
Lathrop, Kas., mentioning the Ameri-  
can Breeder.

**Jacob Layland, Audubon, Ia.,** is of-  
fering for sale in this issue two French  
draft stallions.

**G. D. Carpenter, Sanders, Ky.,** has a  
saddle stallion for sale or exchange.  
Could use a pair of Percheron fillies.  
Look up this ad, as it does not appear  
again.

**Emil Podewels, Watertown, Wis.,** is  
pricing his imported Percheron stallion  
to sell.

**F. S. Dillner, proprietor Lone Oak**  
Stock Farm, Lockridge, Iowa, has reg-  
istered Aberdeen Angus cattle and  
Shetland ponies for sale, either sex.  
**W. C. Ellledge, Bluffville, Kas.,** wants

## FRANK P. SHEKLETON & SONS, LAWLER, IOWA

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

### Percheron, Belgian and Clydesdale Stallions and Mares



Our barns are full of the choicest stallions and mares of the  
above named breeds, both imported and home bred. We can fill  
your order for one or a dozen at prices that will outdo all our  
competitors.

**CALL AND SEE US.** Lawler is on the C. M. & St. P.  
R. R. (The Iowa and Dakota Division) midway between  
Mason City and No. McGregor, both points making connections  
with all points of Minnesota and Wisconsin. We are 8 miles from  
New Hampton on the Great Western, making good connections  
with all Lawler trains.

### PERCHERONS, JACKS, AND JENNETS.

A few tried imported black Percheron ton  
stallions; extra breeders and well bred enough  
to head any pure bred herd.

12 head of registered big black Mammoth  
jacks, from 2 to 5 years old; 14½ to 16 hands  
high; well broke and quick performers. We  
have the best herd of well bred jennets in the  
state, bred to our imported Spanish jack.

Anybody can own a good jack or stallion the  
way we price them. We have no little stuff.

Come and see us. Farm 30 miles northwest of Hutchinson. Will meet trains  
at Raymond or Chase.

**J. P. & M. H. MALONE, CHASE, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS.**

### RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM.

Stock for sale. One black Percheron colt, coming 3 years old in June;  
weight now 1600; heavy bone and very compactly built. Name, Mignone 93121.

One standard bred black stud colt, coming 2 years old in April; very large;  
will mature to weigh over 1200; sired by Pactolus Ellwood 50245; he by Pactolus  
9102, 2:12; dam, Bessie Miller by Tom Miller Jr., 2:10. One black mare 5 years;  
weight 1200; registered name Estan Selotta; sired by Blackleer 46643; he by  
Symboler 19869, record 2:09; dam, Bessie Miller by Tom Miller Jr., 2:10. Bessie  
Miller, brown mare; weight 1250; nine years; by Tom Miller Jr., 2:10; safe in foal  
by Pactolus Ellwood 50245; record 2:27.

One pure bred Guernsey bull; 16 months; fawn and white; large for age.  
**O. L. THISLER, CHAPMAN, KAS.**

I wish to close out my entire Bunch of  
Percheron Stallions, Jacks and Jennets.

I have six stallions, three gray and three  
black. Five of these horses are imported  
and one American bred. All first class stuff  
and all registered in Percheron Society of  
America.

I also have two jacks and three jennets.  
Will sell this stock worth the money, as I  
want to close them out. This stock is the result of 17  
years' careful selection and they are all breeders.

**FERRIS, ILL., R. R. No. 1.**



**JOHN W. SCHENCK,**

## R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

*The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer  
of the West*

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always  
right; work always up to the highest standard.



## Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make  
big money. No other profession can be  
learned so quickly, that will pay as big  
wages. Write today for big, free cata-  
logue of Home Study Course, as well  
as the Actual Practice School.

**MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL,**  
Largest in the World.

**W. B. Carpenter, Pres., Room 340,  
318 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.**

### LOUIS A. WILSON

**LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, Logan, Ia.**

I am conducting  
sales for the best  
breeders in the  
country. Reference:  
American Breeder.  
Write me for dates.



## Hotel Convention

13th and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

Large rooms, good beds. Special  
rates to students of the Graham Scien-  
tific Breeding School, as low as 35  
cents per day. Good restaurants in  
connection and nearby. Only a block  
from the school and Convention Hall.

### JOB WANTED ON FARM

or with live stock. Have experience in  
breeding and all kinds of farm work,  
and want steady job at fair wages.  
**G. W. ENGLE, Shelbyville, Ill.**

### WANTED, POSITION

on first-class horse, cattle or mule  
ranch as general manager or foreman.  
Can give first-class reference as to  
ability. Address **F. T. HILLIARD,  
Box 1, New Castle, Colo.**



Buy of the Breeder  
and save money on  
registered Percheron  
Stallions and Mares and  
Standard Bred Stallions  
and Mares; 35 head to  
select from.—**E. P. Ham-  
ilton & Sons, Garden  
Grove, Decatur Co., Ia.**

The Detroit Engine Company,  
through its page advertisement in this  
issue, shows the varied uses to which  
their engines actually are put, the il-  
lustrations in the advertisement be-  
ing made from photographs taken on  
the farms of Detroit engine users. The  
gasoline engine as a time and labor





CARNOT 66,666 (66,666) The Grand Champion \$10,000 Percheron Stallion

# OKLAHOMA

## IMPROVED LIVESTOCK BREEDERS

### COMBINATION SALE

AT

## Enid, Feb. 8-13



## THE LEADING BREEDS OF HORSES, CATTLE AND HOGS

260 Head, including Percheron Stallions and Mares, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Coachers, Shorthorns, Hereford, Angus, Galloway, Jersey and Holstein Cattle, and Duroc Jersey and Poland China Hogs



## THE GRAND ATTRACTION IN THIS GREAT SALE

Will be Seven Percheron Mares bred to the Grand Champion Stallion, CARNOT, and (3) Mares Sired by CARNOT. But this is only one of many features. Consignments also solicited.

For Full Information and Catalogue, write me at once, mentioning The American Breeder



## FRANK S. KIRK, SALES MANAGER ENID, OKLAHOMA

## REGISTERED PERCHERONS

And Other Horses, Cattle and Mules

## AT AUCTION JANUARY 19TH

The Percherons include the stallion, Madere, Jr., and several mares. The other stock includes one span 3-year-old mules; one fall mule, 3 years old; two coming 3-year-old mules; 1 weanling mule; two 4-year-old geldings, weight 1,300 and 1,200; one 3-year-old filly, weight 1,200; two cows; 1 yearling heifer; one bull, 2 years old. All the above high grade Durham stock.

Write at once for full particulars, mentioning American Breeder.

## J. A. DeCAMP, Shenandoah, Ia.

## Second Annual Breeders' Horse Sale

AT STREATOR, ILL., FEBRUARY 2, 3 AND 4, 1915.

We will sell 300 head full blood draft horses, including stallions and mares, all ages, of the Percheron, French Draft, Belgian, Shire and Clydesdale breeds; 25 head trotters, pacers and fancy drivers; 75 head Shetland and Welsh ponies.

Sale opens at 9:30 a. m., Tuesday, February 2, 1915. For catalogue and information write,

T. F. KENNEDY, Secretary.

STREATOR, ILL.



saver, is one of the most thoroughly proven of all the many farm improvements, and any one, whether he is now in the market for a gasoline engine or not, will be benefitted by answering this page advertisement and getting the information offered by the Detroit Engine Company, Detroit, Mich.

The Kokomo Fence Company, 451 North Street, Kokomo, Ind., puts out an ornamental steel fencing at a low price. Write this company for catalogue.

At Enid, Oklahoma, the greatest market center for pure bred live stock, two very important sales already are advertised. The first of these will be under the management of Frank S. Kirk of Enid, and will occupy the week of February 8 to 13 inclusive. In addition to an offering of draft horses it includes a number of head sired by the champion stallion, Carnot, or mares and fillies in foal to Carnot. There will be offerings of the leading breeds of beef cattle and of hogs. On February 18, W. S. Boles and J. H. Jackson, leading Percheron breeders of that state, hold their annual sale. Both firms get their mail at Enid, and inquiries for catalogues should be addressed to them at once.

King's Housewrecking Salvage & Lumber Co., 1814 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo., is saving money for thousands of men in the Kansas City territory through its low prices on all sorts

of building material, roofing and fencing. The catalogue of this company, in fact, contains dozens of other useful articles and all sold at close prices. Every reader between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains will be interested in their catalogue. Please mention The American Breeder when writing for it.

C. W. Lamer, Salina, Kans., holds his annual sale of registered Percherons with a supplementary offering of farm mares, work horses and mules, on January 20. Full particulars are given in the quarter page advertisement in this issue. Send for catalogue, mentioning The American Breeder.

C. F. Jones, Rippey, Iowa, has in his coming sale of Percheron horses and Shorthorn cattle, two of the most important features any of the season's sales have offered. In the Percheron section, the feature referred to is a strong line of young stallions from exceptionally good mares. At least two of the stallions are out of champion mares that have proved great producers. In the Shorthorn section, the offering is made up entirely of cattle of Scotch breeding, a fact which gets favorable attention from every one familiar with the development of Shorthorn cattle in this country.

Thousands of our readers are interested in the best methods of poultry raising. No one can afford to raise poultry in any numbers without the help of an incubator. We are glad,

therefore, to present the advertisement of an incubator and an incubator manufacturer that stand high in this line. We refer to the Fairfield incubator, manufactured by Sam Thompson of Fairfield, Nebr., and ask that every interested reader answer Mr. Thompson's advertisement, mentioning The American Breeder.

## Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 15.)

ers have had good results keeping semen a long time, we advise using it quickly.

1391—RHEUMATISM—I have a young jack 2½ years old that has something the matter with his pastern joints in both front legs. I think it is rheumatism. The joints are so weak that he cannot stand straight or lie still long at a time; they want to pitch forward and bow out. They are not swelled; just so weak that he can't have good use of them. He don't stir about much and lies down a good part of the time, but it is a hard job for him to get up when he is down, on account of his front legs being so weak from the knees down. He ran on short pasture all summer and fall. He is very tall; long body and legs; good size bone; rather light weight for his make and height; rather thin in flesh, but made good growth the last year. He is about four inches taller than his sire or dam. I began feeding him early in the fall. He was gaining a pound a day for three months, then I noticed these joints getting weak and he has grown gradually worse all the while. He eats very well. I feed him corn, oats, pea and timothy hay and fodder and he drinks regularly. I keep him up in bad weather in a dry stall; dirt floor, and let him out to exercise when the weather will permit. I have never used him any, yet he is reasonably lively, but not like he was last fall. These joints seem to give him some pain. I wish you would tell me what you think is the matter with this young jack and advise any treatment that you think would do him any good. I have not doctored him any yet, except to give him a stock tonic powder, but cannot see that they have done him any good. He has the appearance of making an unusually large jack.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely your jack is affected with rheumatism. Continue to give him good care both as to feed and housing, being careful not

## STALLIONS AND JACKS

For Sale. Two draft stallions, one all purpose, one combination and one saddle stallion. Also four head good jacks, 14 to 15½ hands. All this stock guaranteed breeders and good lookers. Wish to quit the business and will sell right. Call on or address,

J. W. WATTS, Rogersville, Mo., Rte. 2

## JACK FOR SALE OR TRADE

Will trade for registered Percheron or Belgian stallion.

B. HOUSLET, Oxford, Wis.

## PERCHERON STALLION—JACK.

Must be sold to settle up an estate. One good Percheron stallion and one good Mammoth jack. Both registered and in good condition. Jack is black with white points; weight 1,000 pounds; height 15 hands. Stallion is black with star in forehead; weight 1,700; height 16½ hands. Write,

M. W. NORFLEET, 4015 Agnes Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

## 9 PERCHERONS; 1 JACK.

Two large, heavy boned stallions; ages 4 and 9; one yearling and one weanling stallion; five mares; ages 2, 5, 7, 8 and 11 years. Registered in P. S. of A.

Black jack with light points; 15 hands; 9 inch bone; registered. Will sell any or all. Would consider a trade on dairy property near school town. Western land not wanted.

H. M. STEPHENS, MUNDEN, KANS.

## MIAMI COUNTY BREEDERS' SALE, Thursday, February 25, 1915.

J. M. Nolan, Paola, Kas., Percherons and French Draft. J. D. DeTar, Spring Hill, Kas., Percherons. J. W. Masters, Paola, Kas., Percherons. L. B. Hefliger & Laskie, Bucyrus, Kas., Percherons. M. A. Kelly, Bucyrus, Kas., Herefords. H. L. McDill, Paola, Kas., Herefords. C. J. Woods, Paola, Kas., Polled Durhams. P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kas., Poland Chinas. L. W. O'Keefe, Bucyrus, Kas., Poland Chinas.

For information write, O. C. HAGANS, Mgr., PAOLA, KAS.

## Jacks, Jennets, Percherons

FOR SALE.

7 Big Black Jacks, coming two to 5 years old. Also 7 jennets.

9 Registered Stallions, from yearlings up.

2 Black Percheron fillies

Would like to dispose of this stock and will price to sell. JOE FOX, GREELEY, KAS.



**MILLER STOCK FARM****Jack and Jeanet Bargains.**

One 8-year-old jack, \$300; three 3-year-old jacks, \$600 to \$750; one 2-year-old jack, \$1,000; four yearling jacks by Highball, world's record priced 2-year-old.

From our jennet herd (headed by one of the very few great big good jacks living) we can always spare a few head. Can always spare a few work mules or brood mares.

Would consider trading some of the above stock on a good Percheron stallion and a good Hereford bull. No stock shown on Sunday.

**F. M. LORIMER, Mgr., OLATHE, KAS.****JACKS—CLYDESDALE STALLION.**

FOR SALE—Three jacks, 4 to 6 years old; good flat bone; registered stock. Price \$300 and up. Also two-year-old Clydesdale stallion from imported sire and dam; weight 1,450. Write or come and see me.

**S. A. FARNSWORTH, Blairtown, Mo.****JACKS, JENNETS AND MULES.**

15 jacks, as good as can be found in Missouri; 15 jennets, all good; 30 high-class work mules, 4 to 7 years, all mares; 24 mare mule colts. None better in Missouri. Prices will suit you. Will pay your expenses if stock not found as represented.

**G. B. DOWELL, Center, Mo.****JACKS AND STALLIONS**

For sale Some of the best big jacks in Missouri. Priced to sell. Some extra good Percheron stallions, weighing a ton or better. All to be sold with a guarantee backed by 30 years of honorable dealing

**J. E. PARK, Cameron, Mo.**

**300 HEAD of Colorado** raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. **Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.**

**STALLIONS, JACKS, JENNETS.**

Pure bred Percherons; 1,800 to 2,000 pounds. One of the best herd jacks in Kansas; also ten good young jacks and jennets. Prices way down. Work horses, mules or light auto considered.

**S. S. MOUSE, LA CYGNE, KAS.****TO QUIT FARMING.**

Will sell at a bargain, all my jennets; black, white points; registered; some weighing over 900; all of breeding age, bred to big 1,100-pound jack, Peter the Great. Also jacks, Percheron mares and stallions.

**SANFORD HUTSELL, Hampton, Nebr.****JACK---DUROC HOGS**

For sale. A black jack; light points; six years old; 16½ hands high. Also Duroc hogs.

**LOUIS KOENIG, Solomon, Kas.****JACK—STALLION.**

For sale. Registered Mammoth jack, age 4, extra quality; also extra good grade stallion, age 5. If you want something good, write

**V. E. BRITT, Solomon, Kans., Rt. 2.**

to expose him to inclement weather but permit him to have daily runnings in protected places if the weather will allow. Locally apply a vesicant to the fetlocks using the cerate of cantharides. Clip the hair from the parts and rub the ointment in with the hand briskly for several minutes. Tie the animal in such a way that he cannot reach the parts blistered for 24 hours. At the end of this time carefully wash the blistered surfaces with soap and hot water and when dry apply a little sweet oil. Internally give one-half ounce of salicylate of soda three times a day for four days. Discontinue for a week and then repeat if found necessary.

**1392—DIFFERENT LIGHT BREEDS**—Will you kindly tell me the difference between a Thoroughbred and Standard bred? What breed is the horse, Dan Patch?—Minnesota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—A Thoroughbred is a distinct breed of running horses. Standard bred are trotters and pacers, the registry of which was founded on performance. Dan Patch is a standard bred. If you will watch the following issues of this paper, you will find complete histories of these breeds, and in fact all live stock breeds of any importance.

**1393—COLTS PAWING IN BARN—**

Will you tell me if there is a way to stop horses from pawing in the barn? I have one colt coming 4 years old and one coming 2 years old, and they are pawing in the barn, and when they eat grain they paw more than they do if they have no grain.—South Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Pawing while in the barn is frequently observed in young stock or nervous animals, particularly near meal time. Frequently horses short of work indulge in the same habit. If permitted it will become an annoying habit and will be contracted more or less by other horses in the barn. Mention is made of two young animals that are indulging in this habit. We are of the opinion that young stock do better if permitted to have access to a large lot or field during winter months so as to work off the surplus energy and should not be kept long confined in the barn at any time. Sheds well built and deeply bedded with dry straw make good quarters for these youngsters, and you will not find much need of putting them in the barn except on exceptionally rough nights. See that these two animals have ample opportunity for exercise.

**1394—WEAK BACK**—I have a stallion 11 years old that has been ailing for two years; this fall he broke down and I cannot use him at all. I have been working him plowing and hauling. He appears to be weak in the back. His hind legs wobble as he walks and it is all he can do to get up when he lies down, and he groans when anything passes his rectum. His left hind leg has swollen twice on the inside from the ground to the knee. He is in good flesh and eats well. I feed him four quarts of oats, corn and bran three times a day, with whatever roughage I can get here. A professor, who is the only veterinarian we have here, says he has weak kidneys.—Florida Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Clip the hair over the coupling for a space of eight inches in diameter and after thoroughly brushing the skin apply the following, rubbing in briskly with the hand for several minutes. Powdered cantharides, one-half ounce; biniodide of mercury, one-fourth ounce; lard, four ounces. Mix all together thoroughly and permit to remain on 24 hours, at the end of which time wash the blistered surface with hot water and soap. When dry apply a little sweet oil occasionally. Repeat the application in three weeks if any benefit is observed.

**1395—HOG CHOLERA**—Can you tell me what is good to keep hog cholera away from hogs, as the neighbors are losing their hogs with cholera?—South Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—While the use of serum has become quite popular as a preventive for hog cholera, yet it should properly occupy second place in the eradication of this plague from our country. When every hog raiser fully appreciates the good that will come from strict observance of the right kind of sanitary measures, and their rigid enforcement, then he will be in position to do his part in suppressing the costly disease. Granting that you are practicing those methods that conserve the best health of your hogs in the way of general care, you may rest assured that hog cholera will not come to your herd unless it is brought there. The agencies by which the disease is spread is largely through carelessness of members of the human family. Curious owners too frequently visit a neighbor's sick hogs and convey the disease to their own herds by carrying the germs on their shoes. A man may market a load of fat hogs and carry infection home with him from infected yards, on wagons, the feet of his horses, or on his own shoes, or he may purchase grain of a neighbor and infect his premises in that way. When serious sickness is abroad among swine stay strictly away from it and let no meddlesome individual have access to your lots. Dogs, crows, birds, and other living things may be a factor in the spread of the disease, but they are not nearly so frequently at fault as man himself. Remember that this is a disease that must be carried in some way and if you can keep it off your place your hogs will never be afflicted. Should the disease appear then it will be time to consider the use of anti-hog cholera serum, and at

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Dept. 13, Pleasant Hill, Ohio

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**Bad Habits Cured****By Beery System**

Refusing to lead.  
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Getting fast in the stall.  
Pawing in the stable.  
Pawing while hitched.  
Crowding in the stall.  
Fighting halter or bridle.  
Tender bitten.  
Pulling on one rein.  
Lugging on the bit.  
Lunging and plunging.  
Refusing to stand.  
Refusing to back.  
Shying.  
Balking.  
Afraid of automobiles.  
Afraid of robes.  
Afraid of clothes on line.  
Afraid of cars.  
Afraid of sound of a gun.  
Afraid of band playing.  
Afraid of steam engine.  
Afraid of the touch of shafts or harness.  
Running away.  
Kicking.  
Biting.  
Striking.  
Hard to shoe.  
Bad to groom.  
Breaking straps.  
Refusing to hold back while going down hill.  
Scaring at hogs or dogs along the road.  
Tail switchers.  
Lolling the tongue.  
Jumping fences.  
Bad to hitch to buggy or wagon.

To all men owning horses, who answer this advertisement immediately, I will positively send my introductory course in Horse Training and Colt Breaking ABSOLUTELY FREE.

**World's Greatest System of Horsemanship**

Twenty-five thousand FARMERS and horse-owners have taken my regular course and found that *it does the work*. Even if you have only *one horse*, it will pay you to master my wonderful system. The Beery Course is the result of a lifetime's work as a tamer and trainer of horses. As one of my students has said, "The horse has never been foaled that Prof. Beery cannot handle." My record proves it.

**Master Any Horse**

The Beery Course gives you the priceless secrets of a lifetime—enables you to master any horse—to tell the disposition of any horse at sight—to add many dollars to the value of every horse you handle—and my students are all good traders.

**BEFORE TRAINING****My Graduates Are Doing Wonders**

A. L. Dickinson, of Friendship, N. Y., says: "I am working a pair of horses that cleaned out several men. I got them for \$110, gave them a few lessons, and have been offered \$400 for the pair." Fred Bowden, R. R. No. 2, Keokuk, Iowa writes: "It's worth many times its cost." I have many similar letters from graduates all over the world.

**Break a Colt in Double-Quick Time!**

You can do it by my simple, practical, humane system. There is a lot of money in colt training.

**Make \$1,200 to \$3,000 a Year**

Many of my graduates are making big money as professional horse trainers at home or

**AFTER TRAINING**

traveling. I made a fortune traveling and giving exhibitions. You have the same opportunity.

**Send the Coupon**

and get the Introductory Course in Horse Training FREE. This special offer may never be repeated. Act now. Tell me about your horse.

**PROF. JESSE BEERY**  
Dept. 13, Pleasant Hill, Ohio**GET YOURSELF AN AMERICAN BREEDER BINDER**

**Endorsed in a Dozen States. Will Last for Years and Pay for Itself Every Year in Convenience.**

To the American Breeder:—The Binder that I received last year, I think is one of the nicest things that I have seen in a long time. I would not take three times as much as I paid for it if I could not get another. I have some copies of the American Breeder that I have had for three years.—Tom Collins, Middlefield, Ohio.

To the American Breeder:—The American Breeder Binder purchased of you last season is entirely satisfactory. Incorporated into a bound volume as each issue comes, preserves a complete file in such order as allows me to refer to the information contained therein quickly. All that is wanting to make it complete is an index, which I hope you issue for each volume.—Wm. Henry Ash, Oneida, Ill.

To the American Breeder:—The Binder and Breeder are both all anyone could ask for his money without being put in a class with the swine.—H. J. Covell, Topeka, Kans.

To the American Breeder:—I am so well pleased with the Binder I got of you last season that I hardly know how to express my satisfaction. It is the only way to keep your papers. They are there in succession, and anything you want to look up is always handy. Hurrah for the American Breeder, for it is always in the lead; may it keep the pace set.—W. F. Dussell, Montevideo, Minn.

To the American Breeder:—I find the American Breeder Binder which I got from you last season worth many times its cost, for with it I am able to refer to the valuable information found in the American Breeder at any time.—S. G. Adams, Eubank, Ky.

To the American Breeder:—The American Breeder Binder is a complete success and will say that it is money well spent for everybody that wants to preserve files of American Breeder.—W. H. Blank, Napoleon, Ohio.

To the American Breeder:—I am well satisfied with the American Breeder Binder. It keeps the papers in fine shape and I would not part with it for several times what it cost if I could not get another.—Wm. Cameron, Wilmet, S. Dak.

To the American Breeder:—The Binder is O. K. Will order another when this one is full. It keeps the papers in shape and they are all worth keeping. I have but one fault with the American Breeder—it does not come often enough. I am always waiting for it.—W. T. Bowen, Lamont, Wash.

To the American Breeder:—I am well pleased with the Breeder Binder, also the American Breeder is the best paper of its kind.—H. H. Bartlett, Grafton, Ill.

To the American Breeder:—I have used the American Breeder Binder and find it very useful and convenient.—R. S. Brookings, Richardson, N. Dak.

To the American Breeder:—I can honestly say that the American Breeder Binder is ideal. We find it very convenient and would not be without it. I have from April 5, 1913, to December 5, 1914, now in the Binder and have room for several more.—B. J. Bonnell, Glencoe, N. Mex.

**PRICE \$1.00. SENT BY PARCELS POST PREPAID.****ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO****AMERICAN BREEDER, 225 WEST 12TH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.**



such time your veterinarian will be the best person to advise as to whether serum alone or the simultaneous treatment should be employed. Do not spend your money for fake medicine expecting prevention from such source.

**1396—GERMAN COACH REGISTRY**—Where will I write for German Coach registry blanks? Is there an age limit on registering of horses where the sire and dam are both registered?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Write to J. Crouch, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.

**1397—MULE FOOT HOGS**—I see you have cuts of all hogs in your paper but the Mule Foot. Why is this? Do you not consider the Mule Foot hog worthy of it? Please give us a little information on the Mule Foot hog in your next paper. Are there very many in the United States?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

**REPLY**—The breeds of hogs already represented on the cover page are, because of their numbers, excellence, age of the breed, or for other reasons, are more important than the Mule Foot hogs. This is not saying anything against the Mule Foot, as it is simply one of the later established breeds which has not yet become widely distributed. There are several other breeds of hogs which our cover page does not show.

**1398—A YEARLING SIRE**—A mare owner bred a mare to my horse and he claims she was served three or four weeks later by her yearling colt. She shows to be in foal. Would you think the yearling foaled her? He was about 13 months old.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

**REPLY**—There are cases on record where yearlings have sired foals. Stallions are not usually fertile, however, at this age. Keep close watch on the mare and get the exact date of foaling. Watch the foal closely as it develops. You can form your own opinion, which may be worth something to you in the future, concerning the individual who claims the yearling colt got his mare in foal.

**1399—PRURITUS**—I bought a draft mare this fall which had run on alfalfa all summer. She was fat and looked like she was in good health. She is coming 5 years old. I began working her soon after I got her. Have fed her grain three times a day; she seems to have a good appetite, but when turned in lot will not eat roughness to do any good; puts in most of her time in rubbing; seems to itch all over; rubs on fence awhile, then will bite her sides with her teeth, and when she stands in stall at night rubs her sides against stall. When in harness she sometimes throws her head around to her sides. Do you think this is caused from the itching? I have examined her for lice several times, but have never discovered any. Her hair lays smooth and she has no breaking out. Please tell me what to do for her, and what the trouble is.—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Your mare has been kept too fat and it is quite likely that you are at present feeding her too much heating grain. Reduce her flesh by feeding more bulky food and not so nutritious. Give her a liberal quantity of bran with her oats and feed no corn. If she is not in foal give her an ounce of powdered aloes dissolved in half a pint of warm water. This should physic her which will help to relieve the itching. Follow this with three-fourths of an ounce of Fowler's solution in the feed three times a day for several weeks.

**1400—HAVING SERIOUS TROUBLE WITH HIS STEERS**—I would like to know if you can tell me what is the matter with a yearling steer I have. About three weeks ago I had one that his head swelled some and it seemed to be hard for him to breathe. His knees and hocks also swelled, but he was not lame. The swelling seemed to go down and then he seemed to have something like fits, but did not froth at the mouth. He seemed to be in great pain while he had one of these spells. It would take him from ten minutes to a half an hour to get over one of these spells, and when he was able to stand would go to eating. He had a bad case of scours to start with. He was fed good prairie hay and nice bright corn fodder. I now have another one the same way. He has been running to a straw pile and grass. Both have had plenty of water. The first yearling lived about a week. Is there anything I can do for them? And do you think there is any chance of the other cattle taking it from them? Please let me know if there is any more information you need, as I would like to know what the matter is.—South Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We are unable to answer from symptoms; write us further,

**1401—BUYING FROM ADVERTISERS**—I see the American Breeder is getting more advertising of machinery and other things sold to farmers. Are you as particular about these advertisements as you are about horse advertisements? Do you really think that farmers can benefit themselves by buying from any of these advertisers?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Few people realize the safety with which any one can buy of the advertisers in a reputable publication which uses ordinary honesty and common sense in the advertisements it carries. No manufacturer can afford to advertise an article he expects to market generally unless it has merit. The cost of opening up trade territory, by whatever means, is so great that more business must follow the first sales if any profit is to be made. To sell an inferior article, or to abuse the confidence of a customer would be fatal to a further development of the business. Advertising may not be the most economical way of introducing the many conveniences and labor saving machines which have gone into farm homes and fields the past few years, but it is the only effective way that has appeared. The more our readers mention this paper to the firms advertising the things they are interested in, the better class of advertising we will be able to carry in our columns.

**1402—POOR SERVER**—My four-year-old Percheron stallion fails to make a good service at times. Would like to know the cause and the remedy and if he will outgrow it. He is keen enough but does not always discharge. He will enter, work hard and come off without doing anything. Will it hurt to let him try more than once? He has not been stood heavy this year; never more than two mares a day and last year but a few mares. What is the cause of semen following the horse and coming all out?—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—This stallion may be practicing self-abuse. In order to detect this it may be necessary to watch him day and night. Many stallions will not do this in the presence of men. If masturbation is discovered, have your veterinarian slightly blister the glans-penis. This blister should be very light; then retire him from service for several weeks. Do not use him as a teaser or allow him to remain where he can see or smell mares in heat. If the blister does not cause any inconvenience, he should be put to light work, and kept there until the breeding season starts next spring. If your stallion is not practicing self-abuse, we would advise lowering the grain ration slightly. Do not use this stallion as a teaser. When the mare is found to be in good heat and ready for service, have her in an accessible place, so that the stallion can make the mount before the erection becomes too severe. After the mount is made, allow the mare to take steps if she cares to; encourage a slight movement of the mare. This will help to put all of the muscles of the sire into action and creates a new desire, as he is afraid she will get away. If the service is not completed satisfactory, put the stallion in the barn and allow the erection to disappear. Then repeat the performance in a few

## THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPHER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

## SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and \$1.00; \$5.00 and \$10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.  
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### FRAVEL'S DISTEMPHER REMEDY

Guaranteed to Cure and Prevent Colts and Horses in same stable with sick ones from having Distemper, Influenza, Epizootic, Pink eye, Shipping Fever, Catarrhal Fever, Coughs, Colds and all Diseases of the Horse affecting the nose and throat. A powerful germicide given internally alone will do the work, and that is found in FRAVEL'S DISTEMPHER CURE.

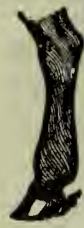
Made and sold by **A. W. FRAVEL, Ph. G.V.S.** Centralia, Mo.

## LET US CARRY PART OF YOUR GREAT RISK

INSURE THE LIFE OF YOUR VALUABLE HORSE BY A POLICY WITH US

**NORTHWESTERN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY**  
DES MOINES, IOWA AGENTS WANTED

minutes. It is best to take the bridle off the stallion and close the door so as to relax the animal entirely. If, after the second attempt, satisfactory results are not obtained, retire him from the stud for several days. Prepare a vessel holding two or three gallons of warm water, hot enough so the hands can be held in it nicely. Be careful not to get the water too hot the first time. Lead out a mare so as to cause an erection. Be very gentle and place the penis in this hot water. Gradually increase the heat of the water. Do this once or twice a day. Then try him again. If the stallion has a long penis do not try to



## ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is an ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE (NON-POISONOUS)

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1 per bottle at dealers or delivered. W. F. YOUNG, P. U. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

## Don't Have a Blind One

### "VISIO"

A Remedy for Moon Blindness

(Ophthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

"VISIO" will convince any horse owner that it is the best remedy for defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our money back GUARANTEE.

\$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. VISIO Remedy Ass'n 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.



**ICHNOBATE DISTEMPHER CURE.** Unequaled for the cure of coughs, colds, distemper, pneumonia, influenza, pink-eye and all diseases of the respiratory organs in horses, cattle and hogs. For animals previously affected from above diseases, Ichnobate is a wonder-worker. As a preventative it is unsurpassed. Once used, always used. \$1.00 per bottle. Money refunded if not satisfied.

JONES & FREDERICK, Mfgs., 752 West High St. Lima, Ohio.

make a service on a mare having a short vagina. These difficult services should all be made on tall mares.



JOHN HOLIAHAN, PINGREE, N. DAK., AND TWO OF THREE CAPSULE COLTS GOT FROM ONE SERVICE.



GOOD SALE FOR J. C. ROBISON.

In his recent auction of registered Percherons (the twentieth public sale from the Whitewater Falls stud), J. C. Robison made one of the best averages his Percherons have ever made. His offering was likewise one of his best, the attendance large, and the interest both before and at the sale, unusually good. The stallions averaged \$651.11, and the mares and fillies, \$440.20. The top price of the sale, \$1,450, was paid by a graduate of the Graham Breeding School (John Strother of Alva, Okla.) for Vincent \$5804, a Casino weanling. Col. R. L. Harriman and assisting auctioneers did the work on the block and in the rings. A complete list of sales follows:

Stallions.	
Vincent, 2 years, E. L. Beacot, Solomon, Kas. ....	\$ 565
Liman (99822), 3 years, Frank Roblitz, Corwin, Kas. ....	845
Canoree, 2 years, Peter Schrock, Hutchinson, Kas. ....	805
Casey, 2 years, W. D. Creighton, Protection, Kas. ....	705
Vincent, 7 months, John Strother, Alva, Okla. ....	1,450
Crawford, 2 years, Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kas. ....	610
Fanton, 2 years, A. L. Miller, Alameda, Kas. ....	920
Lester, 2 years, Boles & Son, Enid, Okla. ....	500
Noron, 2 years, G. K. Hall, Blackwell, Okla. ....	710
Alford, 2 years, W. E. Schmelzer, Perry, Okla. ....	555
Alger, 2 years, R. E. Nicholson, Talala, Okla. ....	625
Leon, 2 years, L. Morgan, Newcomb, Okla. ....	595
Lamy, Jr., 2 years, T. M. Dorsey, Protection, Kas. ....	495
Justin, 3 years, Ben Martin, Garden City, Mo. ....	560
Horatio, 1 year, Nathan Lindley, Protection, Kas. ....	300
Hampton, 3 years, Mart Hearst, Milton, Kas. ....	730
Waucasio, 1 year, L. Beacot, Solomon, Kas. ....	340
Females.	
Kapitole (96475), 4 years, Boles & Son. ....	800
Princess, 7 years, H. L. Salmon, Fowler, Kas. ....	705
Flora, 4 years, H. L. Salmon. ....	625
Theresa, 5 years, H. L. Salmon. ....	625
Edina, 2 years, Tom Dorsey, Protection, Kas. ....	300
Mirabelle (109053), 2 years, Harry King, Arcadia, Kas. ....	505
Martineque (109223), 2 years, Nathan Lindley. ....	370
Manette (109131), 2 years, R. H. Rhoades, Maize, Kas. ....	480
Vatine, 3 years, Boles & Son. ....	400
Queen Ann, 3 years, Boles & Son Jamique (83931), 5 years, L. M. Littlefield, Vermont, Mo. ....	500
Mengeneta, 6 years, L. M. Littlefield. ....	500
Langouste (101735), 3 years, R. H. Rhoades. ....	560
Lucinda, 11 years, Dr. A. A. Cuthberton, Great Bend, Kans. ....	370
Jeanette, 2 years, C. W. Leggs, Anthony, Kas. ....	320
Mary, 2 years, T. M. Doane, Colwich, Kas. ....	235
Henrietta, 1 year, Rob. Sibbett, Protection, Kas. ....	285
Marguerite (106154), 2 years, Nathan Lindley. ....	425
Manchette (104999), 2 years, C. W. Leggs. ....	320
Fancine, 7 years, R. H. Rhoades. ....	300
Modestie (105294), 2 years, C. W. Forbes, Cherryvale, Kas. ....	355
Gay, 2 years, Fay Winters, Colwich, Kas. ....	275
Harriet, 1 year, D. S. Romine, Oswego, Kas. ....	320
Joveuse (85081), 5 years, Harry King, Arcadia, Kas. ....	590

THE ABDERHALDEN PREGNANCY TEST

In the issue of the American Breeder for November 20, a subscriber asks for the best way to tell when a mare is in foal, and in reply you gave the physical signs. For many cases these are helpful but for an accurate and positive result there is nothing that compares with the Abderhalden pregnancy test.

About two years ago Prof. Abderhalden the famous German scientist discovered that as soon as the membranes began to form in the uterus of a pregnant animal, there was also formed in the blood a peculiar chemical substance called a ferment, that seems to be for the purpose of destroying wandering cells that may accidentally get into the blood. The presence of this ferment in the blood serum is positive evidence that the animal is pregnant. In mares and cows this ferment appears in the blood about five to six weeks after conception and remains in the blood for a month after parturition. The Abderhalden test for pregnancy is a very delicate test

Stallion Service Record Book

This book has 200 pages like the specimen page in this ad. It is substantially bound with a good, strong waterproof cover. It has 20 index pages for keeping the owners' names in alphabetical order so that any name or mare can be found quickly.

The breeding contract at the bottom is the strongest possible kind of a note. It is a big help in making collections, as nearly every state has a law for the collection of labor debts without exemption, and this is a contract to pay for services rendered. Before it is signed run a pencil through two of the lines in the contract, leaving the line that makes the kind of a contract you want. Many will sign a contract who would refuse to give a note.

This book has a calendar and a gestation table. It can be used for several sires without carrying more than one book. This is the most complete and up-to-date service record book printed. It is a nice size and can be carried easily in any pocket. Every breeder should have one. After improving it for several years, the result is this most satisfactory book. A complete new edition is just out. Although this new book has double the capacity of those offered heretofore, it sells at the old price. It is not bulky, as it carries no advertising or other unnecessary matter. It will be the standard record book used by the leading breeders.

If you are not satisfied with the book or do not consider it the best and cheapest on the market, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. The price is 50 cents; six for \$2.75; postage prepaid. Send all orders to the

GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.  
225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

that must be made by an expert in a laboratory. It is only necessary to send to the laboratory a small amount of blood serum from the animal to be tested. This can easily be procured by a veterinarian. Full directions for collecting the serum are supplied by laboratories making the test. The charge for making this test is about three dollars for a single test.

The Abderhalden test will be of great importance particularly in those cases where mares are sent away to be bred, and in mares that are sold before it is possible to determine by the ordinary physical symptoms, whether they are pregnant.—N. S. Mayo, Sec'y American Veterinary Medical Assn.

FOUR DAYS OF LIVE STOCK LECTURES.

The following program is a part of the Missouri Farmers' Week Short-Course and will be of interest to live stock men. The dates are January 12 to 15, inclusive; the place, Columbia, Mo.

Tuesday.	
Brood Mares for Farm Work.....	E. A. Trowbridge
Treatment of Wounds.....	Dr. L. S. Backus
Judging Horses for Conformation and Soundness.....	E. A. Trowbridge, E. H. Hughes
Methods of Dehorning Cattle.....	Dr. L. S. Backus, H. C. Heaton
Wednesday.	
Nitrogenous Concentrates for Fattening Cattle.....	H. O. Allison
Feeding Problems.....	S. T. Simpson
Beef Cattle Judging Demonstration.....	H. O. Allison
Draft Horses, Grades and Pure Bred.....	E. H. Hughes
Causes and Prevention of Blackleg.....	Dr. J. W. Connaway, A. J. Durant
Thursday.	
Feeding Wheat to Fattening Hogs.....	L. A. Weaver
Age as a Factor in Swine Breeding.....	F. B. Mumford
Judging Breeding Hogs.....	L. A. Weaver, F. L. Bentley
Light Horses, Grades and Pure Breds.....	E. A. Trowbridge
Aliments of Hogs and Their Relation to Cholera.....	Dr. J. B. Gingery

Sire Lucifer  
Mare Belle Color Gray Age 6  
Marks Left front foot white  
Womb ☒ Closed ☐ Healthy ☐ Loose Height 16 hands Colt ☒ Yes ☐ No  
Mare Owner John Brown  
P. O. Kansas City, Mo.

DATE BRED.										
Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
7										
22										

RETRIED										
15										
22										

BREEDING CONTRACT  
\$ 15.00 Date Feb. 1, 1914  
For services rendered, I promise to pay (fill in with stallion owner's name) \_\_\_\_\_ or assigns fifteen dollars  
~~When above described mare is known to be in foal~~  
~~When above described mare delivers a living colt~~  
When colt of above described mare stands and sucks or before mare changes ownership, mortgaged or leaves county.  
Signed John Brown Page 16

Above shows exact size of page and the way to properly fill out the blank for one form of breeding contract, scratching out extra lines.

What Breeders Say About Jacksorine

(A DIFFERENT LETTER IN EACH ADVERTISEMENT)

"I have used your Jacksorine, and after having a jack with five different sores on him, and trying every remedy that I could hear of, and giving him up as incurable, I got a box of your Jacksorine and cured him inside of 60 days. I consider it has no equal.—A. M. Perkins, Washington, Ind."

Jacksorine undoubtedly is the best remedy for jack sores ever put out. It is put up in large self-sealing containers from a scientific prescription and was long used with absolute success by the president of this company on his own stock. Remember, the price is \$3.50 per can, postpaid. Remit by P. O. order or bank draft to

O. P. WILSON & CO.  
Lock Box 489, Kansas City, Mo.

Cuts of All Kinds Made from Photographs

If you have a good photograph of your stallion, jack or any other animal, or of your house, barn or yourself, we can make you a cut from it, any size you want. \$2 pays for such a cut 3x3½ inches, or smaller, if photo is clear. Larger cuts in proportion.

Ready Made Cuts at Lower Prices

We keep on hands the best line of stallion and jack cuts to be found in the country—a new line true to life, made from original photographs. Send for sample sheet and subscribers' prices. N. B.—We do not do any printing. We simply furnish the cuts.

GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Friday.	
Roughness for Breeding Ewes.....	H. Hackedorn
Relation Between Feed Prices and Live Stock Market.....	E. H. Hughes
Flock Improvement Thru Use of Good Sires.....	H. Hackedorn, F. L. Bentley
Judging Mules, Market Classes and Demands.....	E. A. Trowbridge, E. H. Hughes
Farm Sanitation, Illustrated Lecture.....	Dr. J. W. Connaway

 MINERAL HEAVE COMPOUND <sup>in use over 50 years</sup>  
FOR HEAVES  
Booklet Free  
\$3 Package guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1 Package sufficient for ordinary cases.  
MINERAL HEAVE REMEDY CO. 428 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.



# The Best Protection Against Live Stock Losses

**D**OCTORING is of doubtful benefit when animals are suffering from dangerous diseases. Remedies are of little value in preventing the spread of infectious diseases after animals have been exposed. The best protection at all times—always available—is PREVENTION. Animals kept free from worms, and in healthy, thrifty, vigorous condition are well fortified to RESIST diseases. Run-down, worm-infested stock lack the vitality to resist infection—they are the first to suffer, and least likely to recover.

The danger from stomach and intestinal worms is not over-drawn. Veterinarians, Farm Papers, Agricultural Experiment Stations and thousands of Farmers and Breeders are fully alive to the situation. Hogs, Sheep and Lambs are the greatest sufferers, but Horses and Cattle become badly worm-infested.

Stock losses due to worms runs into the millions yearly—the waste of feed is enormous—the risk of disease because animals lack vitality is great. You can stop YOUR losses—rid your stock of worms—put them in condition to better resist dangerous diseases, by allowing them to have free access to



The Great  
Worm Destroyer

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The Great  
Live Stock Conditioner

I don't ask you to take the slightest risk in proving my claims. You can feed SAL-VET 60 days AT MY RISK—no money down—prove its value as a worm destroyer and conditioner, without taking any chances whatever.

Animals take readily to SAL-VET—relish it—go to it naturally and freely. It can be fed as you would feed salt, or mix it with the mash or slop. Feed it regularly—your animals will shortly be rid of worms—they will do better—gain faster, get more good from the ration fed. SAL-VET is highly endorsed by thousands—read the letters of a few.

"I fed about 600 lbs. of SAL-VET to 300 lambs which were badly infested with stomach worms. The lambs were weighed up this week to a Chicago concern and pronounced by their buyer to be one of the best lots he had purchased this year. They made an average gain of 40 lbs. per head. I will never again attempt to feed lambs without using SAL-VET."  
W. S. PATTON, Plattsburg, Ohio.

"Before I received your SAL-VET in November, all of my hogs were sick, and I had 41 head of them. Started to feed SAL-VET and saved 20. I am very sorry I did not get your remedy sooner, as I give the preparation credit for having saved the above. Neighbors all around me had the same trouble with their hogs and the disease made a clean sweep in some of these cases. I consider SAL-VET O. K."—ED. WOLFE, Edinburg, Ill.

"For the past two years, we have fed SAL-VET with excellent results, and therefore, take pleasure in recommending it as a worm destroyer and conditioner. Since feeding SAL-VET, our lambs have been entirely free from worms. Considering the excellent success which we have had with SAL-VET, I am perfectly willing that you should make public use of my endorsement. I cannot speak too highly of SAL-VET."  
D. J. GEIKEN, Supt. Sheep and Hog Dept.,  
N. D., Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D.

"My SAL-VET is all gone, and as common salt does not begin to take its place, I want you to send me another keg at once. I am sure that \$5.00 worth of SAL-VET saves me \$10.00 worth of feed; all of my sheep, cows, and horses are doing remarkably well. My experience has been that SAL-VET and worms cannot dwell together."  
E. A. BONTRAGER, Fairview, Mich.

## Don't Misunderstand My Offer

Tell me how many head of stock you have, or how many you want to feed. I will ship you enough SAL-VET to last them for 60 days. You to pay the freight charges and feed it according to directions; at the end of 60 days report results. If SAL-VET has not done all I claim—I'll cancel the charge and you will owe me nothing. Fill in the coupon and mail it to me today.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, President

**THE FEIL MFG. CO., Chemists**

Dept. AB

Cleveland Ohio

**FILL OUT THIS COUPON**  
SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.  
THE FEIL MFG. CO., Dept. AB 1-5-15 Cleveland, Ohio  
Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charge when it arrives agree to report results promptly in 60 days, and at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.  
Name.....  
P. O. ....  
Shipping Sta. ....  
Number of Sheep.....  
Cattle.....  
Hogs.....  
State.....

(223)

PRICES	40 lbs	\$2.25
	100 lbs	5.00
	200 lbs	9.00
	300 lbs	13.00
	500 lbs	21.12

No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. on this 60 day trial offer. Never sold in bulk, only in Trade-Marked SAL-VET packages. Shipments for 60 days' trial are based on 1 lb. of SAL-VET for each sheep or hog, and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular sized packages.



**Look for This Label**  
on all SAL-VET packages. Don't be deceived by imitations. Don't buy "Sal" this or "Sal" that. Get the original genuine SAL-VET.



6.03 Stack-  
MB

OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
29 JAN 1915

THE

# AMERICAN BREEDER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW

A Farmers' and Breeders' Paper Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Live Stock and the Welfare of Farm Families and Homes

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, One Year 50c, Three Years \$1.00

Volume VIII

Kansas City, Missouri, January 20, 1915

Number 10



WEIGHT IN THE COLLAR, AS EXEMPLIFIED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF AMERICAN BREEDER TERRITORY.

1—A showyard "six" in Indiana. 2—In the Percheron district of France. 3—On a Belgian highway. 4—The Gregory Farm coach on sale day. 5—The famous Paris 3-horse omnibus. 6—Amos Hanson, Story County, Iowa, plowing with pure bred stallions. 7—The French like horses in their holiday pageants. 8—Working a stallion with a big, well broke mule. 9—A. T. Milroy, Thomas County, Neb., gets a double income from a pure bred stallion and mare. 10—Waiting for the superintendent to call draft mares in harness. 11—Using a Ford in exercising draft stallions. 12—H. H. Bohne, Manitowoc County, Wis., and a two-ton combined tractor and multiplier. 13—The Allies—Belgian and Shire, on the farm of W. A. Clark, Allen County, Kans.



# HORSE AND CATTLE BREEDING SCHOOL

## February 1 to 6, Inclusive

### Double Your Income Without Increasing Your Investment



A CLASS OF SUBSTANTIAL BREEDERS AT THE BREEDING SCHOOL LEARNING THE INSIDE FACTS OF THEIR BUSINESS

A term of this school is one full, intensely interesting and profitable week, beginning every morning at 7:30 and continuing until 10:30 at night. Proper changes in the manner of instruction are made, so as not to tire the students. Sufficient exercise is taken each day with the entire class.

This is the only school in the world, devoted exclusively to breeding. More practical information is given concerning the genital organs of breeding stock, than at any other school. The instructions are made so plain that the average breeder can surely master it.

Carcasses of mares and cows for class work are supported in natural position. Students are required to take the practical work of dissecting and making examinations under the instruction of experts, each student passing to the next animal after finishing a particular subject. Females are selected to illustrate the different diseases and abnormal conditions. Students are impressed with facts in a way they will remember.

After the dissecting, the different genital tracts are then removed from the animals and placed on a table to allow more thorough comparison. By this method, students are easily taught things that would require much greater time, if they were compelled to prepare in a technical manner.

All technical work that can be eliminated. The object is to give a course the average breeder can master in a short time. The genital organs of cattle and horses are so similar, that after a breeder becomes familiar with horse breeding, a little extra time prepares him as a cattle breeder. Cattle breeding can be given with

practically no waste of time to the horse breeders. Nearly all of the lectures are just as necessary for cattle breeding, as for horse breeding.

All of the instructors, excepting two, are post graduate veterinarians, or professors of animal husbandry, doing work recognized by the United States government. The instructions given at this school have stood the test of the best posted men. A fortune has been invested in the development of the course. Nearly every section of the United States has a student from this school.

This is a clean institution. Men are given plain lectures on subjects every human adult should be familiar with. The lectures are illustrated with lantern slides. Students help each other like brothers. Mothers and wives need not be afraid to send their sons or husbands.

This school is guaranteed to be satisfactory in every respect, or the tuition fee will be refunded. This offer has been in effect from the beginning. Not a single student has been dissatisfied. Nothing succeeds like success. Distance should not prevent any one from attending. Breeders from across the ocean have been in attendance and glad they came.

Learn to avoid the dangers in the breeding business that cause so much loss to owners of good stock. We have no agents. Do not ask for commission or cut rates. After August 1, 1915, the tuition will be doubled.

The sooner you get this knowledge the longer you can use it. Get a substantial foundation to work on. Get a Diploma. Make your business a pleasure. Breed intelligently.

### REMEMBER THE DATE---February 1 to 6, Inclusive.

#### SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT

Dissecting Females, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs—Physiology of the Generative Organs—Cells—Infection—Breeding Questions—Breeding Instruments—Foaling—Scientific Mating—Horse and Mule Judging—Barren Females—Barren Males—Abnormal Conditions—Diseases of the Foal and Fetus—Diseases of the Male and Female Generative Organs—Contagious Abortion—Feeding—Testing Breeding Stock—Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition—Buying Breeding Stock—Hereditary Defects—Horse Breeding—Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not—Getting the Semen—Inserting Cap—etc.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. Tuition is \$25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life. For information address

#### EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lecture on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from \$1 to \$1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

## GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.



THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined  
CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW.

JANUARY 20, 1915.  
Volume VIII. Number 10.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE,  
Editors.

Published semi-monthly (on the 5th and  
20th of each month) by the  
GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
INCORPORATED,  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
BELL TELEPHONE, 4297 GRAND.

All communications for this paper  
should be addressed to the American  
Breeder, or the Graham Publishing  
Company, and not to individuals.

Subscription Rates within the United  
States: \$1 for 3 years; 50 cents for  
one year. All other countries, \$2 for  
3 years; \$1 for one year.

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Entered as second class matter No-  
vember 23, 1911, at the postoffice at  
Kansas City, Mo., under the Act of  
March 3, 1879.

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REPRESENTATIVES:  
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Mo.

RETIRED FARMERS.

Nearly every small town or county  
seat contains a large number of re-  
tired farmers. We have often won-  
dered why farmers wish to move to  
town and have nothing to do except  
wait for the end. As a rule, a farmer  
owning a good farm can expect only  
worry when it is turned over to ren-  
ters. If a rest is desired, why not  
build substantial tenant improve-  
ments, reserving a few acres, or make  
such improvements that may be de-  
sired, and remain in the old home-  
stead. Better tenants can be secured  
in this manner. The landowner  
should have something to do in keep-  
ing up necessary improvements at his  
leisure. Arrangements could be made  
to travel, visit or engage in some  
pleasure.

Every individual should strive to  
have a permanent home and the best  
place for retired farmers is in the old  
homestead with the surroundings that  
they are familiar with. The most  
miserable man in the world is the one  
who has nothing to do. The retired  
farmer who moves to town usually  
shortens his days, as an entire change  
of life must follow. He cannot have  
the fresh products from the farm  
which he has been accustomed to.  
Everything is changed at a period in  
life which usually makes such changes  
difficult. If school privileges are de-  
sired or some other change that is of  
special interest to the family, he then  
may have sufficient reason for mov-  
ing to town, but as a rule it is ad-  
visable for the retired farmer to think  
well before he makes such a move,  
or, at least, one which is hard to  
change after certain property changes  
have been made. This is particularly  
true, owing to the advanced age of  
some men. If there are any who

doubt these statements they may visit  
any small town or county seat and  
ask those who have made such  
changes.

RAISING GOOD COLTS.

If a good colt is wanted, would the  
owner of the mare mate her with a  
small, undersized, badly formed, scrub  
stallion or jack. Could that sire pro-  
duce qualities that he himself did  
not possess? If the ancestors of a  
sire, for several generations, have all  
been of the same breed and type,  
would such a sire produce a more  
uniform lot of colts than a sire of a  
mixed breed? If a stallion, having a  
Shire dam and Shetland pony sire,  
was mated with a mongrel mare, what  
would be the result? Such breeding  
represents only the extremes found  
in our inferior mongrel sires. The  
sire that is individually all right, and  
has sprung from good animals for  
many generations, in one particular  
breed, is the most profitable (regard-  
less of service fees), if it has no trans-  
missible weaknesses.

The mare owner may invest \$10 in  
service fees for a mongrel stallion  
and produce an inferior animal that  
must compete with the great bulk of  
horses on the market and be sold for  
a small price. If a better sire is used,  
the result might be an outstanding  
animal, with buyers clamoring for the  
good ones at big prices. With the  
high-priced land, feed and everything  
else in this modern age, the best  
stock is the only kind to produce for  
financial profit, and more so far pleas-  
ure. Why men will use little, inferior  
scrub sires of any kind, at any price,  
is more than we can understand.

THE FEET.

A subscriber asks us how to keep  
the feet of the stallions and jacks in  
good order during the winter months.  
Horses, jacks or mules which are  
closely confined are very liable to  
have bad feet. Moisture is a natural  
need of the feet of horses that are  
stabled, but manure is usually detri-  
mental and more especially wet  
manure. Stock running in pasture  
where their feet are daily wet with  
the dew or frost are not so likely to  
have bad feet. When there are no  
shoes on the feet the foot in walking  
expands in such a way that the frog  
expands the hoof. Oil or grease is  
not usually helpful to affected feet,  
as it prevents the moisture from per-  
forming its natural functions.

A very good manner of keeping the  
frog in a healthy condition is to clean  
out the crevices and tamp all around  
the frog and each crack in the frog  
plenty of salt once or twice a week.  
If the horse is shod, fill the bottom  
of his feet full of clay once or twice  
a week. Fill the stall with clay and  
stamp it down solidly. If there is no  
thrush in the feet, a tub may be pre-  
pared with clay in it about three  
inches deep. This will furnish  
moisture for the feet. Stand the  
horse in this wet clay one hour three  
times a week. This usually will get  
good results.

Practically every horse or jack that  
does not get much exercise might be  
benefited by clipping the hair around  
the top of the hoof, and blistering the  
hoof head with a cantharidies blister.  
The animal should be tied so that he  
cannot get his nose down to his feet,  
for about twenty-four hours. Then  
wash the material off of the feet with  
Castile soap. This might be repeated  
again in about three weeks. Many  
race horses are handled in this man-  
ner. By trimming the feet closely in  
the fall and blistering every three  
weeks, with plenty of tub baths, new  
walls are grown on the feet during  
one winter. There is nothing about  
this that the average breeder cannot  
follow out. One of the important  
things with any animal is to keep the  
barn clean. It will require a lot of  
work to keep the feet in good con-  
dition, when horses are allowed to  
stand in dirty stables, and more espe-  
cially in wet manure. Every farmer  
or breeder should pay particular at-  
tention to the feet of his horse. The  
old saying, "No foot, no horse," is  
quite true.

SANITARY BOARDS.

In some cases there is too much  
politics connected with state sanitary  
boards. If there is an important of-  
fice to fill in any state this one is cer-  
tainly worthy of the very best atten-  
tion that possibly can be given. An  
ignorant man has little business try-  
ing to hold such a job. Some of these  
places are filled by men who have  
never even looked through a micro-  
scope. They have no idea of sanita-  
tion. If a state cannot have in such  
an office one good, clean, reliable,  
graduate veterinarian, there must be  
something wrong? There has been  
a lot of money wasted and the farm-  
ers are paying the bills through these  
losses. Some men have been sent out  
by sanitary boards to "educate the  
people" who first should have re-  
ceived some needed training them-  
selves. There is only one relief and  
that is honest, non-political appoint-  
ments from a class of men trained  
and experienced for such work. Any  
man who is not thoroughly qualified  
should not attempt to supervise or  
serve any live stock sanitary board.  
There are at least two qualifications,  
honesty and education.

RENEWING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Frequently we receive renewals re-  
questing us to send the back numbers  
which have been missed by those who  
have neglected to renew their sub-  
scriptions at the proper time. Every  
subscriber will receive in plenty of  
time, a letter, notifying him when his  
subscription expires. If each one will  
attend to it at that particular time,  
no copies will be missed. Very fre-  
quently we have orders for extra pa-  
pers in lots of several hundred, so  
that we are not able to supply later  
requests for back numbers. This is  
an exceedingly busy time with the  
subscription department and we ur-  
gently request that all renewals be  
sent in as promptly as possible. It  
will help us much if everyone will  
state whether the subscription is a  
renewal or a new one and in case of  
changing the address please give us  
the old address as well as the new  
one. We wish to thank all of our  
friends for the marvelous growth of  
this paper. The more subscriptions  
we receive the better paper we can  
furnish. We are well pleased with  
the effort that is being made by all  
of our subscribers.

CAPSULE COLTS.

The owner of every scrub stallion  
or jack, in the country, seems to be  
opposed to capsule breeding. There  
are also a few who own good stallions  
and jacks, who are opposed to capsule  
breeding and do not wish to learn  
how to use capsules. There are, how-  
ever, about 10,000 breeders in the  
United States using capsules.

The principal argument put up  
against capsule colts, is that they are  
not up to the standard in some way  
or other. Some very misleading re-  
ports have been circulated. At the  
Hutchinson, Kansas, State Fair last  
year there was a man by the name of  
Brown who stated that he could tell  
a capsule colt on sight. He was re-  
quested to make a careful survey of  
a particular barn that contained a  
number of colts, among which were  
two capsule colts. He was invited to  
pick out the capsule colts in that barn.  
Much to his surprise, he had selected  
nearly all of the other colts and did  
not even suspect his mistake. Mr.  
Hineman of Dighton, Kas., owned the  
two capsule colts, which he said were  
two of the very best colts he had  
ever raised, and he has raised a lot  
of good ones. Capsule colts are just  
as good in every way, shape and form  
as those produced by natural service.  
Those who wish to defeat modern  
breeding methods usually circulate  
false reports on this subject. It is  
amusing to see one of these men try  
to correct his statements after a suc-  
cessful capsule breeder has filled the  
country with such colts.

Capsule breeding is a saving to the  
owners of the mares, in numerous  
ways. It is a money maker for the  
owners of good sires. If the semen  
of a fertile stallion is placed in the  
uterus of a mare in a clean, natural,  
healthy condition and at the right tem-

perature, what more can any stallion  
or jack do? Many sires, however, do  
not discharge semen directly into the  
uterus, where it must be before fer-  
tilization can take place. A capsule  
service when properly made is a com-  
plete service. Occasionally a mare  
owner will object to the use of cap-  
sules. One question will usually set-  
tle him, viz: What more do you want  
than a good colt?

MORE BREEDERS NEEDED.

L. R. Hughie of Alva, Okla., bred  
nearly 900 mares last season to a stal-  
lion and jack. He averaged five and  
one-half mares at each service. He  
believes that more than 70 per cent  
of these mares are in foal. He exam-  
ines every mare presented for breed-  
ing. He uses the microscope at every  
service. He is doing all he can to  
prevent the spreading of diseases  
among the mares in his section. He  
did not breed 900 mares the first year  
he began using modern methods, but  
has gradually increased to that point.

We have a very large number of  
breeders who have done exceptionally  
well. The breeding business, like any  
other occupation, requires some  
thought and energy as well as equip-  
ment and preparation. There is per-  
haps no other business in America  
that offers better revenue and gen-  
eral interest than the breeding busi-  
ness, when the breeder tries to make  
a success. There are many things  
that the successful breeder must be  
familiar with. A breeder will either  
advance in his profession or go the  
other way. Very frequently one gets  
into a rut. Practically every man en-  
gaged in the breeding of live stock,  
who feels discouraged, has not given  
the subject enough thought. This ap-  
plies very largely to all kinds of live  
stock.

THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

An injunction may stop slaughtering  
live stock, but a legal injunction  
will not stop the germs from multi-  
plying. A serious mistake was made  
at Chicago in trying to exempt the  
Dairy Show cattle from the usual  
regulations. The men who brought  
every influence to bear to prevent  
the government from destroying those  
cattle, will be losers in the end, and  
they may have started many other  
men to thinking that their stock, also,  
ought to be protected. Of course, a  
serious problem is involved in the  
destruction of such fine animals as  
those dairy cattle, but we contend  
that the slaughtering method is the  
cheapest in the long run.

This country can be cleared of the  
foot and mouth disease if the govern-  
ment is given a free hand. Wealthy  
politicians should not interfere in  
such important cases. Arrangements  
were made to destroy these cattle,  
and should have been carried out.  
This is a serious disease. Just be-  
cause an animal has it once is no  
evidence that the same animal will  
not have it again. There is no telling  
how long the animal may transmit  
this disease after it seemingly has re-  
covered. We contend that the best  
method in this case is to let the gov-  
ernment have a free hand. Those  
who lose the stock and are not fully  
reimbursed should have the sympathy  
of everyone.

Men have worked together in  
Illinois to prevent the destruction of  
live stock infected with this disease,  
and thus interfered with the stamping  
out of this plague. Every man who is  
opposed to the slaughtering method  
should go to Europe and investigate  
the conditions there thoroughly.  
Those counties close to Chicago,  
where the disease yet remains, are  
seriously injuring that section of the  
country in numerous ways. The Chi-  
cago Stock Yards have been seriously  
damaged. There are many who will  
not buy stock from that section of  
the country for a long time. The loss  
is greater to those having high priced  
stock, as the limit of reimbursement  
will not always cover the value of the  
best bred ones. We hope to see con-  
ditions so changed that the govern-  
ment can have a free hand in exter-  
minating this menace to the cattle,  
hog and sheep industries.



## GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL, KANSAS CITY, MO., CLASS NUMBER 33---JANUARY 4 TO 9, 1915



In the 33d Class: 1—Vird O. Cudd, 225 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo. 2—F. B. Graham, Kansas City, Mo. 3—Murrel Provost, Lambert Okla., R. 1, Box 30. 4—G. W. Murray, Mitchell, Ind., R. 10. 5—J. P. Crowell, Shannon City, Ia. 6—L. R. Hughey, Alva, Okla., R. F. D. 7—J. Krambeck, Marne, Ia. 8—Samuel Morrison, St. John, Kans., R. 6. 9—Rolla Swope, Windsor, Mo. 10—C. Satorius, Wynot, Nebr. 11—R. Howat, Wakeeney, Kans. 12—Wm. A. Stahl, Sheridan, Ind. 13—Geo. Miller, Montrose, Colo. 14—E. N. Doan, Liberty, Mo. 15—J. T. Zook, La Junta, Colo., R. 2. 16—P. S. Nighswanger, Alva, Okla. 17—F. W. Dawe, Linneus, Mo. 18—Guy Heckel, Decatur, Ill. 19—Albert Rudolph, Lynch, Nebr. 20—Bert Wlitt, Fulton, Kans., R. 3. 21—Thomas McDonald, Amarita, Okla. 22—C. F. Coon, Miami, N. Mex. 23—H. H. Burns, Argonia, Kans. 24—Geo. F. Lucore, Arriba, Colo. 25—C. E. Bergfeld, Gulde Rock, Nebr. 26—Frank Conway, Casey, Ia. 27—C. L. Hubbard, Laklin, Kans. 28—Andrew Easdale, Emden, Mo. 29—G. B. Lloyd, Speer Moore, Okla. 30—H. B. Woolsey, Maquon, Ill. 31—J. H. Lutmer, Linsmore, Minn. 32—M. P. Biskett, Oldham, S. Dak. 33—W. S. Catlin, Olathe, Kans. 34—L. C. Strother, Klowa, Kans., R. 4. 35—D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Kans. 36—L. A. Von Holtum, Linsmore, Minn. 37—A. L. Benton, Chinook, Mont. 38—Wm. Tomb, Wichita, Kans., R. F. D., Box 60. 39—F. C. Strebel, Alton, Kans. 40—John Schultz, Kennedy, N. Dak. 41—J. W. Snow, Kearney, Mo. 42—A. C. Huff, Wabash, Ind. 43—J. H. Moorman, Solomon, Kans. 44—D. L. Williams, Parsons, Kans. 45—Lewis H. Herzberg, Yorktown, Ia. 46—A. J. Dunaway, Chilhowee, Mo. 47—H. M. Wible, Hazelton, Kans. 48—J. W. Kramer, Longford, Kans. 49—E. J. Kloeckler, Temple, Okla. 50—Tom Franey, Sheboygan Falls, Wis. 51—Ward Russell, Neponset, Ill. 52—E. S. Davis, Harlan, Kans. 53—J. E. Friesen, Moundridge, Kans., R. 4. 54—P. J. Baadte, Sheldon, Ia. 55—J. W. Misel, Cottonwood, S. Dak. 56—S. J. Molby, Agricola, Kans. 57—W. T. Sinnard, Carlsle, Ia. 58—Guy W. Armstrong, Galesburg, Ill., R. 3. 59—D. L. Husted, Jefferson, Okla. 60—W. S. Tompkins, Helena, Okla., R. 3. 61—Frank Young, Macedonia, Ia. 62—H. B. Wahlmeyer, Clayton, Kans., R. 2. 63—C. M. Mulholland, Klowa, Kans. 64—C. S. Dillin, Hendley, Nebr. 65—Harvey Smith, Boswell, Ind. 66—Sam Bork, Oak Hill, Kans. 67—F. W. Bowers, Haskew, Okla. 68—Volney Lyvere, Lamar, Colo., R. 1, Box 9. 69—E. S. Humphrey (Jack), 225 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

## SYSTEMATIZE COUNTY FAIRS.

In an address before the Missouri Association of County and District Fair Managers, recently, Jas. A. Houchin of Jefferson City, discussed a plan for comprehensive regulation of these events. One of the points brought out was that the dates of county fairs should be so arranged as to enable exhibitors to make a number of conveniently located fairs in succession. No one can afford to prepare for an exhibit and then make only one or two shows in one trade territory. Neither can one afford to ship long distances or outside his trade territory for such premiums and accommodations as it is possible for county fairs to offer. For that reason Mr. Houchin advocates that every county fair in the state should select its date with regard to the dates of other fairs in that section, and in that way encourage local exhibitors to make local circuits, thus adding greatly to the excellence, number and educational value of all exhibits.

## GETS THE UP-TO-DATE BUYERS."

To the American Breeder:—I will give you praise for your many favors of the past, and will send you an ad in a short while, as I always get results that prove the American Breeder is O. K. and gets the up-to-date buyers that will do business and right to the point. They are the kind of men that I like to do business with.—Isaac C. Lohman, Clinton County, Mo.

## "HOW SUBSCRIBERS USE THE PAPER."

To the American Breeder:—Please find inclosed advertising matter for live stock which I wish to sell. I see

others are getting good results by advertising in the AMERICAN BREEDER, why shouldn't I? I have been taking this paper ever since its birth and like it fine. I think every horseman should read it. Also the Breeding School I am sure is just the thing for the people, but I am old enough to quit the business and wish to sell all my breeding stock. Will sell them reasonable.—J. W. Watts, Webster County, Missouri.

## A WESTERN FEEDER'S EXPERIENCE.

To the American Breeder:—I have been in the stock business in Colorado since 1873, also handled cattle in Southwest Kansas on the range for over 20 years. Have always raised horses for my own use and some to sell. I also handle mules, buy weanlings and hold until they are old enough to work. Sometimes I have a good sale for them and sometimes it is slow. Texas is our best market when they have a good sale for their cotton.

I have fed some sheep, but as a usual thing the corn cost is too much. This winter we are trying a new ration, corn ensilage, alfalfa hay and about one-third of a ration of corn. The sheep are doing well or seem to be. We can tell better when we ship them out and receive our "account sales." If it proves a success there will be more silos built in the Arkansas valley. We have a good climate to feed in, but we never have had any cheap feed except the hay. San Luis valley always beat us on the lamb feeding because they have the peas. Our corn always cost us 10 cents a bushel more than the Kansas feeder, and our freights are higher; so before we ever make a success in feed-

ing sheep in the valley, we must find some feed that will be cheaper than corn shipped in. I trust that the silo will solve the problem.

Some years the feeders make money on sheep, but when they do they have to sell the lambs at 10 and 11 cents a pound in the river markets. We must fatten and market them at cost of from \$2 to \$2.25 per head to have the business on a sound basis. At the sugar mills they can feed cattle on pulp. Pulp takes the place of corn to the extent of half. It seems to take the place of bluegrass in summer feeding in states east of here and yet some seasons they lose if the weather is cold. Pulp is good warm weather feed, and then those that are the most successful have to use cotton seed meal and syrup.—J. W. McClain, Otero County, Colo.

## APPROVAL FROM AN OLD FRIEND.

To the American Breeder:—I want to congratulate you on the strides you are making. I appreciate the good, honest, clean work it is doing and that is what it takes to win. I remember it was a very small paper at first—I mean when it first started, but I liked to read it just the same; and today it is better than I ever expected it to be. And since Mr. G. L. Carlson has decided to take part in the American Breeder by adding to it the Carlson Rural Review, I feel the American Breeder has added to itself a great strength. I have read the Carlson Rural Review, as the American Breeder, from the very first copy, and found them both to be of the highest quality and stand for the right, regardless of the cost. These men are doing a great work and should have the assistance and co-operation of every honest man and woman. Now

I can't stop without speaking a word for the Scientific Breeding School, of which I have attended three terms, and am going to state here that a stockman can't afford to not attend this school. They will go to fairs and other places and spend a week, which is a good place to go to, but they can't learn half as much in behalf of their business there as they can and will learn at the Scientific Breeding School in the same length of time. This is a grand place to send your boys if they want to make stockmen of themselves. They will be associated with as fine a set of men and boys as there is to be found. Men attend this school for the betterment of themselves and their community in the live stock business. And they are not only benefited many times the worth of their time and money spent in that direction, but through the manager and instructors of this school they leave there with a resolution to be better men and boys in every particular and stand for the higher ideals of life.—H. S. Record, Eddy County, New Mex.

## "SILENT," PERHAPS, BUT SUBSTANTIAL.

To the American Breeder:—Please find inclosed \$1.00 for which advance my subscription for three years, as my time will be out in July, 1915. I have been a silent reader of your paper for the past three years, and it is the best paper of the kind published. I am much interested in farming and stock raising and am going to attend the farmers' course at Pullman this winter. Wishing you success, I am, Roy D. Long, Okanogan County, Wash.





# QUESTIONS OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

By G. L. CARLSON

## Money Issued on Cotton.

"Your article, Organizing Farmers, in the American Breeder for December 20, was read with much interest. To organize farmers for the purpose of working together as one man, to the end that all may be benefited in higher prices for their products, cheap money based upon cotton, grain, and other farm products, and so as to control legislation in their favor, is the biggest problem confronting the farmers of this country, and apparently a task so difficult that it is doubtful if we ever will see it fully accomplished. Our government is evidently not for farmers, as evidenced by the manner with which the request recently made by the South to borrow money on its cotton was refused. Will you be so indulgent as to give a little of your time to an article showing how best farmers can bring about these much desired ends?"

The above letter of request comes to me from an Oklahoma subscriber. The letter itself, and more particularly the spirit which prompts it, explains why farmers are so difficult to organize, and why they get so little justice in most legislation. Before we ask for justice we must ourselves be just. This subscriber does not ask for what is just, but for the things he wants. The honest and intelligent farmers of this country are not asking for anything at the expense of other classes; all they ask for is justice, and this they have a right to demand. This subscriber asks for higher prices for farm products, yet wheat is now selling for more money than a majority of the people of this and other countries can afford to pay. He also asks for a control of legislation in favor of farmers. This is no less pernicious or unjust than if Standard Oil was to ask for the same thing. Herein lies the difficulty; while a majority of farmers are just in their demands, so long as a few are both asking and demanding special favors, it will be impossible for those who demand justice only to get even that which should be theirs without the demand.

True it is that government loans money to banks. It is no more right to do this than it is to loan money direct to all the people, but at present it is the law. If government was to loan money on cotton, those who produced other products would demand as a matter of justice that money be loaned on their products. This may be the law some day in this country, but if it is (which I very much doubt), it will apply to all products, and not to one or two.

The farmers of this country have it within their power and right to operate banks and finance themselves without any further legislation. It is not the right, neither is it the possibility of the thing that is against the farmers of this country. It is the condition of the public mind that is at fault. We have for so long a time depended upon special legislation and special favors to help us out of our difficulties, that we are inclined to imagine that nothing can be done by ourselves.

There is not a farm community of any considerable area in this country that cannot operate its own bank and finance itself. It is truly surprising how little real money it requires to finance a community, if that community is properly organized and equipped to use all its credit. The one big nightmare of bankers at this time is the fear that farmers will learn to recognize and grasp this opportunity to finance themselves. This done, and the problem of interest rates solves itself, since it matters very little what the rate of interest is. If we can only be permitted to pay the interest to ourselves. The power of banks disappears immediately we take from them the right to do business and make a profit on our credit. Fundamentally, the only asset a bank has is the credit and prosperity of the community in which it may be lo-

cated. No legislation is required for a community to use its own credit and resources, for the purpose of financing itself. All that it requires is the initiative and intelligence of the people to recognize and make use of the opportunity. The right is already theirs.

If farmers will get together, agree to be just in asking and demanding for themselves no more than they are willing to concede to others, organize banks of their own in every community where one is needed, it will then be possible for them to obtain government money on the same terms that other banks are compelled to make. And this can be done under present laws. Farmers have been permitting others to organize them, and to supply their economic needs for so long a time, that many imagine themselves helpless. What is needed is a more intelligent initiative, more confidence in one another, a broader understanding of fundamental democracy, and a stronger faith in the true importance of farming. When this time comes, farmers will do more and complain less. Their reward will be a larger share of the price which the consumer pays for their products, because of the limited number of middlemen which will then be absorbing the farmer's share, a greater pride in themselves and their calling, and a larger share in the shaping of all national policies.

## The Problem of Landlord and Tenant.

"What is to be the solution of the farm tenant problem in this country? How is the prosperity of the country, the fertility of the soil and community progress to be maintained by the renting process of farming?"

Frankly, it cannot be done under a system of renting our farms. The sooner we give serious thought to this subject with a view to solving it, the better it will be for all of us.

Several things must necessarily be done before we can begin solving the problem. We must recognize the right the community has in values created by the community. Few men are owning and renting land for the income of the land in rentals. If we take the selling price of the land in any county of this country, reduce it to money, place it at interest at 5 per cent per annum, the income will far exceed that of the land as now rented. This should convince any thinking man that landlords are renting land, primarily, in order to secure to themselves the rise in value which has been greater than in the case of any other property. A tax system that will give to the community all values created by it, would in a few years make land owners of most renters.

That our farms are rapidly being depleted of their soil fertility, is no longer being questioned by any intelligent person. Because of this, instead of landlords gaining a rise in the value of their land, before many years they are going to be confronted with the fact that their land possesses little or no value. In the long run, it will be better for land owners who do not care to work their farms, to sell them to our present renters on the amortization plan, on terms of 20 to 30 years at a low rate of interest. This plan will yield a regular income every year during the term of the sale, and few farmers after retiring will need an income beyond this time.

This problem is one that has at some time confronted the people of every civilized country. Different peoples have solved the problem in different ways, but no country ever made any progress in the solution of the problem until the right of the land, as well as that of landlord and tenant, had been recognized. When this is done the landlord no longer benefits by the rise in value, since all

increases of values cease when this is done, except the value added by the tenant, and this value belongs to him by reason of the fact that it was added to the land by him.

It will be found, too, that speculation in farm land ceases in all old countries. While a country is new and has few people, fertile land is bound to advance in value as the population increases, and in the same ratio. In the newer sections of this country where land can be had for less than \$40 an acre, land still has a good speculative value; but in the older sections, especially where land has reached a selling price of \$200 an acre, landlords are going to learn to their sorrow that there are better things than being a landlord. This is not a theory, but a fact, based on the history of land ownership in all old countries. The Irish land bill which became a law about 13 years ago was not demanded by the Irish renter so much as it was desired by his English landlord. If the Irish tenant had only known how anxious his landlord was to dispose of his land, he would not have wanted it. The land owner was most eager in his desire to exchange his land for a British bond bearing a very low rate of interest. The only concern of the Englishman was the size of the bond he was to get. Being a good trader, he wanted the largest bond he could possibly get. To get this, it was necessary to profess sympathy for the Irishman.

The same thing has taken place in a different way in Denmark. It was not very many years ago that nearly all Danish farmers were tenants, while nearly 90 per cent of them are now land owners. It will be the same in this country before many more years have passed over us, and it will be the landlord who is most desirous for the change. He will have no one to blame for this condition but himself, as the present problem is more of his making than it is of the renter.

## Buying Land in Cuba.

"An article printed in Rural Review last year, about Cuba, was of interest to me. I wish to find out more about Cuba, as to climate, rainfall, average temperature, and what good improved farm land in lots of 320 to 640 acres can be bought for within four to ten miles from a railroad town. Would you consider it a good investment to buy land there for speculation, and still live in the United States? Which would be the better plan, buy land in Cuba and live here or there?"

Replying to the above questions, no country in the world has made greater progress during the past ten years than Cuba. As a result of this progress the price of land has easily doubled over the island since the inauguration of President Menocal two years ago, and is bound to increase in price very rapidly for the next ten years.

Improved land near towns will now cost from \$40 to \$300 an acre, while the same land as to location and soil can be bought unimproved for \$10 to \$15. When it is remembered that the cost of improving is slight, it can readily be seen that it pays best to buy unimproved land in all cases.

The survey system of Cuba is a "metes and bounds" system, the same as we find east of Ohio in this country. There are no two pieces of land in Cuba having the same size or shape. The larger the tract the lower the rate per acre. The best investments are the large tracts of 50,000 acres and upwards.

The tax system of Cuba is a good one for the land speculator, but a mighty bad one for the country as a whole. There is no tax on idle land, the tax being on the income from the land. Consequently, if one wishes to hold land out of use for speculation, there is no tax.

No division or section of the earth has soil more fertile than the best soils of Cuba. The best and cheap-

## OUR NEW BOOK DEPARTMENT

The American Breeder receives a great many questions about books on various subjects. Our readers who asked them doubtless have wondered why we did not answer through the paper. We were (as fast as we could get the time) investigating the great mass of books now being offered, for selections that were worth buying and reading. Few people have time to read all the literature offered, and so we have listed only such books as came highly recommended. The list below will be increased from time to time, but we are ready to receive orders at once on any of the books listed. Remit to us the amount given as the price, and we will have the books sent, postage prepaid, direct from the publisher. Address all orders to American Breeder (Book Department), 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo. Make your order on a sheet separate from any other communication.

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Rural Improvement.....By F. A. Waugh.....(E).....Net 1.25	
The Home Vegetable Garden.....By Adolph Kruhm.....(E).....Net 1.00	
Management and Breeding of Horses.....By M. W. Harper.....(E).....Net 2.00	
Farm Manures.....By Chas. E. Thorne.....(E).....Net 1.50	
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Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.....By Davidson and Chase.....(E).....Net 2.00	
First Principles of Soil Fertility.....By Alfred Vivian.....(E).....Net 1.00	
Rural School Agriculture.....By Chas. M. Davis.....(E).....1.00	
Manual of Corn Judging.....By A. D. Shamel.....(E)......50	
Clean Milk.....By S. D. Belcher, M. D.....(E).....1.00	
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Diseases of Swine.....By Dr. R. A. Craig.....(E)......75	
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The American Peach Orchard.....By F. A. Waugh.....(E).....Net 1.00	
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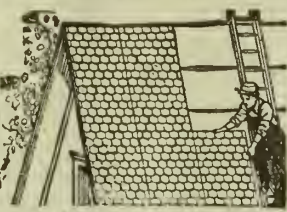
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est lands are to be found in the east end of the island, in Camaguey and Orientes provinces. No country can grow better sugar cane or cane that will yield a higher per cent of sucrose. This is the most profitable crop grown there, and one that requires very little skill as compared with the growing of tobacco and most fruits. To be highly profitable one should grow a large acreage and own his mill. The manufacture of cane sugar is a monopoly in every country producing it, making immense profits, rather more than is made in growing the cane. A mill calls for about 10,000 acres of land, to be an economic success, which with the mill requires an investment of a half million dollars. Most mill owners have enough cane of their own to run their mills, so that in many sections it is not easy to dispose of a cane crop unless one owns his mill.

The climate of Cuba is one of her best assets. The minimum temperature is 58 degrees, the maximum for all the island about 90. The rainfall is nearly 60 inches, falling through the growing season, with a dry season of three months beginning about December 1. This gives good weather for harvesting the two principal crops, cane and tobacco.

If one buys land in Cuba to improve and grow crops, he had better live there. If he only cares to speculate, it would not matter where he lives.

#### "TRAVELING" A JACK.

To the American Breeder:—I will send you a picture of a jack that I have, which is "an all-around jack." I have traveled him 35 miles a day twice a week, during season, and he is a sure foal getter. When I got the jack I was told that you couldn't travel a jack and get good results. The more exercise my jack receives, the better he is. I would like to know what you have to say about traveling a jack.—Eugene G. Bartlett, Hudboldt County, Calif.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA SUBSCRIBERS TAKE NOTICE.

To the American Breeder:—In regard to the Belgian stallion, Charger 2425, I bought him of A. Latimer Wilson and sold him to Bough & Sims of Manville, Wyo., and L. A. Sims took the horse to South Dakota. I would like to get in communication with the South Dakota subscriber. Did Mr. Cudd mail my picture, as I have not received it yet?—S. Swinbank, Crawford, Dawes County, Neb.—Adv.

## Review of the Markets

Foreign Horse and Mule Buying Increases, Raising Prices on Chunks Suitable For Artillery. Declines in Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Higher Grain and Feed Prices Tend to Hasten Marketing. Northern States Furnishing More Hogs Than Usual.

Buying of horses and mules for the foreign war zone is of the largest proportions of the season. Every important market in this country has received more horses thus far this month than in the same period a year ago, when receipts were far ahead of normal. No movement of any importance has been credited to domestic demand, so it is a just conclusion that practically all have gone abroad. In two particulars buying has differed from former weeks. One is that mules of larger sizes, and fewer cavalry horses have been taken, but more artillery horses. Also there has been a call for a few saddle horses, above the ordinary in size and conformation and gait. From the latter it is concluded that they were for officer mounts, and it is not unlikely that such animals will be in greater demand as the war advances. In the general buying the increasing scarcity of good horses offered is causing many of lesser value to go through inspections. Buying is not restricted to any certain section of this country and from the way buying is scattered larger numbers are going abroad than is generally estimated. Such a movement is bound sooner or later to absorb the surplus equines of this country, and just as all periods of large selling are followed by scarcity and high prices, so it is safe for higher prices to show up soon.

The South has purchased a few loads of mules since the first of the year and there is evidence of that outlet showing some expansion in the next few weeks. In January last year, cotton states bought more horses and mules than in any previous similar period in her history, and those large purchases followed large fall buying. The South has bought practically none since last July. Cotton is moving in large quantities and seeding time is near, two factors that will increase the need of horse power.

The East seems to be reviving and is beginning to make inquiries for good horses. One thing characteristic of increased need of horses is that Eastern buyers in Chicago have given out the statement that they can use some good draft horses if prices are low. They usually preclude their spring buying with such a statement so that the trade believes that Eastern cities will begin buying soon. Other than for army use there is no well established range in quotations, and all prices quoted are more or less nominal.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

Horses—	
Drafters, 1700-pound, extra quality.....	\$200@250
Drafters, good to choice.....	170@200
Drafters, fair to good.....	150@175
Chunks, good.....	140@165
Chunks, fair.....	110@140
Southerners, good to choice.....	120@175
Southerners.....	50@100

Mules—	
13½ to 14½ hands.....	\$ 90@110
14½ to 15½ hands.....	105@135
15½ to 16 hands.....	130@175
16½ or better.....	175@250

#### Sagging Prices for Fat Steers.

Large marketing of feed cattle in that portion of the corn belt east of the Mississippi river and Iowa, the section that has had its cattle calculations upset by the recent scourge of the foot and mouth disease, remains a depressing influence in the market. Prices now are 50 to 75 cents lower than the latter part of December, and the lowest in more than a year past. Conditions are such that no rally is expected in prices until supplies show material evidence of a big decrease. A few prime beefs in Chicago sold the past week at \$9.25 to \$9.50, and one load in Kansas City brought \$9, the top price thus far this year. The few steers selling above \$8.75 in the west are an exception to the rule, and the bulk of the steers going to killers is bringing \$7.50 to \$8.40. The plain to ordinary kinds are quoted at \$6.50 to \$7.25. However, the west is not selling as is

the east; in fact, the entire section west of Kansas City is holding back supplies waiting for the Eastern situation to improve. Some hay fed, beet pulp and meal fed steers were marketed early in the month, but lower prices have shut off that movement. Hay feeders seem particularly strong in their holding back, as hay is plentiful and low in price. The Southwest meal feeders will be an important factor in the market after the middle of next month. Few cattle and those plain in quality are coming from below the quarantine line. Some good full fed steers sold at \$8.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers.....	\$8.75@9.25
Good to choice steers.....	8.25@8.70
Fair to good steers.....	7.50@8.20
Common to fair steers.....	6.00@7.45
Meal fed, choice.....	7.85@8.40
Meal fed, common to fair.....	6.85@7.80
Quarantine steers, fed.....	7.00@8.00
Quarantine steers, grass fat.....	4.75@7.00

#### Butcher Cattle Market Stronger.

Trade in butcher cattle is depending on a large demand for stock and breeding grades to hold it at the present level. Under ordinary circumstances killers would be taking all the female cattle offered, but in order to keep prices on those they have to have to the low point they are making small purchases. Kansas has entered the market for large supplies, and is rebuilding breeding herds that were so depleted in the drought of 1913. Killing cows and heifers are 35 to 50 cents lower than the first of the month and low for this season of the year. Veal calves are firm.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice.....	\$6.40@ 7.00
Common to fair.....	4.75@ 5.15
Good to choice.....	5.85@ 6.35
Fair to good.....	5.20@ 5.80
Canners.....	4.25@ 4.70
Heifers—	
Choice.....	8.25@ 8.75
Good to choice.....	7.45@ 8.20
Plain to fair.....	6.75@ 7.40
Common.....	6.00@ 6.70
Veal calves.....	7.00@10.50
Bulls.....	4.50@ 6.75

#### Liberal Movement of Stock Cattle.

With Chicago still in no position to trade in thin cattle, Kansas City is drawing supplies from Iowa that under normal conditions would go east. This has resulted in liberal supplies here but demand has been large. Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma are the chief buyers. Only a few bunches have gone east of the Mississippi river, into Illinois, and some to Michigan. No important change occurred in prices in the past two weeks.

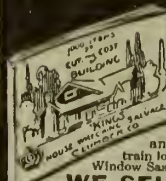
The following quotations are for the various grades of stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders.....	\$ 7.65@ 8.00
Good to choice feeders.....	7.15@ 7.60
Fair to good feeders.....	6.45@ 7.10
Plain to fair feeders.....	6.00@ 6.40
Selected stockers.....	7.50@ 8.00
Good to choice stockers.....	6.75@ 7.40
Plain to fair stockers.....	6.15@ 6.70
Stock calves.....	7.00@ 8.25
Stock cows.....	5.25@ 6.25
Stock heifers.....	5.75@ 7.50
Milch cows.....	60.00@110.00

#### Hogs Regain Part of Loss.

Hog prices fell below 7 cents on January 9, for the first time since March, 1912, and for the past ten days have remained in about that position. Heavy receipts at the five Western markets the first weeks in January, the total being 550,000, and large supplies at Northern markets in the past week were the causes of the decline. Packers have made large purchases and now that prices are 40 to 50 cents under the close in December, and \$1.50 lower than a year ago, they are anxious for supplies. Large receipts are pressing the market and will continue through February and March. On present indication no rally is expected in the market for the next sixty days. The quality of the hogs coming now is good. Comparatively few are sick, and average weight is about 20 pounds heavier than a year ago. Though Chicago is the center of the heaviest movement receipts in St. Paul and other Northern markets are

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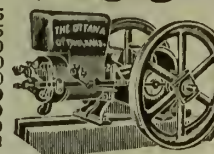
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An engine which is designed to use only gasoline cannot be run satisfactorily on any other fuel. Three gallons of kerosene can be produced in the same time that it requires to make one gallon of gasoline. So it stands to reason that gasoline may at any time advance in price while kerosene will cost less and less every year. So why buy an engine which uses only gasoline when you can have a Detroit Farm Engine

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**ASK ANYONE  
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All the drudgery has been taken out of farming—all the back-breaking effort is a thing of the past. And now—with considerably less effort—the farmer can more than double his profits, and find time for recreation with his family and friends.

The man who is engaged in farming for profit no longer questions the fact that he needs a reliable farm engine for a score of different uses every day in the year.

But the early farm engines were great, massive, cumbersome things, weighing nearly one thousand pounds per horse power. They were complicated and costly. Even when they were finally installed on the farm it required the services of mechanics to keep them in order and—as a consequence—only the well-to-do farmer could consider such equipment. Those days, however, have gone once and for all.

In place of the clumsy, heavy engine (which needed two or more horses to drag it around) we have the compact, ever reliable

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which is designed for, and runs successfully, on kerosene. Also remember, the Detroit is not a gasoline engine with "kerosene fittings," but an engine built to run on kerosene, alcohol, distillate, or gasoline—just as you prefer. Furthermore, it uses but one pint of fuel per horse power hour.

The saving in fuel cost in a month's operation of the Detroit, will pay your lubrication bill for a year.

#### What the Detroit Farm Engine Will Do For You

This engine will grind your feed, saw your wood, make perfect electric light, churn butter, separate milk, pump water, mix concrete, operate hoists, truck feed, shell husk and grind corn, run your grind stone, lathe or drill press, run washing machines, shearing machines, threshing machines, and practically any type of machinery around the farm. It will also elevate silage into silos.

No matter what your need may be you will find just the correct engine in the Detroit line to do the work easily and satisfactorily.

#### The Proof of Efficiency

It is not necessary to take our word for the performance of the Detroit Farm Engine. Your neighbors and fellow farmers will tell you what it is doing—what it has done—and what it can do. Ask us for our book of satisfied customers and recent testimonials.

We issue large and instructive catalogues on farm engines, farm machinery, and farm electric lighting plants. We will be glad to send copies of any or all on request.

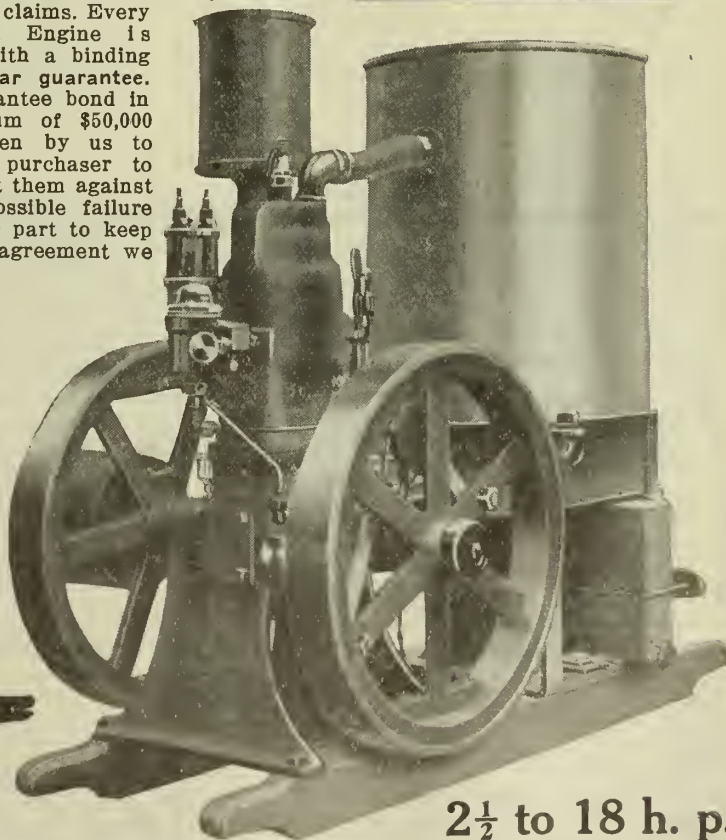
#### Detroit Engine Works

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There are six sizes of Detroit Farm Engines—2½ horse power, 4 horse power, 6 horse power, 8 horse power, 12 horse power double cylinder and 18 horse power double cylinder.

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We sell all Detroit Farm Engines with the distinct understanding that the purchaser may try them for thirty days on his own work—in his own way. If, at the end of that time, he is not satisfied with the engine we will refund every penny paid to us without question or argument. Surely there can be no fairer way to back up our claims. Every Detroit Engine is sold with a binding ten year guarantee. A guarantee bond in the sum of \$50,000 is given by us to every purchaser to protect them against any possible failure on our part to keep every agreement we make.



**2½ to 18 h. p.**



the largest ever reported. January receipts at the five Western markets will not fall far short of 1¼ million hogs.

The range in prices of hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

Monday. . . . . \$6.65 @ 7.00    \$6.65 @ 6.95

Tuesday. . . . . 6.70 @ 7.00    6.95 @ 7.25  
Wednesday. . . . . 6.65 @ 6.95    7.00 @ 7.30  
Thursday. . . . . 6.60 @ 6.87½    7.00 @ 7.35  
Friday. . . . . 6.65 @ 6.90    6.85 @ 7.10  
Saturday. . . . . 6.65 @ 6.85    6.70 @ 6.97½

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**2 1/2 to 18 H.P.**

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs. ....	\$6.80@6.90
Medium, 200@250 lbs. ....	6.70@6.85
Mixed, 190@215 lbs. ....	6.65@6.90
Light weights ....	6.60@6.85
Light lights ....	5.50@6.50
Common mixed ....	6.25@6.65
Rough heavy. ....	6.50@6.75
Stags. ....	5.00@6.75
Boars. ....	4.00@4.75
Bulk of sales. ....	6.80@6.95

#### Other Markets Affect Sheep.

Although fed sheep will be scarce, the market will be subjected to conditions in the cattle and hog market. Fed lambs are quoted at \$7.75 to \$8.25. Yearlings \$6.75 to \$7.25, wethers \$5.50 to \$6.25, ewes \$5 to \$5.50.

#### Large Receipts of Hay.

Receipts of hay in the past two weeks amount to more than 1,500 car loads, and most of that supply was alfalfa and prairie. Prices remained firm.

Quotations follow: Prairie, \$12.50 @13.00; No. 1, \$10.50@12.00; No. 2, \$7@10.00; No. 3, \$4.50@6.50. Alfalfa, choice, \$15@16.50; No. 1, \$13@14.50. Standard, \$11.50@12.50; No. 2, \$10.00 @11.00; No. 3, \$8@9.50. Timothy, No. 1, \$15.50@16; No. 2, \$13@15.00; No. 3, \$9.50@12.50. Clover, mixed, choice, \$15@15.50; No. 1, \$14@14.50; No. 2, \$10.50@12.50. Clover, choice, \$14@14.50; No. 1, \$13@13.50. Straw, \$5.50 @6.

Wheat prices have risen rapidly in the past two weeks and each day new high record prices were recorded. Foreign demand is forcing the advance. Other grain and feed rose with wheat.

Wheat—		
No. 2 hard. ....	\$1.39	@1.40
No. 3 hard. ....	1.38	@1.39 1/2
No. 2 red. ....	1.40	@1.40 1/2
No. 3 red. ....	1.39	@1.40
Corn—		
No. 2 white. ....	.73 1/2	@.74
No. 3 white. ....	.72 1/2	@.73 1/2
No. 2 mixed. ....	.71	@.72
No. 3 mixed. ....	.71	@.71 1/2
Oats—		
No. 2 white. ....	.54 1/2	@.55
No. 2 mixed. ....	.52	@.53
Bran. ....	1.11	@1.12
Shorts. ....	1.25	@1.40
Corn chop. ....	1.37	
Rye. ....	1.16	@1.17
Kafir. ....	1.24	@1.26 1/2
Barley. ....	.70	

## The Boulonnaise Horse

By Leon Van Meldert, D. V. S.

The Boulonnaise horse is not much known in America. He is, according to the best French horsemen, the first draft horse of France. Sometimes he comes into this country as a French draft horse. It may be interesting to know more about this horse.

The Boulonnaise horse is raised in a district which was named the Boulonnaise and which is situated around the town of Boulogne and includes the departments of the Nord, of the Somme and of the Pas de Calais, in that part of France which joins the frontier of Belgium.

This breed is a very old one and has had a high reputation for centuries. Henry IV, the French monarch, had the breed in great esteem. Those horses were used as saddle horses when the knights wore full armor. Henry IV had such a preference for these horses that as remote as 1587 he had the first horse races in France for those horses, in the large prairies surrounding the Castle of Montoire in the Pas de Calais.

The Boulonnaise horse belongs to the heavy draft type. He has a lean head with small ears set close together and erect. The forehead is straight but the nose is rounded. The neck is heavy and arched. The

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Our barns are full of the choicest stallions and mares of the above named breeds, both imported and home bred. We can fill your order for one or a dozen at prices that will outdo all our competitors.

CALL AND SEE US. Lawler is on the C. M. & St. P. R. R. (The Iowa and Dakota Division) midway between Mason City and No. McGregor, both points making connections with all points of Minnesota and Wisconsin. We are 8 miles from New Hampton on the Great Western, making good connections with all Lawler trains.

breast is full, the forearms have thick muscles, the legs are lean and bony. The body of this horse is short coupled with heavy haunches. Hide, tail and mane are of fine texture and the horse is lively, able to trot fast in spite of his heavy weight. Some horses of that breed have been able to trot a mile around four and one-half minutes.

In the Boulonnaise district the land is heavy, hard to plow and nothing but mares are used on the farms. Those mares are bred during the winter in December, January and February, and the colts are born early enough to have the mares ready for spring plowing. When the colts are a year old they are sent to the west in the Vimeux and in Normandy.

Those Norman horses which were imported some thirty years ago in America belonged mostly to the Boulonnaise breed. In the Vimeux district, Boulonnaise colts grow fast

**IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES. PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.** The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perch this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.

### RUGGED STUD COLTS

The surplus from a small, but good herd of Percherons. They are 1 and 2-year-olds, got by my imported stallion, Sanson (67842) 78879 and are priced to sell.

Also a few good registered mares. This stock is not fat, but in good breeding condition.

JOHN S. HORSWELL, Estherville, Ia.

### FOUR PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, including my imported herd stallion, Marquis, a grandson of Besique. Marquis has the famous blood lines on both sire and dam's side; sound and sure. Also two black three-year-olds and one black two-year-old. Will mature to better than ton horses; sound, with size and quality; registered in P. S. of A. They are priced to sell. Come and see them.

I. C. EVANS, TROY, IOWA.

### Big, Rugged, Heavy Boned Registered Percherons

**50 Head, Mostly Blacks and Grays** These horses are raised in the open; sound and healthy. Many are sired by our famous herd horse, Superior 40605. Unrelated mares in foal to Superior, and Superior fillies in foal to Vermouth. Come or write us.

JAMES LOONAN & SON, Waterloo, Ia.

### SIX DRAFT STALLIONS

For sale as follows: Three 4-year-old dark gray Percheron stallions; weight from a ton to 2,200 pounds. One red-roan stallion; 5 years old; weight over 2,200 pounds. One 4-year-old blue-roan; weight a ton. One bay Shire, 6 years; weight 2,040. They are all registered; sure and sound. Can show colts. They must be sold, as we are going out of the business.

MOLLANCE & RAMSEY, Reinbeck, Ia.

### IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES

For sale, or trade for cattle. Two 5-year-old imported black stallions; one 10-year-old imported mare in foal; one 5-year-old French draft mare in foal; one 8-months-old Percheron stud colt.

Also Angus bulls for sale.

R. C. DANNEN, Marshalltown, Ia., Rt.2

### IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS

for sale. Can show buyers more registered stallions and mares than any firm in America owns. Come and see my horses and mares and visit the best and liveliest horse country in the West. Reference, any bank in Creston, Iowa.

A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Iowa.

### PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES

For sale. One stallion, 14 years; can show 50 of his colts. One stallion, 4 years old; can show 20 of his colts. One stallion, 20 months old; good dark gray colt; can show his 2,000-pound mother.

Four full blood mares. Also 40 head good grade Percheron mares; most of them in foal.

(On C. G. W. R. R.)

WM. P. GANNON, VALERIA, IA.

### PERCHERONS FOR SALE

Six home-bred registered Percherons. One dapple grey stallion, weight 2,200, coming 4 years old. One dark grey stallion, weight 2,000, coming 8 years old. Two stallions coming 2 years old, and 2 fillies. Horses sound.

### NORTHEY & THORNBURY

Waterloo, Iowa, Rt. 4.

## 2 Percheron Stallions

For sale—One five-year-old, black, and one 4-year-old grey Percheron stallions; registered, sound, and right in every way; weight 2,000 each.

R. O. LANE, Colfax, Ind.

### 2 FRENCH DRAFT STALLIONS

For sale. Registered; coming 4 years old; black and bay; extra good. Address JACOB LAYLAND, AUDUBON, IOWA.

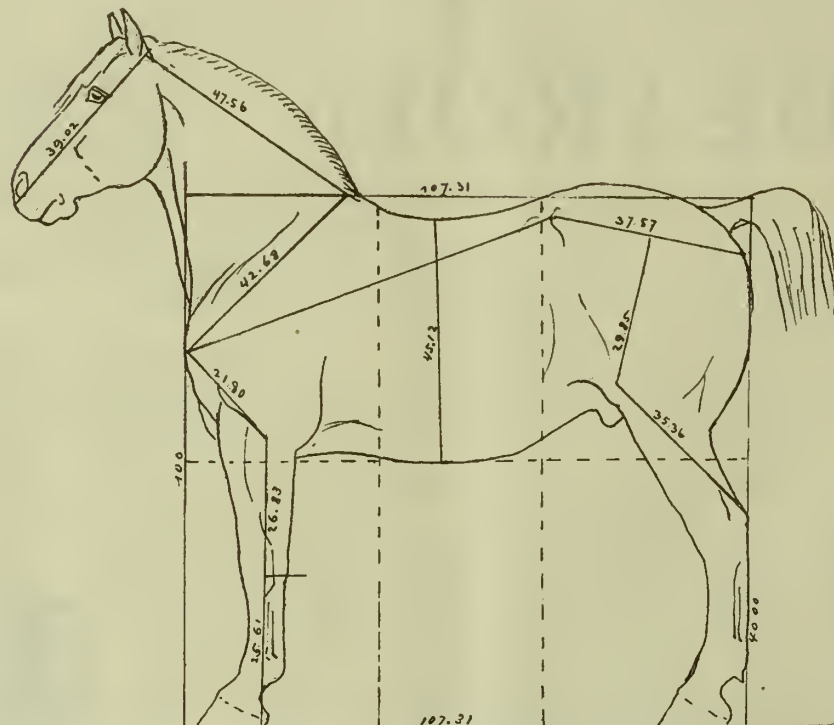


CHART SHOWING THE PROPORTIONS (INCHES) OF THE BOULONNAISE HORSE, ABBEVILLE.

and make good bone. From there the best stallions come back into the Boulonnaise district or are sent in the Perche and in Franche Comte. There are in the Boulonnaise district stallions enough to take care of the fifty thousand brood mares.

For a few years a great many Boulonnaise mares were bred to Belgian stallions, which they can get by crossing the border, and the prevalent color which was white and dapple gray is becoming sorrel and bay.

The Boulonnaise horse is heavy and full of majesty. He is very proud and makes a magnificent draft animal. Fine specimens of the breed can be seen along the wharfs of Dunkirk and Calais, also in the towns of Lille, Tourcoing and Roubaix.

Following are some of the early records (trotting under the saddle, probably, as that is still the French method) made by the Boulonnaise horses and mares:

- 1847, l'Alezan, at Antum, 1 1/4 mi., 4:55.
- 1855, l'Ami, at Bethund, 1 5-16 mi., 3:50.
- 1857, l'Ardente, at Ronen, 1 1/4 mi., 7:16.
- 1857, Azor, at Bethune, 1 1/4 mi., 7:32.
- 1856, Juliette, at Amiens, 1 mi., 4:00.

Let me send you a WITTE Engine, to earn its own cost while you pay for it.

GET your engine from an Engine Specialist, on any suitable reasonable terms, at a fair price. LOOK AT THESE NEW PRICES!

2 H-P, \$34.95; 4 H-P, \$69.75; 6 H-P, \$97.75; 8 H-P, 139.65; 12 H-P, \$219.90; 16 H-P, \$298.80; 22 H-P, \$399.65. Portable Engines Proportionally low.

Why pay two prices for any good engine, or take chances on a poor or an unknown engine, when the "WITTE" costs so little and saves you all the risk?

You can pay more than my prices, but you can't get better engine-value from anyone. That's what my thousands of customers say and they ought to know.

**WITTE ENGINES,** Kerosene, Distillate, Gasoline and Gas

LIBERAL 5-YEAR GUARANTY. DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO USERS EVERYWHERE.

Styles—Stationary, Skidded, Mounted and Special Sawrig. Thousands in use in all parts of the world. Standard for 27 years—almost ever since there have been any gasoline or oil engines.

In all those years the "WITTE" has proved its high-quality value at all

kinds of work, in all parts of the world. It is today better than ever, while the price is lower. My manufacturing advantages make this possible. I am simply sharing my advantages with engine buyers. Let me write you more about it and post you on engine buying.

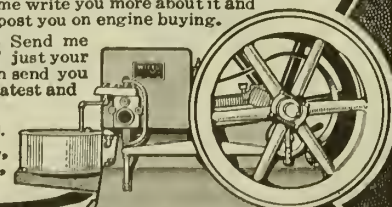
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name and address so I can send you my New Book with my latest and Best Offer by return mail.

Ed. H. Witte, Witte Iron Works Co.

2552 Oakland Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Send for this FREE BOOK HOW TO JUDGE AN ENGINE WITTE





# 100 Stallions and Mares

Percherons, Belgians, French Draft, Shires and Clydes---1 to 9 Years Old

Will Be Sold by the Nebraska Pure Bred Horse Breeders' Association in Its

## First Annual Auction Grand Island, Neb., Feb. 25-26

Never before in the history of Nebraska has an equal breadth of choice been included in one offering of pure bred draft animals. The offering is about equally divided as to stallions and mares, and includes 25 registered yearlings.

### Read This List of Nebraska Consignors:

H. J. McLaughlin, Doniphan.  
C. H. Zachry, Merna.  
Earl Morrison, Gibbon.  
W. T. Adams, Elm Creek.  
North & Robinson Co., Grand Island.  
Henry Beck, Litchfield.

W. H. Kerr, Tekamah.  
James A. Barr, York.  
Edgar Shoebotham, Fairbury.  
A. A. Stone, Hansen.  
H. C. Striker, Rising City.  
C. W. Hollingshead, Monroe.

E. A. English, Overton.  
R. C. Firme & Son, Hastings.  
N. B. Sheldon, Ansley.  
Walter Rollo, Stockham.  
H. D. Reed, Holdrege.

Peter Roth, Shickley.  
Clyde Hayhurst, Shelby.  
N. B. Freeman, Kearney.  
J. W. Dutcher, Indianola.  
C. R. Bingaman, Grand Island.

Sale will be held in the Bradstreet & Clemens Sale Pavilion. Auctioneers—Z. S. Branson and W. C. Hayhurst.

For catalogs, or any information, write early, mentioning the American Breeder, to

## H. H. HALL, Secretary,

Lock Box 666

Grand Island, Nebraska

#### STALLIONS

For sale. Black Percherons at a price so you can own one. Sound and right. Come and see them.  
**HENRY E. PETERSON,** Lyons, Neb.

#### PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES.

From suckers up; good individuals; well broke and good workers, at a low price. Would exchange one stallion for another good one. Write your wants today.

**L. F. NEWBOLD,**  
Minden, Kearney Co., Neb.

#### Stud Colts For Sale

Two Percherons and one French draft; two years old; good ones; prices reasonable.

Also gray Percheron stallion, 8 years old; one imported Belgian stallion, 11 years old; aged stallions are good individuals and good breeders. Colts in the way.

**J. W. HODGSON & SONS,** Lexington, Nebr.

#### 2 Percheron Stallions

For sale. One 2 and one 3 years old. Both making ton horses. Price \$400 and \$600.

**S. S. LANGFORD,**

Craig, - - - Nebraska

#### PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

For sale. Imported and Home-bred Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares. Come and see or write,

**F. M. CLEVENGER, Prop.**

Valley Home Stock Farm, Centerville, Ind.

#### THREE REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE

One three-year-old black, one four-year-old gray and one five-year-old gray. The above are the drafty kind. Don't write, but come and see and you will buy. All sound.

**L. P. YOCUM, Clarence, Iowa**

#### PERCHERONS.

Write for prices on imported and home bred Percheron stallions, mares and fillies, now on hand at the Sunny Plain Farm.

**W. C. BAUGHMAN,** PULASKI, IA.

1849, Moutin, at St. Omer, 1¼ mi., 6:48.

1851, Mimie, at Obberville, 1 5-16 mi., 3:15.

1852, Mullatine, at St. Omer, 2½ mi., 8:58.

1851, Mimie, at Oberville, 1¼ mi., 5:19.

#### HORSE AND MULE TWINS AGAIN.

To the American Breeder:—Am sending you one dollar for three years' subscription to your paper. I am one of the oldest breeders (I don't mean the oldest man) in the state. Have been a constant breeder of registered horses and jacks in Oklahoma for 22 years. I took the first premium that ever was offered at Oklahoma City for a saddle horse in 1893, and in 1914 made 16 shows and got 16 ribbons, taking every color the association offered and was never outside of the ribbons. I showed seven head, consisting of two mares, a 3-year old, a yearling and two colts, all registered saddlers. The best money in the breeding business, in this section, is mule breeding. I have a good registered Jack, 15½ hands high, that I consider one of the best breeders I ever saw. I use the impregnator or capsules to help him out in busy times. In 1912 I bred 176 mares and got 121 live colts. In 1913 bred 207 mares and got 142 live colts. In 1912 I had three sets of twins, one mare saved both and one saved one and one lost both. I had one mare that had been a barren mare until she was 7 years old and had been bred 3 years that I know of and failed. I served her with the jack and then with a registered Percheron stallion. Right away I afterwards bought the mare and then sold her in the fall to T. W. Blackman of Weleetka, Okla., with the understanding that he was to pay for the service fee in case she brought a colt, as we could not tell for sure at the time I sold her whether she was with foal or not. In the spring of 1913 he sent me the money and wrote me that the mare had twins, a mule and a horse colt, both males



#### Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co. LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

#### IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BRED STALLIONS PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES

We have a splendid lot of stallions of various ages selected especially for the requirements for our trade. They are big, drafty, clean boned, well finished and good actors. We have never offered better bargains.

150 choice Holstein heifers, unregistered, from best milking strains, soon to freshen. Our prices are right.

and both alive and doing well. I have real good luck breeding and am still breeding mares for the same men that I bred for 22 years ago. By the way, I examined a cow for a neighbor some time ago and found the womb entirely grown together. I broke it open and he bred her, but she did not get with calf and I examined her again a few days ago and found it grown tight together again and I advised her to be sent to the butcher as she is fat now. If you like, you can print part of this letter, if you see fit, or leave out any or all, just as you like.—J. G. Tyler, Edmond, Okla.

#### JONES' PERCHERON AND SHORTHORN SALE.

In his public sale of Percherons and Shorthorns, on the 12th, C. J. Jones of Rippey, Ia., made an average of \$454.17 on the horses and \$136.60 on the cattle.

The sensation of the Percheron sale was the two gray show and brood mares, Gandine 61,926 (75082) and Ides 94485 (87850), which sold for \$1,700 and \$1,200, respectively. The buyer was W. E. Llewellyn of Albany, N. Y. The two-year-old and yearling stallions, Marvin and Baron Chinda, were among the best values in the sale at \$705 and \$595. The buyers were J. B. Powell, Grand Junction, Ia., and G. B. Hawbaker, Stratford,

#### Percheron Stallions and Mares

For sale—Registered Percheron stallion, 20 months old; weighs 1,500 lbs.; 16 hands high; passed sound inspection; has the best of bone and quality; is black, with small star. Also have two registered mares.

**B. N. LEWIS,** SOUTH BEND, NEB.

#### FOUR PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. One 4 years old last September; one 3 years old; one 2 years old and one weanling. Will also sell or exchange the imported sire of these colts for one equally as good. Will test these stallions for prospective buyers with microscope. Am also offering a few mares.

**C. STAHLY,** Milford, Nebr.

#### RIVERVIEW PERCHERON FARM

Offers for sale 15 head heavy boned, rugged built, imported and home raised stallions and mares. Farm joins Ravenna, on B. & M. R. R., 32 miles from Grand Island, Nebr.

**W. R. HANKINS,**  
Owner. Ravenna, Nebr.

#### ELEVEN PERCHERONS

For sale. Four stallions, 2 imported and 2 home bred. Seven mares, 2 imported, balance home bred. Mares old enough are bred. They are large and of the ton kind, with splendid conformation and style. Must be sold by March 1st, as I intend leaving the farm. Write for description and prices. A bargain if all are taken. Come and see.

**J. J. GUSTIN,** MURDOCK, NEBR.



**PERCHERON and BELGIAN**

Prize Winners.

Won over \$1,200 in cash premiums in 1914. Buy the winners.

LONZO McCLAIN, LIMA, OHIO



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS

of Percheron and Standard bred horses, Kentucky and Tennessee jacks. All stock guaranteed and priced to sell. Terms to suit purchaser.

FISHER &amp; WALKER, Evansville, Ind.

**4 BLACK PERCHERON STALLIONS**

For sale, including one imported herd stallion, Hercule (75940), a ton horse, and others that will make same kind. W. J. LANYON & SON, Gresham, Nebr.

**KODOMA 43372**

The Great Ton Show Stallion and Percheron sire, for sale. Height 16.3; color gray; age 9 years. Absolutely sound and clean, with the best of feet, bone and pasterns. His sloping shoulders support a beautifully carried head and neck; while his short, broad back, over a deep ribbed middle, smoothly moulds into strong loins and level croup over the best draft hocks imaginable. Kodoma has 12-inch bone below his hocks and scales 1,920 pounds; today in active stud condition weighing some 2,200 pounds; fitted for showing. Guaranteed to get 60 per cent foals. Price \$1,000.

W. T. WILKINSON, Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri.

**PERCHERONS**

For sale. Two stallions, 2 and 3 years old; big, stretchy fellows; good feet; good bone; choice quality. Four mares; two imported; 5 to 9 years old; all in foal. These mares are big boned; the big quality kind; weight 1,800-2,000. They are priced right. Address

F. C. BARBER &amp; SONS, Skidmore, Mo.

**PERCHERON STALLION—JACK.**

Must be sold to settle up an estate. One good Percheron stallion and one good Mammoth jack. Both registered and in good condition. Jack is black with white points; weight 1,000 pounds; height 15 hands. Stallion is black with star in forehead; weight 1,700; height 16½ hands. Write,

M. W. NORFLEET, 4015 Agnes Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

**SEVEN PERCHERONS**

For Sale—from weanlings to 7 years old. Two stallions, one two-year old French draft. Two jacks; good breeders.

Could spare a pair or two of mules. This ad will appear only once. CHAS. PLUMMER, King City, Mo., R. 1.

**PERCHERON**

STALLIONS

For Sale or Lease.

**M. F. DILLON**

107 Grand Ave. PUEBLO, COLO.

**STALLIONS FOR SALE.**

Two full blooded black Percheron stallions, coming 3 and 7 years respectively. Good ones.

S. R. KLEIN, Blinford, No. Dak.

1a. Among other buyers were Harry Hopley, Lewis, Ia.; G. Parmenter, Harris, Mo.; M. C. Williams, Atlantic, Ia.; Chris Myers, Carroll, Ia.; W. G. Scott, Perry, Ia.; Nelson Ficus, Lisbon, Ia., and C. G. Good, Ogden, Ia.

Among the buyers in the Shorthorn sale were J. M. Bagley, Dayton, Ia.; W. J. Kuberness, Aurelia, Ia.; E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo.; Perry O. Brown, Lamoni, Ia.; John McElroy, Rippey, Ia.; G. F. Starkey, Boone, Ia., and Harry Hopley.

**AT THE TOP OF ANOTHER LIST.**

To the American Breeder:—In inquiries received for catalogues for my last sale on December 17th, the AMERICAN BREEDER was at the top. I am glad to give you this information and am sure you will be glad to hear it.

I still have 25 big stallions for sale, several will weigh more than a ton by time they go into service. They are a lot of big growthy colts.—J. C. Robinson, Butler County, Kansas.

**Modern Horse Breeding**

By W. F. Dussell, Montevideo, Minn.

There are three things that are very essential in breeding, if we would become successful. The first is a stallion that does discharge live sperm cells; the second, a good healthy mare to receive them; last but not least is cleanliness. If either of the three were lacking there would not be many colts to show for your work.

Now, we will take the stallion first. How are we to know that he does discharge live spermatazoa? We cannot detect it with the naked eye nor can we tell that he ejaculates completely. We may feel the pulsations of the urethra by holding the hand on the lower side of the penis, but that is not a sure sign that he has made a complete ejaculation. Now, how are we to tell? Shall we wait a year and see if that particular mare was fertilized at that time? No.

We have a better way; one that will absolutely tell us in a few seconds. How? By using the microscope, and making an examination at each and every service. It takes only a couple of minutes and you can be sure if the stallion has done its part. By taking a few drops of the fluid you will have sufficient for a test; put it on your slide and flit the glass to distribute it thinly over the surface; adjust your machine, and you have before you a sample of what your horse is capable of at that particular service. You will have countless numbers, if the service is complete, moving over the glass at a very rapid gait, in fact, so fast that the eye of a person not accustomed to it will not detect them; but as they grow cold they move more slowly and you see them more distinctly. The small amount you have on your slide will not be more than a drop or two. But looking down on them you will actually see a good many hundred, all anxious to go some place, going in all directions. Sometimes you get a sample that contains live germs going round and round like a bird with a broken wing; that kind of a germ does not have enough life to travel far enough to meet the ovum, consequently cannot fertilize at that particular time, so this service is lost. Then you will have a sample where there is no life at all. You will however see present small sugar globules floating along. This teaches us that there was not a complete ejaculation of all the glands that are called upon to act, to form a complete service.

We do not know why this is. It may result from overwork or it may be worry or it may be caused from a change of feed or a poor place to make the cover. So you see it is safe to say that the only way to use a stallion successfully is to test him at every service. You are absolutely certain then that the service is good or bad. It only takes one germ to fertilize, all others are wasted. Science teaches us that the average discharge of a stallion is 8 ounces and contains 12,000,000,000 spermatazoa. If only a small fraction of this discharge is taken, you will have enough to fertilize all mares present if they be in breeding condition.

Now we come to the brood mare. It is just as essential that the brood mare be in good health as it is for the sire. If the mare be sick or a little off, you want to know it. You want to be able to make an examination to determine if she be in a breeding condition. Right here is where the speculum comes into play. With it you soon are able to tell at a glance the difference between a mare in the pink of condition and one out of condition. You are not guessing at it. You know and are thus able to either breed her intelligently or turn her down. A stallion groom of today, should school himself to make an examination to detect diseased kidneys and ovaries in the mares presented for service, if there be any suspicious ones. If a kidney or ovary be diseased you stand a poor chance of getting that mare in foal. If you have a bad case it is best to give your veterinary surgeon a chance to either

# First Annual Auction

## Iowa Draft Horse Breeders Association

### February 25-26

Stock Pavilion, Iowa State Fair Grounds

**Des Moines, Iowa**

Consisting of stallions and mares representing the leading draft breeds. A rare opportunity to purchase high class breeding stock from consignments representing all the leading draft horse importers and breeders in IOWA.

**A number of the blue ribbon winners at the leading State Fairs the past season.**

Sale will follow the big free spring stallion show, to be held by the Iowa Department of Agriculture February 24, at which \$1,560.00 in cash premiums will be offered.

Animals will be on the ground the day preceding the sale and available for inspection by prospective bidders.

For catalogs or any information address the secretary, mentioning the American Breeder.

**G. E. O'BRIEN, Sale Secretary,**

Des Moines, Iowa

**JOS. ROUSSELLE, SEWARD, NEBRASKA**

20 Miles West of Lincoln. Farm Joins Seward on the North. Imported Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Mares. Of the best type; clean, rugged, with bone and action a plenty.

Paris, Mares and Nebraska State Fair winners in our barn. Ages 2 to 5 years; weights from 1,850 to over 2,100 pounds. Intending buyers of herd headers will do well to visit our barn.

Also Shorthorn bulls and heifers. All stock guaranteed. Terms to suit customers.

try his skill or pass her up as he sees fit. By doing this you get along much better with your patron.

Cleanliness comes next and it is just as important as the preceding. Always clean up every mare brought to your barn to be bred, before making an internal examination, have your hands and tools absolutely clean. Use only sterilized water to rinse off the hands and clean up the mare; boil all water used in cleaning your breeding appliances. Use a tail cord to keep the tail up out of your way. If the mare is to be bred with natural service, bandage the tail and you have nothing to bother you then when the horse mounts. Encourage the horse to stay on a long time so that the penis is fully retracted before he dismounts. You will have less trouble with your horse drawing back the discharge and wasting it on the ground. A little patience used at this particular time with a young horse will develop him into a good server. I like a breeding stall for several reasons. First, your horse is not as liable to get kicked at time of service; second, the mare always stands better, therefore you get a better service; third, the mare will hold up more weight than in the open and the groom has a better chance to catch the semen when artificial impregnation is practiced. You can also put the mare on a higher level by using an extra floor to stand her on, in case you are serving a small mare with a large horse.

I consider artificial breeding a big help. In fact, I would not go back to the old way. It is the only way to even up when you have several thousand dollars invested in a horse. It stands a man in hand to see where he can make enough to pull even. With

**MAPLEWOOD PERCHERONS**  
STALLIONS AND MARES

For sale. A good selection always on hand. Ages from 2 to 5 years.

**C. G. ANDERSON**

Hector, Renville County, Minnesota.  
Main Line C. M. & St. P. R. R.

the capsule system he not only breeds more mares but can breed them cheaper and by using the stallion but once a day, you get a much stronger service. If you have any doubtful mares they can be bred with a capsule and no harm done. Shy breeders can be bred more successfully this way than with the natural service. I have bred mares out of heat in this way and have foaled them.

Artificial breeding has come to stay and a man that tries to breed in the old way is behind the times, and will find that he is soon out of the race. A term of schooling at the Graham Scientific Breeding School is in my estimation priceless. One not only learns to breed scientifically but he learns to live a cleaner life. The Graham Scientific Breeding School employs as teachers men of high standing who are authority on the subjects they discuss. It is a school where the boy of fifteen may be sent with perfect safety. I have attended two terms and have met men from almost every state in the Union at these sessions. At this school you meet the best of men. Breeders of today are not the same as those who used to lead out stallions twenty years ago. They are up to date men who do a lot of thinking, lots of studying. Many are, in fact, the very highest type of men.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

Sign Your Name and Address to all Questions.

1403—ORCHITIS—I have a stallion that has a swelling on one testicle and which has been there for the past three months. It started only a small affair but has spread. It has not spread any within the past month but does not seem to diminish any. This stallion is a Percheron, five years old; black in color. Bred 100 mares the past season. I would like your opinion

**DON'T FORGET**  
Our  
**Percheron Sale**  
JANUARY 28  
**DIVERS BARN, WICHITA, KAS.**  
**SPOHR & SPOHR, LATHAM, KAS.**

**KANSAS PERCHERONS.**  
Bone and constitution developed in natural way; breeding the best. We have 50 registered stallions and mares, mostly blacks and grays; weanlings to 7 years. Come and make selections. Write for particulars, mentioning American Breeder.  
**HARRIS BROS., Great Bend, Kas.**

**PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SHIRE**  
**Stallions and Mares]**  
From suckers up to full age horses. I will sell you a stallion ready for service next spring from \$300 to \$500. Some extra good ones higher. Mares and fillies very cheap.  
**J. M. NOLAN, Paola, Kas.**

**9 PERCHERONS; 1 JACK.**  
Two large, heavy boned stallions; ages 4 and 9; one yearling and one weanling stallion; five mares; ages 2, 5, 7, 8 and 11 years. Registered in P. S. of A.  
Black jack with light points; 15 hands; 9 inch bone; registered. Will sell any or all. Would consider a trade on dairy property near school town. Western land not wanted.  
**H. M. STEPHENS, MUNDEN, KANS.**

**Banner Stock Farm**  
**Home of Inclus.**  
Registered Percherons, jacks and jennets; all ages. Mares bred to the champion stallion, Inclus. Write your wants to  
**BRUCE SAUNDERS, HOLTON, KAS.**

**SIX PERCHERON STALLIONS**  
For sale, including our imported herd stallion, Sirocco, a grandson of Besique. Plenty of size, bone and quality. All sound and recorded in the Percheron Society of America.  
**A. M. DULL & SONS, Washington, Kas.**

**UPLAND STOCK FARM**  
has for sale two black Percherons; 3 and 7 years; weight 1600 and 1800 lbs.; sound; registered in P. S. of A. One dark gray French draft mare; 3 years; weight 1650; sound; registered in F. D. R. One black jack with white points; registered; 15 hands high; 3 years old last July; weight 850. Write for particulars. Prices right.  
**ISAAC HUSCHER, Ames, Kans.**

**For Sale or Trade**  
Black Percheron; weight 1,800. One gray Percheron; 1,950. One Belgian and Percheron.  
One jack, weight 900. One jack, weight 1,050; black; mealy points; extra good breeders.  
This stock is all good and sound. Plenty of good colts to show.  
**F. COUNTRYMAN, THAYER, KAS.**

**FOR SALE OR TRADE.**  
Two large, handsome, registered Percheron stallions, three and five years old, for sale or will trade one for registered Belgian stallion.  
Also 16 hand registered Mammoth Jack, 6 years old; second prize jack in the American Breeder Jack Show of last summer. Will sell to some one wanting an extra good one.  
**H. H. BLKNS, Argonia, Sumner County, Kansas.**

**PERCHERON STALLION**  
For sale, or trade. Black; imported; 11 years; extra breeder; ton horse fillies in the way. Would exchange for another imported stallion as good, same age and breed.  
**W. C. ELLEDGE, HIATVILLE, KANS.**

as to what is the cause and what would remove the swelling. This stallion had an attack of influenza last spring, and recovered promptly.—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—You will find it difficult to remove the swelling in a manner such as you probably have in mind, but inasmuch as it does not appear to be increasing at this time it is quite probable with the rest your stallion will have between now and the opening of the breeding season, will still further improve conditions. All cases of localized orchitis are apt to give some annoyance during breeding periods, for at this time the parts are more active and more easily aroused.

1404—WEST HIGHLAND CATTLE—I see by your paper of December 5, 1914, a cut of a West Highland bull. Are they for sale in the United States? And can you tell me where I may be able to buy one?—Montana Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We do not know of any West Highland cattle for sale in this country. Any reader who does, kindly furnish the address.

1405—MANGE—I have a setter dog pup, six months old, which has a peculiar form of what I take to be mange. He has a good coat of hair on his back and sides but is raw on the inside of his legs and his entire belly and on the outside of both hocks he had a gathering about the size of a dime which broke and run a sticky, pale yellow pus. He also had several of these sores on the inside of his legs and on his belly. His face from the eyes down to point of muzzle is also bare but no sores. The rims around his eyes are also bare and his nose is dry and hot and his temperature is high like a pup with distemper, but he does not run any at the nose or eyes. He gallops and trots but does not show any weakness in the loin. He drinks freely of water but eats lightly. His principal diet has been table scraps with very little meat. He first showed signs of this affection three months ago, and has been getting gradually worse. He is a pup I had shipped in from Iowa. There is no veterinary surgeon within a hundred miles of here.—Wyoming Subscriber.

**REPLY**—There are different varieties of mange in the dog, one of which is quite prevalent and is very difficult to cure. We refer to the red or follicular mange. This variety causes the pustules mentioned and also causes a very red state of the skin. The ordinary mange will yield to almost any antiseptic agent that is safe to apply to the skin of a dog, but perhaps you had best adhere to some of the simpler preparations. Take a pound of lard and stir into it while warm four ounces of sulphur and add to the mixture two ounces of kerosene. After thoroughly washing the dog with strong soap suds and warm water, wait until he is dry and then thoroughly rub into the skin with the hands the above mixture. Scrape off the excess as clean as possible and in five or six days make another application, and at the end of a week clean him up with soap and warm water.

1406—WRONG ENTRY—I am the owner of a stallion and a jack. A man bred to my stallion. His mare was very small and she gave down as the stallion mounted and as he entered I ran to help brace the mare, so did the man, and he entered the rectum but we did not know it at the time, thinking he was right if the mare was helped. The mare died and the veterinarian said she had been severed in the rectum. In my advertisement in the county paper I say that care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur. Now is this man entitled to a damage?—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Small mares, nervous mares, crippled mares and mares which are hard to make the entrance on should all be bred with capsules. No matter what your advertisements may be or what you can prove, this accident will cost you a lot of business. If you have a good business you will

TAYLOR & JONES



**WILLIAMSVILLE, ILLINOIS.**  
Our second importation for 1914 arrived July 6. Anyone wanting the best imported and American-bred Percheron, Shire and Belgian stallions should not fail to visit our barns. Write us for catalog, mentioning the American Breeder.

**TAYLOR & JONES,**  
**BOX 160 WILLIAMSVILLE, Sangamon Co., Ill.**

200 PERCHERONS



Including probably the largest collection of imported stallions of this breed in America, and certainly the largest collection of mares now for sale. We have  
**100 HEAD OF EACH SEX.**  
The Singmaster Percheron business is conducted on the most permanent basis. Every year we import stallion colts and yearlings. In this way really getting first choice and insuring thorough acclimating and development under American conditions. In this way, too, our own breeding herd is constantly strengthened. Our visitors see imported and home bred stock developed side by side in a natural way—the best means of making a satisfactory selection and the best assurance of a satisfactory future.  
**Are They Good? We Simply Ask You to Come and See.**  
We have plenty of ton stallions, plenty of imported mares bred to our famous herd horses, Honorable and Jalap; our prize winnings are a matter of record. The square deal has been our motto for 30 years. Mention the American Breeder when you write us for particulars.  
**J. O. SINGMASTER & SONS, Keota, Iowa**

Robison's Percherons



**Largest Stud, Longest Established, and the Leader in Show and Sale Records for the West. Best in Blood; Common Sense Care.**  
**50 BIG STALLIONS AND GROWTHY COLTS**  
*None Can Undersell Me, Values Considered*  
**J. C. ROBISON TOWANDA, KAS.**

DANIEL KELLY & SON,

**Lincoln, Nebr. City Office, 1012 O. Street.**  
We have on hands the best all around lot of  
**PERCHERON STALLIONS**  
we ever owned at one time, yearlings to 5-year-olds. Our aim is, **best of blood, big bone and individuality**, that will appeal to any one who wants a draft stallion. We will not handle auction block, second hand or broken down stallions. We give a liberal guarantee, and stand by it. Mention the American Breeder when you write.

What About Imported Percherons?

There are fewer than one-tenth the usual number of imported Percherons now for sale in America. Few, if any, will be imported for several years. Prices are advancing—horses more scarce than ever. We have fifteen big fine stallions brought over last fall. Ton horses. For the purpose of closing our barns within the next four months and moving to the farm, we will sell at lower prices than ever before. All but two are imported and all are broken and acclimated. Bargains if sold quick.  
**PERCHERON IMPORTING CO. Chas. R. Kirk, Pres. ST. JOSEPH, MO.**  
All street cars going south from Union Depot pass our stables.

WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

**American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.**  
The best to be had direct from the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.**  
Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.



Closing Out Bargains in Percherons

I am preparing to quit the farm and  
**My Entire Herd of 50 Percherons—Mostly High Class Mares and Fillies—Is for Sale.**  
I have a few good stallions, of course, and will make close prices on them, but any man who will take all, or a large part, of my mares and fillies, will get a bargain he cannot find anywhere else. Good registered draft mares will be the money makers for years to come.  
**GEORGE HIRSCHMAN, PIERSON, IOWA.**



REGISTERED PERCHERON STUDS

We have them, **BIG FELLOWS**, 1, 2, 3 and 4-year olds. Real drafters, **BIG BONE**; lots of quality and action; grown right. Will go out and make good, both as to sires and foal getters. You lose money if you don't look at **BISHOP BROS.' STUDS** before buying. 20 miles east of Wichita on Mo. P. Ry.  
**BISHOP BROS. BOX C TOWANDA, KANSAS**





## DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS

Are today, as for the past forty-eight years, the breed's best.

As a matter of fact, you can also get more here for your money than elsewhere.

If you are interested in Percherons and want to get in touch with the oldest concern in the business—the one that handles the best class of horses, and whose reliability is proven by the experience of thousands of satisfied customers—come and see us.

New illustrated catalogue on application.

**DUNHAMS, Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois**

### A BIG BARGAIN

Bay Percheron stallion; (inbred Brilliant). A proven foal getter. Pedigree and photo on application to **W. E. BAYLER, Washington, Ill.**

### TWO PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. Black; imported; 3 and 12 years old; ton horses; good breeders and absolutely sound. Aged horse was a 1914 winner in the American Breeder's contest.

**A. J. HATTEBERG**  
**PAXTON, ILL. RTE. 4**

#### PERCHERONS

For sale—Two-year-old black stallion; weight 1,800; one-year-old black stallion, weight 1,500; pair of black mares, 5 and 6 years old, weight 3,500; safe in foal. Pair one-year-old black fillies, weight 2,800; all sound. A snap if taken soon.  
**ARMAND N. GROSSAINT, Clifton, Ill.**

### Imported Percheron and Belgian

Stallions and Mares.

Not so many, but the right kind at the right price.

**J. R. JUSTICE, GALESBURG, ILL.**

### PRIZE WINNING PERCHERON

For sale; a 4-year-old stallion; black, with star and white hind foot; sure breeder and a good sire; weighs 2,100 pounds; a real drafter and fine mover. Was best American bred 3-year-old at International show, 1913. For a good one, see this horse.

**S. S. RUSSELL & SON, Neponset, Ill.**

### PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. One 3-year-old, one 2-year-old and one yearling; all blacks; recorded and sound. Also one imported gray; 8 years old; a good breeder and sound. Will sell one or all together. Priced to sell.

**J. C. STEWART**  
**Monmouth, Illinois**

#### STALLIONS FOR SALE.

Two imported Percheron stallions, 5 and 7 years old.  
Also 2 home bred Shire stallions, 2 and 3 years old.  
Will sell any of them cheap, as I have too many on hands. All registered.  
**A. G. HARTMAN, Rte. 6, Tuscola, Ill.**



## FOR SALE

One pair black, registered Percheron mares, 5 years old; with the very best of breeding, and bred to a son of the International champion, "Pink." Photo and breeding on request.

**L. E. TOMPKINS, Palatine, Ill.**

### Seven Percherons

For sale. Four stallions; one aged, one coming 3, one 2, one yearling. Will make ton horses when matured. Three mares, one 9 years old, one 5 and one 2. These horses are registered in the Percheron Society of America. Priced to sell. Will sell one or all. Come and see them.

**L. J. KIRCHER, Strasburg, Ill.**

probably find it profitable to make some kind of a compromise with this man quickly. The breeding business carries with it more or less accidents; you have advertised this, and ordinarily you would not have to pay the damage, unless there were a number of mare owners on the jury. There would be some cost connected with a law suit even if you were not forced to pay for the mare. The next time you breed a very small mare to a large stallion, open her up first, have the owner take hold of both sides of

the bridle bit and hold her very steady, have the stallion come up directly behind, just as slowly as possible, before the stallion enters, place three fingers in the top of the vulva, covering the rectum with the back of the hand, making an entrance with the right hand, then you should have no difficulty. If trouble is expected, it is better in this case to empty the rectum, then there is not usually much danger, if the stallion is allowed to remain on until he ejaculates.

**1407—FEEDING BLACK HAW—I** have a Belgian mare that I bought a year ago last fall and worked her on the wagon until after corn husking time, then turned her out in corn stalks with timber pasture joining. She stayed there until we had a little snow; in a few days we had a kind of a blizzard so I went after her. She was anxious to get home and run out beside my sled and got into snow drifts and fell down twice before I got her home. Four days after she lost her colt but she seemed all right. She is in foal again. I saw a question similar to mine last spring and you advised feeding black haw. I would like to know how much of it to feed.—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY—**From one to two teaspoonfuls of the fluid extract of black haw is usually fed in the feed through the period when mares usually lose their colts, with a view of preventing abortion. It operates quite well in this particular and is altogether about the most satisfactory agent known for this purpose.

**1408—STALLION AND JACK INSURANCE—**Can you give me the name and address of the firm that makes a specialty of insuring stallions and jacks, in Kansas City? Do you consider that firm reliable?

**REPLY—**There are no reliable firms that we know of in Kansas City that are making a specialty of insuring stallions and jacks.

**1409—FEEDING SILAGE—I** am feeding 16 mules and four mares 180 pounds of silage per day (140 at night and 140 in the morning). Pit silo filled with corn fodder. Fed it for five weeks. Now if it was going to hurt them what symptoms would I first see?—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY—**If your corn was cut at the proper time and so thoroughly packed in the silo that air was excluded, so that no mould is found, you may rest assured that you have a most excellent feed for all classes of stock. Silage is becoming a very popular feed for other stock besides ruminants, and you can very properly make it a small part of the ration for your horses and mules. It is well to permit them access to hay or straw and some additional grain may be necessary to maintain the flesh unless the plants utilized for silage bore a fair crop of corn. The most frequent disturbance evidenced by feeding silage is in the nature of brain disorders which is induced by its having become mouldy or spoiled. Great care should be given to this particular feed. Ordinarily we would not advise taking chances on high priced stock.

**1410—STANDARD MEASURE—I** would like to know what is the correct measurement for a jack, the standard or jack measurement? Is there any difference in measuring them from the ground up and straight across, or from the edge of the hair on hoof over and then take half of the distance?—Colorado Subscriber.

**REPLY—**There is only one method of measuring horses, mules or jacks and that is standard measure. Four inches to the hand from the ground straight up to a point even with the highest point of the withers, when the head is down. Feed the animal in a bucket so as to encourage it to lower

# CLOSING OUT SALE

TO BE HELD IN THE CITY OF GRAND FORKS, NO. DAKOTA

**MARCH 10th, 1915**

**12 STALLIONS -- 12 MARES**

Nine imported Belgian and Percheron stallions; fully acclimated; from 4 to 7 years old; weighing from 1900 to 2200 pounds. All these stallions have been examined by the stallion registration board and pronounced sound, and are licensed to stand for public service in North Dakota.

3 registered stallion colts from 6 to 9 months old.

4 imported Belgian brood mares, from 5 to 6 years old; weighing from 1800 to 2000; all heavy with foal.

4 imported Percheron brood mares, 4 years old; weighing from 1700 to 1900; all heavy with foal.

4 registered fillies, 6 and 7 months old.

**TERMS—**2 per cent discount for cash; 8 per cent interest on bankable paper. Catalog sent upon request.

**E. TOUSSAINT CO., Owners**  
**GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA**

**FRANK HYLAND, Auctioneer, Devils Lake, No. Dak.**

#### WEST PINE STOCK FARM

Breeder of

#### HIGH CLASS BELGIAN HORSES.

For Sale—The great show and breeding stallion, Magnus (45678) 3680; imported by J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind. Color sorrel, white stripe in face; actually weighs 2100 pounds. Action, like a "Coachman"; shows a sound state inspection certificate. Has won 10 firsts and championships out of 11 shows. A tried breeder and can show plenty of his colts. Good enough to head a herd of high class registered mares. Good disposition; easy to handle.

Ka-Zak 7497; imported in dam; 2 years old; weight 1950; a good one; wide as a wagon, with an abundance of bone and quality.

Three yearlings weighing up to 1650 pounds and not fat. If you intend to buy a stallion, do not fail to see these before you buy. I have the goods and am always pleased to show them. Buy from the breeder and save the "middleman's" profit.

**HARVEY SMITH, Prop. BOSWELL, IND.**

## IRVINEDALE BELGIANS

SEND FOR NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

One of the Few Establishments in America Offering Recently Imported Animals.

#### OUR AUGUST IMPORTATION.

Was one of the best we have ever had, and about the last to leave a European port. We have

40 Stallions; 20 Mares

A few good Percherons among them. Will refund the expenses of any visitor who thinks we have deceived him concerning what we have to offer. Ankeny is ten miles north of Des Moines on the Northwestern Ry. and Ft. Dodge Interurban. Always mention the American Breeder.

**CHAS. IRVINE Box 7 Ankeny, Iowa**



## PIONEER STOCK FARM

THE HOME OF THE BELGIANS

Stallions and mares from weanlings to mature age; both imported and home bred. Oldest breeders of Belgians in Kansas. No reliable firm can sell cheaper, quality considered, or give a better or safer guarantee.

Anyone desiring pure bred stallions or mares will do well to see our stock. Reference, any bank in Harper County. In writing mention American Breeder.

**DAVID COOPER & SONS,**  
**Freeport, Harper County, Kansas**

### Sorrel Belgian Stallion, Fox Re (7365) 1472

For sale. Foaled April 7, 1910; sire Fripon Bogarden 48842; he by Parfalt Bogarden 30814; dam Phany Re 7095; 2nd dam Jeanne Re 35747. Fox Re was imported January 2, 1913; is acclimated and is in fine condition to do a heavy stud season. He is the surest horse I ever owned; weighs 1,680 with his ribs showing. Is broke to work and is a fine worker; has the best of clean, flat legs, with a good foot under them.

The first certified draft for \$700 takes him. Will give him a test with microscope if desired. This is a good one.

**W. F. DUSELL,**

**MONTEVIDEO, MINN.**



## Oak Lawn Stock Farm

Breeds and imports champion draft stallions and mares; Percheron, Belgian and Shire. All stock for sale at reasonable prices. Come and see them before you buy.

Ask for our new calendar, mentioning the American Breeder.

**GEORGE EGGERT, NEWTON, IOWA**

the head slightly while being measured.

**1411—ABORTION—**My mares are losing their colts; have lost five. I do not work them. They are in a pas-

**REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLION.** For sale. Will trade for cattle. This stallion (King of Belgium 4218) is brown, 16 hands, 8 years old, certified sound by State Stallion Inspector. Cash price \$800.

**J. M. CUPLIN, AINSWORTH, NEBR.**





Belgian Importers and Breeders

Largest in the West.  
We specialize in the type best adapted to this section—the most modern one—clean, compact, good movers, weighing 1,800 to 2,200. One of the few firms selling good mares in foal and broke to work.  
Stallions Always on Hands.  
BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM,  
W. H. Bayless & Co., Blue Mound, Kas.

Belgians and Percherons

Chestnuts and Blacks; Typical of These Great Draft Breeds.

Our stallions are twos, threes and fours, some imported last year, some home bred, so that they are thoroughly acclimated. The Belgians are grandsons of the great Brussels champion, Indigene du Fosteau. Come, or write, mentioning American Breeder.

CRAWFORD & GRIFFIN, - - NEWTON, IOWA.

SOME PRIZE WINNERS

For Sale.  
A yearling Belgian stallion; good enough to head a herd of Belgian mares; is a first prize winner and a full brother to Governor Major, the winner of first prize in the yearling class at the Iowa State Fair, 1913; also won Futurity the same year.  
A 6-year-old Belgian mare; a regular breeder; she raised a colt this last year that weighed 1,000 pounds at 6½ months, which I think is the best colt in the state today. Will sell this colt; he will make a great show horse. One weanling grey Percheron stud colt; he is a good one. This stock is recorded and are all prize winners. Will sell worth the money. If you want a good one, come and look at them.  
WM. HARTMAN, Baring, Knox Co., Mo.

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION

For sale. Bay, white blaze; weight 1800; 10 years; strictly sound; excellent blood lines; fine and sure breeder. Too many of his fillies around. Will sell at any reasonable offer. Make your bid.  
J. J. BEERENS, Charleroi, Pa.

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION.

Gladiateur 62985 (72974); 8 years; gray; 1,950 pounds. A good one.  
I will sell or exchange this horse for Percheron stallion as good, because his fillies are now breeding age.  
Fred Boester, Winchester, Ill., R. F. D. 1.

BELGIAN STALLIONS

Three coming three years, one coming two years; will mature to ton horses with lots of quality. One six-year-old imported Belgian and one registered Shire. If interested, come or write.

STAMP & DONNER, Roachdale, Indiana



FOR GOOD BELGIANS

SEE R. F. FRENCH, Independence, Iowa.  
Twenty imported and home bred stallions for sale that weigh from a ton up to 2,200 lbs., thoroughly acclimated. Also brood mares in foal and with foals at side and re-bred. Matched pairs also.

ROYAL BELGIAN STALLIONS

I have a few imported stallions for sale, 2 to 4 years old; well acclimated. No better horses for this country. Hardy and vigorous. Have won many blue ribbons with them. Prices right. Such horses will not be imported for the next six years. Buy them now before they are out of reach.  
LEON VAN MELDERT, Cedar Bayou, Harris County, Texas.

LEFEBURES' BELGIANS

Largest Collection on Earth.  
Over 140 head on hand November 1, 1914. Two importations received in 1914, before declaration of war. We also have some choice Percherons, 1 to 5 years old, and a number of home bred stallions. Write for catalog and circulars, mentioning the American Breeder.  
H. LEFEBURE & SON, Fairfax, Ia.  
Eight miles west of Cedar Rapids.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SHIRE Stallions and Mares.

Nineteen stallions; 3 and 4 years old; also mares and younger stallions; big, heavy boned drafters; sound, guaranteed 60%; insurance at 8%. Terms if desired. Stallions \$400 and up. We sold 1914 grand champion at Helena. BYRD & HETLAND, Joliet, Montana.  
(Edgar R. R. station, 30 miles south-west of Billings.)

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLIONS

Different ages, at bargain prices considering quality and breeding. All grays and sound. Anyone wishing a high class stallion will do well to see this bunch.  
J. P. Detweiler, Congerville, Ill.  
(Between Bloomington and Peoria on L. E. and W. R. R.)

ture and I feed them alfalfa hay; they are in good shape. There are a good many cases of the same sort around here. Please let me know what your idea is about it and what I can do to prevent the rest from losing their colts.—Montana Subscriber.  
REPLY—Your country seems to be full of contagious abortion, or at least numerous complaints come from your section every season. You must exercise the same care with this that you would with any other infectious disease, and that means that the well and infected animals must not mingle. Whenever a mare aborts, separate her from the others. Clean up and disinfect. This is frequently impracticable in some localities, so that it is not always possible to have proper sanitary measures carried out. Never breed a mare that has aborted directly to a stallion. Use the capsule method when she is in shape to be bred.

1412—JENNET QUIT BREEDING— I have a fine jennet and she raised me a jack colt when she was four years old. The colt is now four years old and I have been trying to get her in foal for the last three years but without success. Have bred to various jacks. She is apparently in good shape in every way. Will appreciate any information you can give me.—Texas Subscriber.  
REPLY—Examine her ovaries, one or both of them may be causing trouble. Very frequently one ovary can be removed successfully. If the difficulty is with one ovary it might cause trouble with the other. Bad ovaries are causing much trouble with jennets.

1413—PARTIAL PARALYSIS — I have a mule that got down in the stall one night about three weeks ago. The first night he could raise on his front feet and with a little lift behind he got up, but the next night he got down again and we could not get him up, so we went after a man that doctors horses here and he said that he could not see anything wrong unless he was paralyzed. He said for us to give him one quart of linseed oil, which we did. He eats and drinks the same as he always did, and makes water all right and his bowels are in fine shape. Now this mule run with nine head of other horses and mules but I could not see any sign of his being kicked and there was not a scratch on him. About two months ago he had a rising on both sides of his neck, but they disappeared after rubbing them with liniment, but they appeared again yesterday. Now we raise him and leave him stand with ropes under him so that he cannot lie down for two or three days at a time, and then we let him down to rest one and a half or two days at a time. Do you consider this all right? I have taken him out for exercise several times. He walks all right but yesterday when I had him out I noticed that he knocked his front knees together once in a while when walking. Have been feeding hay and mowed oats and a little ground wheat with a stock tonic. Now this man wanted to give arsenic or strychnine. Would this have been all right?—Missouri Subscriber.  
REPLY—It is quite likely that your mule has been injured in some way which could occur without him showing any external signs of the injury. It is well to continue the use of the slings and give such exercise as he seems to be able to take. Feed him well and try and keep up his strength. Give him one dram of powdered nuxvomica in his feed three times a day.

1414—INBREEDING — Would it be advisable to breed a pure bred Hackney mare to her pure bred son, or to a horse of some other breed if it is almost impossible to breed her to another horse of same breed? Could the colt be recorded if she is bred to her colt?—Iowa Subscriber.  
REPLY—We would not advise mating a pure bred mare to her pure bred son. You will find it more profitable to ship this mare to a good out-



THE GRAND CHAMPION SHIRE STALLION BORO BLUSTERER

THE GRAND CHAMPION PERCHERON MARE, JOIE

TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD

FOUNDED IN 1878

SHIRE, PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS and SHIRE and PERCHERON MARES

A Collection that measures up to the advancing high standard we have maintained for 36 years.

LAST IMPORTATION SEPT. 10

No other establishment in America can give you the same breadth of selection.

No Increase in Prices on Account of the War

Send for Catalog, mentioning this paper, and addressing

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Box A, Bushnell, Ill.

HIGH-CLASS SHIRES

For sale. Two extra good growthy yearling Shire stallions. One imported in dam; color gray; weight 1,590; fine style and action; sound. The other from imported sire and dam; color, a beautiful roan; weight 1,550. Won first prize and American bred championship at Bushnell, Ill., Horse Show. These colts are both absolutely sound and will be priced reasonable, quality considered.  
GEO. J. STOLL & CO. CHESTNUT, ILL.

SHIRE STALLION

IMPORTED MOULTON BELL RINGER (27981) 11794  
For sale. Five years old; weight 1,750 in working condition; broke to work; good disposition; good feet; large bone; well proportioned body. Colts on farm to show his breeding. This horse took to masturbating last spring, but is all right now if kept with shield on.  
Will price him reasonable, as we have no use for him next year on account of his colts, and will allow purchaser to give him thorough test with microscope. For further information write,  
CONWAY BROS. CASEY, IOWA.

standing individual, even if it costs a little more. The colt could be recorded from the union you inquire about.

1415—WORMS—I have lately lost two, two-year-old colts and would like for you to tell me what caused it, and the cure, if there is any. Their large intestine was full of small, red worms from one half to three-quarters of an inch long; between the two skins of the intestines seemed to be just alive or red with them. They were in good flesh when put out to pasture in the spring and in the summer the pasture got short, but later they were moved to another pasture and they seemed to pick up some, but when I got them home in October they seemed poor, weak and pot-bellied, and seemed to grow weaker all the time, but had good appetites until they died. Any information you can give me about this will be appreciated.—Iowa Subscriber.  
REPLY—You should employ a qualified veterinarian to look into these cases and identify the particular parasites responsible for your loss, which will be the first step in outlining a course of treatment that can be hoped to reach cases of this kind.

1416—HORSE BREEDING—Have you a book treating on keeping stallions and how to care for them? And also

PRIZE WINNING SHIRE STALLION  
For sale. Dapple gray; imported; coming six; this horse won fourth in Chicago as a two year old, and took first and sweepstakes in Kewanee fair as a three year old. His weight is 1900 pounds, in fair shape; in show shape, 2000 pounds; a sure foal getter. I want to quit the business, the reason for selling.  
HARRY BROADBENT, Annawan, Ill.

SHIRE STALLION.  
For sale; eight years; imported by Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm; will weigh close to a ton; sound and right every way; sure breeder; nice to handle. Will sell very reasonable, as I am going out of the business, or will exchange him for work horses or Poland China brood sows. This horse won first at Iowa and Indiana State Fairs, as a 2-year-old.  
T. E. ORTH, Washington, Ill.

Shire Stallions

Well Bred, First Class Stock  
JAMES AULD  
Wakefield, Clay Co., Kans.

10 Percheron Stallion Colts

From imported registered stock, for sale very cheap.

P. A. SORENSON, I.X.L. RANCH  
MERIDIAN, IDAHO R. F. D. 2





### PLEASANT VIEW PERCHERON STOCK FARM

Has for sale a choice lot of prize winners, imported and home raised, stallions and mares.

Big, heavy boned, rugged fellows, the kind that will do you good. A number of them are sired by the famous horse, Barnum, that was champion at the International in 1904. Prices reasonable. Come and see them and I will save you money.

CHAS. P. QUIRIN,

MARCUS, IOWA.

Marcus is located 44 miles northeast of Sioux City on the I. C. R. R., in Cherokee County.

## FOR SALE

One two-year-old Percheron stallion, sired by an International prize winner, and out of a show mare. Photo and breeding on request.

L. E. TOMPKINS, Palatine, Ill.

### THIS SUFFOLK STALLION.



Ashmoor Omar Khan, for sale because of his fillies ready to breed. I also want a young stallion; dark chestnut; coming two; not closely bred in Ormond or Saturn lines; one that will make a 2,200 pound horse.

CHAS. W. STEWART, West Chester, Iowa.

### 12 REGISTERED CLYDESDALE Stallions and Mares.

For sale; all that are fully developed and in flesh will weigh 1,800 to 2,100 pounds. Young ones will develop to that.

J. G. THOMPSON & SONS, R. R. 1, Box 109, Steubenville, Ohio.

### CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

### ALSO SHORTHORN CATTLE.

W. A. DeMerritt

Route 2, Plainfield, Ill.

### Clydesdale Stallion

For sale. Three years old; twice a prize winner at International. Also young stallions and fillies.

R. C. MacMILLAN, Hebron, Ind.

### THREE REGISTERED SHIRE STALLIONS

For Sale.

G. A. Tallmadge, Madison, S. Dak.

### Belgian and Percheron Stallions

Oklahoma bred, and priced right. W. L. LAKE, FT. COBB, OKLA.

### BELGIANS



I can show anybody the best lot of imported and home bred Belgian stallions and mares in the United States, with more bone and quality, and priced to sell, from weanlings to aged horses.

Edw. C. Boll, R. R. 5, Scribner, Nebr.



Buy of the Breeder and save money on registered Percheron Stallions and Mares and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares; \$5 head to select from.—E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur Co., Ia.

### PARAMOUNT STOCK FARM Breeds and Imports

Percherons, Belgians and Shires.

Home of the Iowa and International Grand Champion FARCEUR 7332 (72924), the greatest Belgian stallion in the world today. Always a select lot of stallions and mares for sale at prices that cannot be beat for high class, sound, 2,000 to 2,500 lb. horses. WM. CROWNOVER, HUDSON, IOWA.

a book on mares. If so what is the price? How should mares be handled to get them bred every year when they are in the habit of breeding every other year? At what age should the colt be when the mare is bred?—Tennessee Subscriber.

REPLY—We furnish our subscribers a book every two weeks. It will give you just as much information

as can be had anywhere else, that the average man can understand and a lot of information that you cannot get anywhere else. Ask your questions. The mare that produces a colt every other year should be watched closely at foaling time. Have a qualified veterinarian make an examination of the uterus just as soon as possible after the colt is delivered. A little piece of the placenta may be left in the uterus. Only those who are thoroughly familiar with infection should make such examinations at that particular time. If there is any placenta left in the uterus the veterinarian will usually do better to remove it gradually by irrigations rather than force. If the mare cleans properly she should be bred on the seventh day with a capsule, by one who is familiar with capsule breeding. This is more especially necessary in mares that are heavy milkers. Much of the energy is directed to the milk supply and diverted away from the ovaries.

1417—AZOTURIA—What is the matter with my mares. They are four and six years old and are in good flesh; look good and have a good appetite. Yesterday I hitched them to an empty wagon and drove them about a half mile when I noticed one of them begin to get lame in the right shoulder and to get very sluggish. I turned around and before I got back to the house she was so stiff in both shoulders she could hardly go and the other had gotten lame in her right shoulder. The mares seem to be affected just alike. They did not seem to be suffering any at all; pulse seemed to be normal but they seem to pant some and to breathe a little hard. I turned them in rye patch and they would hobble around and graze just like there was nothing wrong. This was about two p. m., and by night they seemed to be all O. K.; came to the lot and wanted their feed as usual. I have been feeding them pretty good on maize, sorghum and some baled millet; about all they would eat of the latter. I haven't worked them much of late. These mares weigh about 1,400 pounds each and are, I think, both in foal. About two years ago I had a mare to have the same kind of a spell and it lasted about six or eight hours, but I have never had the same symptoms since. They are very valuable mares and I would like to know what was the matter with them; what the cause and also what to do for them in case they get that way again. These mares run out in pasture when not at work and have access to a straw stack of wheat and rye.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—We infer that your mares had a slight attack of azoturia caused by heavy feeding and light exercise. It is a good plan when these mares are not at work to permit them access to some lot or pasture where they can take what exercise they will. By so doing you will more than likely be able to ward off a severe or fatal attack. This disease is to be feared as it yearly is the cause of the death of many of our best horses.

1418—JACK COLOR—What are the objections to a gray jack?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—In the mule market steel gray mules of the draft type bring more money than any other color quality considered. Red sorrel second, and black third. If your jack is large enough and made right and breeds right, we do not know of any objections.

1419—TRAVELING A STALLION—I have a fine Thoroughbred Kentucky horse and want to know if I can drive him half of the time, and drive him 12 miles a day, and if he will be as sure a foal getter as if I did not drive him.—Alabama Subscriber.

REPLY—Twelve miles each day in the week, except Sunday, should not be excessive, provided your horse is started early and having him accustomed to road work. There might come a time when the roads are so muddy that this would fatigue your stallion. During excessive hot weather you might be forced to travel at night. It is not advisable to give your horse too much work. Just enough work to keep him in a good physical

## Jacks, Percherons, Grade Horses, Mules, Cattle and Hogs, at

# DISPERSION SALE

February 9, 1915

On My Farm Two and a Half Miles Southwest of Hampton, Nebraska.

Fourteen registered jacks and jennets. One 4 year old jack, Peter the Great, that weighed 1100 pounds as a three year old, recorded; one yearling jack, eligible to record; one suckling jack, eligible to record.

Six big, registered jennets in foal by big jack; 5 young jennets, eligible to record.

Nine pure bred Percheron stallions and mares, as follows: One big 4 year old gray stallion; registered. Two coming 3 year old black stallions; registered. One black yearling stallion; eligible to register. One big, gray mare in foal; 7 years old; registered. One black mare in foal; 3 years old; registered. One black mare coming 2 years old; registered. One gray mare coming 2 years old; registered. One gray stud colt; eligible to register.

Thirty high grade Percheron mares, horses, mules and colts. Mares of serviceable age are bred to big jack.

Thirty head of Shorthorn cattle. Eight of these are pure bred; two bulls.

Twenty head stock hogs. Farm machinery and other articles that accumulate on the farm.

## SANFORD HUTSELL Hampton, Nebraska

(Hampton is 60 miles east of Lincoln on Burlington R. R.)

Phone me when you get to Hampton and conveyance will call for you.

### SECOND ANNUAL BREEDERS' SALE AT STREATOR, ILL.

February 2, 3 and 4, 1915.

We will sell 300 head Percherons, French draft, Belgian, Shire and Clydesdale stallions and mares from suckers up; the good, big kind, with plenty of style, bone and action—horses that are bred right.

A few good Morgan stallions.

25 head trotters, pacers, coach and all-purpose drivers.

75 head Shetland and Welsh ponies.

Sale opens promptly at 9:30 a. m. February 2, in heated pavilion. Arrive in advance to look them over.

Write for sale catalogue to

BREEDERS' SALE CO., T. F. KENNEDY, SECY.,

STREATOR, ILL.

## Jacks, Jennets and Saddlers Annual Sale at Columbia, Mo. Wednesday, February 3, 1915

50 head—all high class stock. This is a choice selection of the best bred young stock that will be sold this season.

For catalogue or other information, address,

A. E. LIMERICK & SON, COLUMBIA, MO., Concerning Jacks.

Mares. E. D. MOORE, BOX 355, COLUMBIA, MO., Concerning Saddle Stallions and

Auctioneers: P. M. Gross, C. J. Hieronymous, M. V. Harrison, I. W. Holman, John A. Logsdon.

## 102 Head of Jacks, Jennets, Stallions, Horses, Mules and Cattle

# AT AUCTION FEBY. 5TH

22 Jacks—weanlings up, in age, and including some of the best of this section.

The stallions include draft and roadster bred, registered and grade.

About 20 Jersey bull calves, cows, heifers; Duroc Jersey boars and sows.

Fifty jennets, mules, horses, mares and ponies.

Sale on farm, ½ mile from town; starts 10 a. m. Write for full information, mentioning the American Breeder.

## I. N. GREEN, Kiowa, Kansas Col. R. L. Harriman and Pete Powelson, Auctioneers

### PUBLIC SALE. January 28.

I will sell one registered Percheron stallion; 5 years old; weight 1,900; sound; any one can handle him. Registered in P. S. of A.

One registered German Coach stallion; 3 years old; weight 1,350; sound and good disposition.

Sale will be held 4 miles southwest of Kirklin, Ind. CARL BOWER, KIRKLIN, IND.

condition. Some horses could stand more road work than others, you must take all these things into consideration. Instead of traveling from house to house, it might be better to have regular stands thoroughly advertised, so that your customers



# Oklahoma Percherons

W. S. Boles & Son and J. H. Jackson have cancelled their individual dates for a public sale and are putting

## Their Joint Offering Of Percherons

In the Oklahoma Improved Live Stock Breeders'

## Combination Sale, Enid, Ok., February 8th to 13th



### THE LEADING BREEDS OF HORSES, CATTLE AND HOGS

260 Head, including Percheron Stallions and Mares, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Coachers, Shorthorns, Hereford, Angus, Galloway, Jersey and Holstein Cattle, and Duroc Jersey and Poland China Hogs



### ANOTHER GRAND ATTRACTION IN THIS GREAT SALE

Will be Seven Percheron Mares bred to the Grand Champion Stallion, CARNOT, and (3) Mares Sired by CARNOT. But this is only one of many features. Consignments also solicited.

For Full Information and Catalogue, write me at once, mentioning The American Breeder



**FRANK S. KIRK, SALES MANAGER ENID, OKLAHOMA**

#### RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM.

Stock for sale. One black Percheron colt, coming 3 years old in June; weight now 1600; heavy bone and very compactly built. Name, Mignone 93121. One standard bred black stud colt; coming 2 years old in April; very large; will mature to weigh over 1200; sired by Pactolus Ellwood 50245; he by Pactolus 9102, 2:12; dam, Bessie Miller by Tom Miller Jr., 2:10. One black mare 5 years; weight 1200; registered name Estan Selotta; sired by Blackleer 46643; he by Symboler 19869, record 2:09; dam, Bessie Miller by Tom Miller Jr., 2:10. Bessie Miller, brown mare; weight 1250; nine years; by Tom Miller Jr., 2:10; safe in foal by Pactolus Ellwood 50245; record 2:27. One pure bred Guernsey bull; 16 months; fawn and white; large for age. O. L. THISLER, CHAPMAN, KAS.

#### DEWITT STOCK FARM

American bred draft and trotting bred stallions. Good ones; ready for service. Your choice for \$500; none higher. Address your wants to, E. N. DEWITT, TINGLEY, IA.

#### For Sale at Half Their Value

as I am overstocked. One grade Percheron stallion; 8 years old; 16½ hands; weight 1600; dark gray; splendid breeder. Plenty of colts to show. Also a black Mammoth Jack; 4 years; 13½ hands; good disposition and breeder. J. F. LANDWEHR, Elmont, Mo., R. 1.

#### Hackneys, Percheron and Jack

For sale or exchange—Three Hackney stallions; three Hackney mares; one Percheron stallion and one three-year-old jack. All choice stock. For cash, mules, cattle or saddle horses. Apply to CHAS. G. MUNROE, Rushville, Ill.

#### STALLIONS AND JACKS

For trade or quick sale, cheap. One imported black Percheron; 1,750 pounds; old but active and a fine individual. Three American bred stallions, black, gray and bay. Four jacks, 2 to 5 years old, black with white points and in fine condition.

Will trade for work horses, mules or good unincumbered real estate. Get down to business first letter. F. W. POLLMAN, LaCYGNE, KAS.

#### PERCHERON STALLION AND JACK

For sale—Imported Percheron stallion, color black, weight 1,900; a sure foal getter. Also a Mammoth black jack; good breeder and quick worker. For particulars address A. E. GIBBENS, News City, Kn., Rt. 1.

Fine Kentucky Mammoth jacks and jennets, saddle stallions, mares and geldings. Percheron stallions and mares. Write us, describing your wants. Best home grown bluegrass seed; 10 bushel lots and over, 85c. The Cook Farms, Bx, 36, Lexington, Ky.



could be at each stand at a particular hour where you could breed a number of mares with capsules, or at least use the extractor to breed one extra mare at each service. You can use the extractor in this manner without very much preparation.

1420—CAPSULE BREEDING IS A SUCCESS WHEN PROPERLY DONE—I would like to know if the capsule system is a success.—Alabama Subscriber.

REPLY—Capsule colts are so common over the country that hundreds of breeders are holding exclusive capsule colt shows. Nearly every section of the country has a successful capsule breeder who can show you capsule colts until you are tired of looking at them.

1421—BREEDING RANGE MARES WITH CAPSULES—I would like to know if range mares can be bred successfully with capsules, and if it is necessary for them to be in heat when bred. I would like some information about breeding range mares to the best advantage.—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—A lot of breeders are doing this successfully. The best method is to build a chute that will hold a number of mares. One in front of another so that poles can be placed in front and behind to hold them at the right place. Two large swing gates should be placed in such a position that the mares can be forced into the chute one at a time. Take plenty of time in putting the mares in. After the chute is full of mares quietly handle them for some time so as to get them familiar with being in this position. Put them into the chute once a day and be very gentle with them at all times. After they have been handled in this manner a few times



JOHN W. SCHENCK,

I wish to close out my entire Bunch of Percheron Stallions, Jacks and Jennets.

I have six stallions, three gray and three black. Five of these horses are imported and one American bred. All first class stuff and all registered in Percheron Society of America.

I also have two jacks and three jennets. Will sell this stock worth the money, as I want to close them out. This stock is the result of 17 years' careful selection and they are all breeders.

FERRIS, ILL., R. R. No. 1.

## MY ENTIRE HERD

### Percherons, Shires, Jack Stock, For Sale

Privately. Having sold my farm I am going to move to Idaho in March and must sell all my imported and home bred Percheron and Shire mares and fillies—some mares weighing a ton—and 35 head of jacks and jennets.

By March 10 I must be sold out, regardless of price, so come early, or write at once. Reference: Loop State Bank, or First National Bank, Litchfield.

Can use 20 good dairy cows in trade.

HENRY BECK,

LITCHFIELD, NEBR.

#### JACK AND STALLION

For Sale.

One registered jack 6477; 8 years; 15½ hands; black, with white points. Stands straight on his legs with a large bone, hoof and ear; weight 1,100. Quick server and all O. K. in every way. A sure foal getter. Plenty of colts to show. Price \$700, if taken soon.

Also one high grade Percheron stallion; black, with small star; 4 years; sound and O. K. in every way; weight 1,850. This horse was sired by Coco 50033 (62931), an imported Percheron stallion weighing 2,110; the dam a high grade Percheron mare by an imported Percheron horse. This horse stands straight on his legs with a large bone. Is a very easy keeper. Plenty of colts to show. Easy to handle. State license. Reason for selling, am quitting the business. Price \$350. WM. STROHMMEYER

SENECA, NEMAHA COUNTY, KANSAS.

#### PERCHERONS, JACKS, AND JENNETS.

A few tried imported black Percheron ton stallions; extra breeders and well bred enough to head any pure bred herd.

12 head of registered big black Mammoth jacks, from 2 to 5 years old; 14½ to 16 hands high; well broke and quick performers. We have the best herd of well bred jennets in the state, bred to our imported Spanish jack.

Anybody can own a good jack or stallion the way we price them. We have no little stuff.

Come and see us. Farm 30 miles northwest of Hutchinson. Will meet trains at Raymond or Chase.

J. P. & M. H. MALONE, CHASE, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS.



they will not be so badly frightened. It will be better in this case to breed the mares when they are in heat. Arrange a substantial lot and place your stallion in it a little while each day just before you are ready to breed, then allow the mare to come into the pasture where the stallion is confined. It will not usually take them long to

#### MIAMI COUNTY BREEDERS' SALE,

Thursday, February 25, 1915.

J. M. Nolan, Paola, Kas., Percherons and French Draft. J. D. DeTar, Spring Hill, Kas., Percherons. J. W. Masters, Paola, Kas., Percherons. L. B. Heflowe & Laskie, Bucyrus, Kas., Percherons. M. A. Kelly, Bucyrus, Kas., Herefords. H. L. McDill, Paola, Kas., Herefords. C. J. Woods, Paola, Kas., Polled Durhams. P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kas., Poland Chinas. L. W. O'Keefe, Bucyrus, Kas., Poland Chinas. For information write, O. C. HAGANS, Mgr., PAOLA, KAS.

(Continued on page 19)





**300 HEAD** of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. **Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.**

#### STALLIONS, JACKS, JENNETS.

Pure bred Percherons; 1,800 to 2,000 pounds. One of the best herd jacks in Kansas; also ten good young jacks and jennets. Prices way down. Work horses, mules or light auto considered. **S. S. MOUSE, LA CYGNE, KAS.**

#### JACK---DUROC HOGS

For sale. A black jack; light points; six years old; 15½ hands high. Also Duroc hogs. **LOUIS KOENIG, Solomon, Kas.**

#### 60 HEAD OF YOUNG HORSES

For sale; from weanlings up; Percherons and Belgians. Some three-fourth Belgian mares—a good class to raise mules from. **B. S. HOLLOPETER, Bigtimber, Mont.**

#### 12 YOUNG MULES

For sale; 2, 3 and 4 years old; all good ones; in good flesh; three broke to work; \$1,000 takes the bunch if sold before February 15. No trades. **W. F. DUSELL, MONTEVIDEO, MINN.**

#### Two Percheron Stallions

For sale. Registered; 3 and 4 years old; weight 1,900 and 2,000 pounds. Also 1,000-pound jack for sale or trade. Address, **G. FRED SKANK, Henderson, Iowa.**

#### MISSOURI REGISTERED

**Black Spanish Jacks and Jennets** For sale. I have 5 jacks and 7 jennets; ages ranging from 1 year to 5. Also a fine 1,650-pound imported black German Coach stallion.

I will sell this stock cheaper than anybody else because I raised them myself, and am too old to continue in the business. They are by my 16-hand jack, San Salvador. Write for description and prices, or come and see them. **FRANK BUSCH, VILLA RIDGE, MO. Route 1, Box 52.**

#### JACK AND STALLION

At Close Price for Cash, or Will Trade for Cattle, Mules, Jennets or Mares. Brslame (66268), imported Percheron stallion; 10 years; medium size; black.

High Tide II, 2947, black jack; 7 years; 15½ hands, standard; broke to both mares and jennets.

Colts by both to show. See or write **W. B. ANDERSON, Wellington, Mo.**

#### Imported Percheron and Jack

For sale. Casino 64794 (68331); ton horse; black; 8 years old. Must change on account of colts. Mammoth black jack; 15 hands; 10-inch bone; 1,160 pounds.

Many colts to show of both. \$1,500 takes the two. Part time, if wanted. **DR. F. W. ROACH, Anthony, Kans.**

#### BETTER BREEDING STOCK

Many readers of the American Breeder have seen the stock I show and win with at the fairs.

#### BELGIANS, PERCHERONS, JACKS.

I have this kind for sale—some of the show animals themselves. For particulars write, mentioning the American Breeder, **LEW JONES, ALMA, KAS.**

#### STALLIONS AND JACKS

For Sale. Two draft stallions, one all purpose, one combination and one saddle stallion. Also four head good jacks, 14 to 15½ hands. All this stock guaranteed breeders and good lookers. Wish to quit the business and will sell right. Call on or address, **J. W. WATTS, Rogersville, Mo., Rte. 2**

#### SIX BLACK JACKS FOR SALE.

From 2 to 8 years old; 14½ to 15½ hands, standard. All registered and good ones; bred right and priced to sell.

**ALEX T. SILVEY & SON, Glasgow, Mo.**

#### JACK BARGAIN.

I have a jack coming 4 years old for sale. Good bone and good style; fine head and ear. Well broke to serve mares. Will sell at a bargain if taken soon. Address **W. H. MONSON, Hale, Mo.**

#### BLACK JACK

For sale. Four years old; 14½ hands; weighs 800 pounds; extra good head and ears; good style and action and sure breeder; good teaser and fine disposition. Price \$250 cash. For further description and photo, write **JOHN T. ADAMS, Charleston, Arkansas**

#### JACK TO TRADE

15 hands high; 4 years old. Will trade for yearling or two-year-old registered Belgian or Clydesdale stallion. **J. C. O'LOUGHLIN, Lakin, Kans.**

### Advertising Briefs

#### SALE DATES.

##### Percherons.

January 28—Spohr & Spohr, Latham, Kas., at Wlehlita.

February 5—I. N. Green, Kiowa, Kas.

February 8-13—Frank S. Kirk, Manager, Enid, Okla.

February 9—Sanford Hutsell, Hampton, Nebr.

February 25-26—Nebraska Breeders, H. H. Hall, Secretary, Grand Island, Nebr.

February 25-26—Iowa Draft Horse Breeders, G. E. O'Brien, Secretary, Des Moines, Ia.

February 25-26—Miami County Breeders, O. C. Hagans, Secretary, Paola, Kas.

March 2—North Missouri Draft Horse Breeders, Dr. Sam Sheldon, Trenton, Mo.

March 10—E. Toussaint, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

##### Jack Stock.

February 2—Hamilton Bros., Mexico, Mo.

February 3—A. E. Limerick and E. D. Moore, Columbia, Mo.

February 5—I. N. Green, Kiowa, Kas.

February 8-13—Frank S. Kirk, Manager, Enid, Okla.

February 9—Sanford Hutsell, Hampton, Nebr.

February 23—W. F. Schade, Jackson, Mo.

February 24—Ben M. Green, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

March 4—G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo., at Savannah.

March 4—Sigler & Shannon, Greencastle, Ind.

March 8—G. C. Roan, LaPlata, Mo.

##### Saddle Horses.

February 2—Hamilton Bros., Mexico, Mo.

February 3—E. D. Moore, Columbia, Mo.

##### Belgians, Shires or Clydes.

February 8-13—Frank S. Kirk, Manager, Enid, Okla.

February 25-26—Iowa Draft Horse Breeders, G. E. O'Brien, Secretary, Des Moines, Ia.

February 25-26—Nebraska Draft Horse Breeders, H. H. Hall, Secretary, Grand Island, Nebr.

February 25-26—Miami County Breeders, O. C. Hagans, Secretary, Paola, Kas.

March 2—North Missouri Draft Horse Breeders, Dr. Sam Sheldon, Secretary, Trenton, Mo.

March 10—E. Toussaint Co., Grand Forks, N. Dak.

##### Hogs or Cattle.

February 5—I. N. Green, Kiowa, Kas.

February 8-13—Frank S. Kirk, Manager, Enid, Okla.

February 9—Sanford Hutsell, Hampton, Nebr.

February 23—W. F. Schade, Jackson, Mo.

February 25—O. C. Hagans, Secretary, Paola, Kas.

**O. L. Potter, Rochepot, Mo., has six jacks and a German Coach stallion advertised in this issue for sale, and will price the stuff right for quick sale. Write him for full particulars.**

### 40 Jacks and Jennets at Deierling Jack Farm

FOR SALE, from 1 to 5 years old, including our purchase of Otto Brothers' interest in the jacks reserved from our October sale—jacks sired by Pride of Missouri, first prize at the Iowa and Missouri State Fairs and grand champion at the Illinois State Fair, 1912, and the great 4-year-old jack, Deierling's Missouri King, and other good jacks. Our jacks are of the largest known to the breed. Everything guaranteed as represented.

**WM. DEIERLING, On Wabash R. R., QUEEN CITY, MO. (Successor to Deierling & Otto)**



### GOOD JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE

One 4-year-old; 15½ hands; broad and deep. One coming 3, one 6 years; 15½ hands; broke to both mares and jennets. Three yearling jacks; extra good; one herd jack, sire of above jacks. These jacks are among the best in Central Missouri. Six splendid jennets. This stock is all black with white points, and registered where old enough. One German Coach stallion, 7 years old, from Crouch & Son. Will price this stuff right, as I want to sell. Write for prices and come to see me.

**O. L. POTTER (8 miles of M. K. & T. R. R.)**

**ROCHEPORT, MO.**

### MAMMOTH BLACK JACK

With White Points, 2d Prize Winner at Kansas State Fair, Topeka. Foaled August, 1911; 15½ hands; 1,000 pounds; in rather thin flesh. This is a very heavy boned jack, a sure colt getter, and a prompt server on mares. Its sire, Admiral Carter, is 16½ hands, weight 1,250; its dam, a big roomy jennet. This jack sells for \$800. Come or write.

**J. F. True, Jr.**

**Perry, Kas.**



### 6th Annual Auction

### 40 HIGH CLASS REGISTERED BLACK JACKS 40

### POLAND CHINA HOGS

**Jackson, Missouri, February 23, 1915**

Sale Will Be Held in Big Tents Supplied with Comfortable Seats and Heaters.

Jacks all in good enough flesh to begin the season, ages 2 to 6 years, 14½ to 15½ hands, standard measure; big boned and suitable for mares and jennets. The Poland Chinas are registered; a good practical lot of boars and gilts.

Everything Guaranteed As Represented. Send for catalog, mentioning American Breeder.

**W. F. SCHADE,**

**JACKSON, MO.**

## Third Annual Sale

**Wednesday, February 24, Cape Girardeau, Mo**

#### 20 HEAD OF JACKS AND JENNETS.

Jacks from weanlings to 6 years old. All 2 years and up, 15 to 16 hands standard measure. Some have 34½-inch ear and weigh close to 1,100 pounds.

Everything guaranteed as represented. Write for catalogue.

**BEN M. GREEN, CAPE GIRARDEAU, CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY, MISSOURI.**

### ANNUAL JACK AND JENNET SALE

**Savannah, Mo., March 4th, 1915**



25 Black Jacks, big Mammoth type, with lots of bone and substance, 1 to 7 years old.

12 Big Black Jennets, bred to the best possible jack! This is the best offering I have ever made. At least six extra good herd headers are included. Write me at once for illustrated catalog, mentioning the American Breeder.

**G. M. SCOTT,**

**ROUTE 2,**

**REA, MO.**

N. B.—Electric cars every hour from St. Joseph to Savannah.

### JACKS AND PERCHERON

Four jacks, one 3 years, two 4 years and one 6 years old. Also one Percheron stallion.

**J. T. HEWITT, Mendon, Adams Co., Ill.**

## Jacks

For sale. Eight young jacks, from 2 to 3 years old. Good stock. Raised right. Acclimated to cold climate. Scarce of room. Will sell cheap.

**D. E. BAUGHMAN, FORT DODGE, IA.**

### JACK—IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION

#### And Herd of Good Jennets

For sale or part trade. Jack is 15½ hands high; weighs 1050; 5 years old; black, with white points; a great show jack. All stock sound and guaranteed breeders, and right in every respect. 1 jack; 4 years, 16 hands, weighs 1,200; a great herd jack.

Terms to suit on good paper, or would take some good Percheron mares or mare colts as part pay.

**A. M. Perkins, Washington, Ind.**

#### DON'T WAIT

##### For a Jack

##### Until You Have to Have It.

First buyers get first choice. Look at these offers: 8-year jack, \$300; three 3-year jacks, \$600 to \$750; one 2-year jack, \$1,000; four yearlings by Highball, world's record priced 2-year-old.

Can sell jennets bred to one of the few really great big, good jacks living. Can use some good cattle or big mares in a trade.

#### MILLER STOCK FARM

**F. M. Lorimer, Mgr., Olinthe, Kas.**

39 Steam and Electric Trains Daily.

#### 8 HEAD TENNESSEE JACKS

For sale; white points; 2 to 7 years old; 15 to 16 hands. Good enough for herd jacks—the blecky kind. Will trade for heavy Standard bred horse.

**A. G. BUSH, Fairland, Okla.**



To the American Breeder:—Find inclosed photograph of Mr. John Man of Carterville, Ill., and his capsule mule colt, five and one-half months old. Mr. Man had bred this mare to my Percheron horse several times with natural service. The last time I capuled her with some semen from jack, that I had carried under my arm in a quinine bottle for six hours. I tested it and found it fertile before using it; then bred her with natural service to the

Percheron horse to satisfy Mr. Man. The mare settled all O. K. Mr. Man was sure his mare would bring a filly colt from the Percheron horse so he gave it beforehand to his daughter, who is about 16 years old. But when the colt arrived the young lady owned a horse mule instead of a Percheron filly. Mr. Man named the mule "Quinine," and is well satisfied with capsule work now.—John Farmely, Williamson County, Illinois.



MAMMOTH JACKS

For sale. Large, heavy boned, 15 to 16 hands high. Prices from \$250 up. Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.

JOHN HENRY, Fairfax, Ia.

BIG MAMMOTH JACKS AND JENNETS

For sale. I have some good jennets which are kin to my herd jack, for sale at a bargain. Also young jacks, one to coming four years old, and the large, big boned Poland China hogs, bred sows and boars old enough for service, and pigs. Seven miles north of Monett on Frisco R. R., and six miles southwest of Hoberg on Mo. Pac. R. R. Write for prices to

Henry Obermann & Son, Freistatt, Mo.

JACKS.

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk Connty, Kas.

MAMMOTH JACKS.

You will find at my barns the largest number and the largest and best quality, registered, big boned, black jacks; 15 to over 16 hands standard, to be found in the United States. Reference, Banks of Lawrence. Prices reasonable.

AL. E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KAS.  
(40 miles west of Kansas City on the U. P. and Santa Fe R. R.)

KENTUCKY BRED

Registered jack for sale; 6 years old; black with white points; 62 inches high; weight 1,150; 76-inch heart measure; big bone. Sure breeder; good server. First class mules to show. Going out of business, reason for selling.

JOE ELLIOTT, YOSEMITE, KY.

LARGE YOUNG JACK

For sale. Prosperity; black jack, white points; registered; 2 years old; 14½ hands standard; 15 hands tape; extra heavy body and bone. Broke to serve. If you want a money maker, buy this one.

CHAS. A. GALT, MOUND CITY, KAS.

65 JACKS AND JENNETS.

Big boned; registered; Mammoth black jacks and jennets; most all ages and sizes up to 16 hands. Prices and terms reasonable.

J. H. SMITH, Kingfisher, Okla.

JACK—STALLION.

For sale. Registered Mammoth jack, age 4, extra quality; also extra good grade stallion, age 5. If you want something good, write

V. E. BRITT, Solomon, Kans., Rt. 2.

Worth County Jack Farm

Twenty-five head of jacks and jennets for sale.

CORSON BROS., Potter, Kans.

JACK FOR SALE OR TRADE

Will trade for registered Percheron or Belgian stallion.

B. HOUSLET, Oxford, Wis.

10 OKLAHOMA JACKS.

Yearlings, twos and aged jacks, with bone and quality. Priced to sell.

GAREE & GAREE, Noble, Okla.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

For Any Kind of Live Stock. A good black jack with white points; 5 years old; 16 hands high.

GUS WEBER, Rte. 3, GARNETT, KAS.

FOR SALE.

12 Mammoth Jacks, a 3-year-old French draft and a trotter. Anything you want in the stud line. Come and see me.

J. M. PRICE, VANDALIA, MO.  
(On C. & A. R. R.)

TWO JACKS

For sale. Extra good; black; 4 years old; 15 and 15½ hands high; 8½ and 9½ inch bone. A bargain. Write,

F. M. BRANSTETTER, Gazette, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two jacks, one 2 years old; weight 1,000 pounds; one 6 years old; weight 1,200 pounds. Both black; 15½ and 16½ hands, standard.

One span Percheron mares; weight 1800 pounds; sound; sure breeders; 7 years old; brown; both with foal. One German Coach stallion; black; weight 1,300 pounds.

Will trade any of said stock for an extra good jennet jack under six years old.

CLEM S. GUDE, Hamburg, Iowa.

Theodore Conrad, Groom, Texas, has 30 black jacks and jennets and a three year old French draft stallion and some mares for sale.

A. G. Bush, Fairland, Okla., is advertising in this issue eight head of Tennessee jacks for sale, or will consider a trade for a Standard bred horse.

Lonzo McClain, Lima, Ohio, is advertising his prize winning Percherons and Belgians for sale. He won over \$1,200 in cash prizes this year.

T. E. Orth, Washington, Ill., wants to sell his Shire stallion, or will exchange him for work horses or Poland China brood sows. The horse is a prize winner. Mr. Orth says he will sell this horse very reasonable, as he is going out of the business.

F. M. Clevenger, Centerville, Ind., has imported and home-bred Percherons and Belgians for sale and wants any of our readers who are in the market to write him for prices, etc.

J. G. Thompson & Sons, Steubenville, Ohio, is advertising for sale in this issue 12 registered Clydesdale stallions and mares.

M. F. Dillon, 107 Grand Ave., Pueblo, Colo., has Percheron stallions and mares for sale or lease.

S. S. Russell & Son, Neponset, Ill., wants to sell their prize winning Percheron stallion, age four. Was a prize winner at the 1913 International.

The Oklahoma Improved Live Stock Breeders' Sale that will be held at Enid, Okla., the week of February 8, will, without question, be the best sale ever held by this association and one of the best ever held in the Central West. The sale opens on Tuesday with about 100 head of hogs equally divided between Poland Chinas and Durocs. The cattle sale will commence on Wednesday at 10:30, and includes Jerseys, Aberdeen Angus, Herefords and Short-horns. For the Percheron sale, Mr. J. H. Jackson of Enid consigns an imported four-year-old stallion that was first in class at the Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana state fairs. He also consigns a team of mares that weigh 4,410 pounds; one of them was champion of the Texas and Louisiana state fairs, and the other was champion at the National Breeders' & Feeders' Show at Fort Worth. Both of them are safe in foal to Albany 2nd, champion eight times at various state fairs and National stock shows. Mr. Jackson will also sell a number of young stallions and fillies by Albany 2nd. W. S. Boles & Sons will sell a number of young stallions and fillies by Hautain; he is an imported horse that has been champion at the Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas state fairs. As a three-year-old he was second to Helix at the American Royal in Kansas City. They will also sell six head of mares, several of them imported, and they have been first in class at the American Royal, and Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas state fairs.

Dunham's, Wayne, Ill., want to send their new illustrated catalogue to any of our readers who are in the market for Percherons. Their ad starts in this issue.

F. Connellyman, Thayer, Kas., has some Percherons and jacks to sell, or trade for land.

Ben M. Green, Cape Girardeau, Mo., holds his third annual sale February 24, when he will sell 20 head of jacks and jennets. He guarantees all his stock as represented. Be sure to write for catalogue, and attend the sale.

E. Fosberg, Littlefield, Tex., sells Sudan Grass seed for 60c per pound in small lots; 50c in 50-pound lots.

James Auld, Wakefield, Kas., advertises first class Shire stallions.

Fred Boester, Winchester, Ill., wants to sell or exchange his Percheron stallion.

W. F. Dussell, Montevideo, Minn., is offering his imported Belgian stallion for sale at \$700. Read the description of this horse in Mr. Dussell's ad in this issue.

Daniel Kelly & Son, Lincoln, Neb., say they have the best lot of Percheron stallions that they ever owned at one time; give a liberal guarantee, and stand by it. See their ad.

Jones & Frederick, Lima, O., send the following testimonial in regard to their remedy, "Ichnobate": "One of my horses had a dry, troublesome cough for three years. Veterinarian said it could not be cured. After using several other remedies without success, decided to try Ichnobate Distemper Cure. One bottle has entirely cured it. I will not hesitate to recommend it to my friends. No stable is complete unless it has this valuable remedy in it.—E. Foltz, Deshler, O."

Lew Jones, Alma, Kas., starts his regular season's advertising in this issue. He has Belgians, Percherons and jacks.

I. N. Green, Kiowa, Kas., holds a public sale February 5, on his farm, consisting of 102 head of jacks, jennets, stallions, horses, mules and cattle. Write him for full information.

William Strahmeyer, Seneca, Kas., has a jack and a Percheron stallion advertised in this issue. Look up the ad.

Lock Box 666, Grand Island, Neb., wants to trade land for stallions and mares. If interested, look up the ad and write for further information.

David Cooper & Sons, Freeport, Kas., have Belgian stallions and mares from weanlings to mature age, both imported and home bred. Anyone in the market for a Belgian should write and get their prices.

D. E. Banghman, Fort Dodge, Ia., has eight young jacks which he says he will sell cheap.



TWENTY-TWO JACKS AND TWENTY JENNETS FOR SALE.

Ages from Yearlings to Six Years Old.

Blood lines that represent the Dr. McCords, Dr. Long, Starlight, Peacock, Jumbo, Orphan Boy, and other noted animals. Matured jacks are not less than 15 hands (standard) to 16½. All matured jacks have been tried out and a gilt edge contract accompanies every sale. Write me about our jacks and Percheron stallions. We will answer you.

L. W. HOYT, BARRY, PIKE COUNTY, ILL.

(16 miles from Hannibal, Mo., on the Wabash Railroad.)



FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.

Registered Jacks Bred to Meet the Modern Requirements For Bone Substance and Stamina.

25 head, from weanlings to seven years old, and up to 1,200 pounds in weight. We won championship on both jacks and jennets at the Kansas State Fair, both 1913 and 1914.

Also for sale—one two-year-old Percheron and two yearling stallions. See our stock and get prices. We can save you money. Everything guaranteed as represented when sold.

H. T. HINEMAN & SONS,

DIGHTON, KANS.

E. N. Gates, Newton, Ia., is advertising two Percheron stallions, which he says he will sell cheap.

E. N. Dewitt, Tingley, Ia., has American bred draft and trotting bred stallions for sale.

J. T. Hewitt, Mendon, Ill., has four jacks and a Percheron stallion for sale.

F. W. Pollman, La Cygne, Kas., has stallions and jacks for sale cheap for quick sale or will trade for work horses, mules or real estate.

Joe Elliott, Yosemite, Ky., is going out of business and is offering his herd jack for sale.

J. M. Caplin, Alinsworth, Neb., is pricing his Belgian stallion at \$800.

G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo., holds his annual jack and jennet sale on March 4. He is offering 25 jacks and 12 jennets. Mr. Scott says this is the best offering he has ever made. If interested, send for catalog.

Henry Beck, Litchfield, Neb., has sold his farm and is offering his Percherons, Shires and jack stock for sale at private sale. This stock must all be sold by March 10, regardless of price. Write him for particulars.

Crilly Bros., Bonesteel, St. Dak., want to exchange 60 acres of land for dairy stock.

Bonesteel State Bank, Bonesteel, So. Dak., has land in New Mexico to exchange for draft stallions or jack.

J. P. Detweiler, Congerville, Ill., advertises Percheron stallions, various ages, at bargain prices.

Harry Broadbent, Annawan, Ill., to quit the business, offers his prize Shire stallion for sale.

Alex T. Silvey & Son, Glasgow, Mo., has six black jacks for sale. All registered.

L. P. Yocum, Clarence, Iowa, wants interested readers to come and see the three registered Percheron stallions he has for sale.

Dr. F. W. Roach, Anthony, Kans., advertises an imported Percheron stallion and a jack at \$1,500 for the two.

Edw. C. Boll, Scribner, Nebr., is offering a lot of imported and home bred Belgian stallions and mares at prices to sell.

Jas. Hildreth, Preston, Kans., wants to trade a 160 acre Lane county, Kansas, farm for a good registered stallion.

G. Fred Skank, Henderson, Iowa, is offering two Percheron stallions and a jack for sale.

W. H. Monson, Hale, Mo., will sell his coming four year old jack at a bargain if taken soon.

Kentucky Saddle Horse Company, Sedalia, Mo., are offering two stallions for sale in order to close a partnership.

E. E. Langhin, Foster, Mo., is offering four jacks and a jennet for sale on easy terms.

Will Albion, Saffordville, Kans., has jacks and jennets for sale, or trade for other live stock.

Isaac Hnscher, Ames, Kans., offers "right prices" on two black Percheron stallions, one French draft stallion and one black jack.

John Scherer, Olney, Ill., is pricing Collie pups at \$5.00 each.

Chas. Plummer, King City, Mo., has seven Percherons and other stock for sale.

F. M. Branstetter, Gazette, Mo., is offering two jacks at a bargain.

Clem S. Gude, Hamburg, Iowa, has jacks, Percheron mares and a German Coach stallion for sale or trade.

On account of sickness, Claude Thompson, Liberty, Mo., has three jacks advertised for sale.

J. F. Landwehr, Elmont, Mo., has a grade Percheron stallion and one jack advertised for sale in this issue.

A. M. Perkins, Washington, Ind., has a jack, an imported Percheron stallion and a herd of good jennets for sale. He will consider Percheron mares or mare colts as part pay.

John T. Adams, Charleston, Ark., is pricing a four year old jack for sale at \$250. Write for description and photo.

Byrd & Hetland, Joliet, Montana, have Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions and mares for sale.

W. B. Anderson, Wellington, Mo., has a jack and stallion for sale, or trade for cattle, mules, jennets or mares.

Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks and Jennets

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm. Guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Come and see them. Also big type Poland Chinas.

J. T. WATSON, New London, Italis County, Mo.

FAIRLAND JACK and JENNET FARM.

40 head of fine registered jacks and jennets for the fall trade. I raise most all my jack stock and can sell them cheaper than any man that deals in them. My jacks are all black with white points; in age from colts to 8 years; in sizes up to 16 hands. Formerly of Flemingsburg, Ky.

U. G. SAUNDERS, FAIRLAND STOCK FARM, LEXINGTON, KY.

THREE JACKS

For sale. Black, with white points; registered; two, four years old; one, three years old; well broke; good individuals; good bone; good conformation. Will dispose of these jacks right on account of sickness. Come and look at this stock.

Claude Thompson, Liberty, Mo., Rt. 2.

JACKS AND STALLIONS

For sale. Some of the best big jacks in Missouri. Priced to sell. Some extra good Percheron stallions, weighing a ton or better. All to be sold with a guarantee backed by 30 years of honorable dealing.

J. E. PARK, Cameron, Mo.

CENTRAL KANSAS JACK FARM

15 Mammoth Jacks

2 years to 6 years—all broke to serve. See this stock before you buy. I can save you money.

Everything guaranteed as represented.

D. J. HUTCHINS, STERLING, KAS.

Jacks, Jennets, Percherons

FOR SALE.

7 Big Black Jacks, coming two to 5 years old. Also 7 jennets.

9 Registered Stallions, from yearlings up.

2 Black Percheron fillies. Would like to dispose of this stock and will price to sell.

JOE FOX, GREELEY, KAS.

JACKS, JENNETS AND MULES.

15 jacks, as good as can be found in Missouri; 15 jennets, all good; 30 high-class work mules, 4 to 7 years, all mares; 24 mare mule colts. None better in Missouri. Prices will suit you. Will pay your expenses if stock not found as represented.

G. B. DOWELL, Center, Mo.

JACKS AND JENNETS

For sale; 30 black Mammoth jacks and jennets; recorded; some in foal by Jumbo R. 3964, one of America's best. And a 3-year-old French draft black stallion, and mares. Inquire

THEODORE CONRAD, Groom, Carson County, Texas.

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM

32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address.

J. C. HUCKSTEP, Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

MAMMOTH JACKS

For sale. Registered, well boned, one to six years old. If you need a high-class jack, we have them. Prices right.

NEILD BROS., Ogden, Boone Co., Ia.



**JACK WANTED; JACKS FOR SALE.**  
Ten big, black, heavy boned Mammoth jacks for sale, from weanlings to 6 years old. Some are good enough to head any herd of jennets in the state. I want a first class herd jack, not related to my jennets. Would trade one with any man whose wants are the same, provided they have one that is first class and young. All stock fully guaranteed and will be priced very reasonable.

**JAS. M. SPURGEON,**  
Lewis County, Williamstown, Mo.

#### JACKS—JENNET

For sale. One 4 year old jack; 15:1 hands; 900 pounds; broke. One 3 year old jack; 15:1 hands; 800 pounds; broke. One 3 year old; 15:2; 900 pounds; unbroke. Spotted herd jack.

One 12 year old jennet; 16 hands; 1100 pounds.  
This stock is all black with white points and registered. Easy terms. Come and see them.

**E. E. Laughlin, Foster, Bates Co., Mo.**

#### JACKS AND REGISTERED JENNETS

For sale or trade for other live stock. Would prefer registered Morgan or Percheron stallion, or a good herd jack.

**WILL ALBIN, Saffordville, Kans.**

#### COLLIE PUPS

For Sale. Dark yellow color, with white markings. Bred of working stock. Price \$5.00.

**John Scherer, Olney, Ill., R. 8, Box 11.**

#### REGISTERED ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES

For sale; either sex.

**LOVE OAK STOCK FARM,**  
**F. S. Dallaer, Prop., Lockridge, Ia.**

#### HEREFORD BULLS

For Sale and Wanted.

My herd is strong in Beau Brummel blood. Cannot spare females at present, but **Bulls From Calves to 18 Months** always on hands. Prices reasonable. When you write state what you want or what you have for sale. Always mention American Breeder.

**W. F. SIPES, WINDSOR, MO.**

#### WHEAT FARM FOR LIVE STOCK

I want to sell or trade for live stock, a 160-acre wheat farm in Alberta, Canada, 20 miles from the U. S. line; 3½ miles from good railroad town. All tillable and under fence; 70 acres ready for wheat. Small house and stable. Rents readily. School on farm. For other information, write—

**W. H. GOSNEY, Route 1, Goddard, Kas.**

#### SADDLE HORSES.

#### TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP

We will sell the noted Kentucky bred stallion, Prince Rupert 887 and Augusta Chief 3991. If you want the best, see these horses.

**Kentucky Saddle Horse Co.**  
1008 E. 15th St. Sedalla, Mo.

#### Public Sale February 2, 1915

Consisting of 60 head of registered saddle stallions, mares, jacks and jennets of the best blood that Missouri and Kentucky affords.

Sale held in pavilion rain or shine, on farm one mile south of Mexico, Mo., on Pike. If interested write for catalogue.

**HAMILTON BROS., MEXICO, MO.**

#### Saddle Stallion

For sale or exchange. Carrol Bourbon 3920; sire Bourbon Chief; dam Red Squirrel; chestnut; 16 hands; great individual; an excellent and sure breeder. Could use pair of Percheron fillies; registered. This ad will not appear again.

**G. D. CARPENTER,**  
**R. F. D. No. 1, Sanders, Ky.**

#### SADDLE STALLION BARGAIN.

For sale or trade—My fine saddler, Collin King, 4503 A. S. H. A.; 7 years, 16 hands, 1,200 pounds; bay with little white in face; left hind foot white. A fine breeder and perfectly gentle. Must move him account of his fillies and will sell cheap or trade for a good young jack.

**H. D. POWER, Alto, Tex.**

#### REGISTERED SADDLERS

For sale. Stallions, mares, fillies and geldings, by Rex McDonald 833, Rex Monroe 2063, Star McDonald 2526 and Fos McDonald 2096; out of the finest lot of brood mares in the land. 60 head to select from. Address

**H. A. GREENWELL, LAKENAN, MO.**

#### FOR SALE OF EXCHANGE.

Elizabeth Stage 9568, A. S. H. R., by Rex Peavine 1796; dam Jewell Eagle 4295, by Woods Eagle Bird; 2nd, 3rd and 4th dams registered. Dark bay; 16.3. weight now 1075; foaled 1911; well broke single and to ride; goes fast and straight in harness and will make a high class saddler and brood mare. Absolutely sound and a fine individual. Price \$250, or will exchange for high class saddle gelding, 4 or 6 years old, that can be used by a woman. Am prepared to pay difference for right kind.

**JOHN C. GRAFF, Rushville, Ill.**

**E. Toussaint Co., Grand Forks, No. Dak.,** will hold a closing out sale March 10. They have 12 stallions and 12 mares—Belgians and Percherons. Send for catalog and get a description of all the stock. Stallion men throughout the Northwest can find acclimated stock here. Mention the American Breeder when writing.

**R. C. MacMillan, Hebron, Ind.,** is offering a prize winning Clydesdale stallion for sale.

**J. W. Hodgson & Sons, Lexington, Nebr.,** have two Percheron and one French draft stud colts for sale at reasonable prices. Also one Percheron stallion, one Belgian stallion and two aged stallions.

**The Cook Farms, Lexington, Ky.,** have jacks and saddle horses for sale at all times. Also home grown blue grass seed.

**W. H. Hawkins, Ravenna, Nebr.,** is offering 15 head of home bred and imported stallions and mares for sale.

**J. J. Beereus, Charleroi, Pa.,** will sell his imported Belgian stallion at a reasonable price, as his fillies are in the way.

**Sanford Hutsell, Hampton, Nebr.,** holds a dispersion sale on February 9, on his farm two and a half miles from Hampton. He is selling jacks and jennets, Percheron stallions and mares, grade Percherons, Shorthorn cattle and stock hogs; also farm machinery and other articles. Read the advertisement in this issue and when writing Mr. Hutsell, mention the American Breeder. As this is a dispersion sale, it holds the usual opportunity to get the kind of breeding stock often kept in reserve. Hampton is on the main line of the Burlington, 60 miles west of Lincoln.

**How It Acts—Spohn's Cure** acts directly on the organs most affected, and does it through the blood. It is an alterative and its properties are diuretic, antiseptic and germicidal. It will not act as a cathartic or purgative, and is not intended to do so. Spohn's Cure acts quickly in most cases, even when horses cannot swallow, and when put on the tongue enough is carried into the circulation by the absorbents of the mucous membranes so that in three hours' time the offensive odors of the poisonous matter driven from the system through the kidneys and bowels can be detected.

**Chas. A. Galt, Mound City, Kas.,** has a large young jack advertised in this issue.

**Wm. Hartman, Barling, Mo.,** says he will sell some prize winning stallions worth the money and wants any one in the market to come and look at his stock before buying elsewhere.

**Frank Busch, Villa Ridge, Mo.,** has black Spanish jacks and jennets, and will send description and price on request.

**F. C. Barber & Sons, Skidmore, Mo.,** have two Percheron stallions and four mares, which he says he will price right.

**Gus Weber, Garnett, Kas.,** has a black jack for sale or trade for live stock.

**J. M. Price, Vandalla, Mo.,** has 12 jacks, a French draft and a trotter for sale.

**B. S. Holloper, Bigtimber, Mont.,** has 60 head of horses, from weanlings up, for sale.

**W. H. Gosney, Goddard, Kas.,** offers a wheat farm for live stock.

**R. L. Harriman, the West's leading live stock auctioneer,** whose specialty has long been horse and jack stock, Shorthorn cattle and large type Poland China hogs, is an advertiser we are glad at all times to recommend. Col. Harriman repeatedly has been called thousands of miles—to Texas, to the Pacific coast, to the Gulf states, to the Atlantic states—to make public sales. In the corn belt he is constantly in demand. Address him at Bunceton, Mo., as per advertisement.

The light question is still important and will be until the last of March. Those who have not investigated the offer made by the Mantle Lamp Company should answer at once this company's advertisement on the back page. Be sure to mention the American Breeder when writing.

The Detroit Engine Works, 67 Bellevue Avenue, Detroit, Mich., has a page advertisement in this issue, illustrating the many uses to which their engines actually are put. One of the important features about the Detroit is that its engines are built with a view of adapting them to these special uses. When you write this company for information, as everyone should do who contemplates buying an engine, state the work for which you expect to use the engine, and always mention the American Breeder.

One of the most useful remedies and staple articles for horse owners is Corona Wool Fat, sold by the Corona Mfg. Co., 21 Corona Block, Kenton, O. This firm starts its season's advertising with a small announcement in this issue.

Fence buyers, or any one, in fact, who is likely to need fencing or gates of any sort the coming spring or summer, should write at once for catalogues of the Ward Fence Company, 618 Ward Street, Decatur, Ind., and the Ottawa Mfg. Co., 221 King Street, Ottawa, Kas. These companies specialize and can save almost any buyer money.

The Witte Iron Works, 2552 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., do a successful business in gas, gasoline and oil engines. This company also sells practical, inexpensive saw rigs suitable for power. The Witte company manufacture one of the biggest assortments of special engines to be had



Astral King 2805.

## Astral King Excels

IN FORM, STYLE AND SUBSTANCE  
and Breeding Ability, and  
At Everyone of the Saddle Horse Galls

I have Astral King stallions and fillies for sale. No young breeder can afford to start with the wrong kind and no established breeder can afford not to have some of the most up-to-date breeding. Can give time to the right kind or buyers.

Registered Herefords for Sale—Weanling bulls and heifers at \$100, and yearlings at \$150.

**JAMES HOUCHIN, JEFFERSON CITY, MO.**

## R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer  
of the West

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right; work always up to the highest standard.



anywhere, and every prospective engine buyer should get their catalogue. Please mention the American Breeder when writing.

**King's Housewrecking S. & L. Company,** 1814 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., can save money every month of the year for buyers of building material, roofing, all sorts of house and farm equipment, fencing, pumps, etc. It pays to write this company every month or so for special catalogue, as they always have something new to offer at a money saving price. Always mention the American Breeder when writing.

February 25 and 26 are the dates selected for two of the biggest state draft horse association auctions ever held in this country. The Nebraska draft horse breeders will hold their combination sale at Grand Island, and 100 draft stallions and mares, representing all the important breeds are listed. For a catalogue of this sale address H. H. Hall, secretary, Grand Island, Nebr. On the same two days the Iowa draft horse breeders will hold a public sale in connection with the winter draft horse show conducted by the Iowa Board of Agriculture at the State Fair Grounds. This will be the largest gathering of strictly draft horse men for the year in Iowa, and doubtless will bring out the most important sale offering. For catalogue of this sale address G. E. O'Brien, sale secretary, Des Moines, Ia., care of the State Board of Agriculture.

#### TELL ABOUT YOUR BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

To the American Breeder:—As secretary of the Pine County Breeders' Association, in a county so preeminently a stock and dairy county, I should like to have plans for association threshed out which would result in something so plain and simple and effective that farmers and breeders would see at a glance that they could not afford to be without it. Can you start something to draw out plans and suggestions—200 or 300-word articles?—P. A. Christianson, Pine County, Minn.

Editor's Note.—Mr. Christianson's point is a good one. We hope several breeders will write us how the breeders of their section were interested, and how they went about forming organizations, how often they meet, what they do, etc.

#### EASTERN HORSEMAN ENDORSES FRAVELS.

Fravel's Distemper Remedy for horses and mules is now known from coast to coast as a compound that will absolutely cure Distemper, Shipping and Acclimation Fever and other kindred ailments of horses that cost to horse breeders and buyers of this country millions of dollars every year. Pneumonia and Pleurisy are prevented or cured by this great remedy. Many experiments have been made with the remedy and horses bought in every section of the country have been put together in the same pens and barns after giving them the preventative dose of Fravel's Distemper Remedy, and it has been proven that it is a preventative of contagion as well as an absolute cure for the diseases mentioned and of kindred ailments. Frank Matty of Syracuse, N.

## STALLIONS ARE SELLING

First Buyers Get Best Values.  
In Standard breeds we offer bargains in two stallion colts (1 and 2 years), both by Claremont Director (Matinee) 2:17, a 1,260-pound horse, and out of Beatrice Butler, that has shown a 2:15 gait.  
Can use 'good cattle or heavy mares on a trade.

#### MILLER STOCK FARM

**F. M. Lorimer, Mgr., Olathe, Kas.**  
39 Steam and Electric Trains Daily.

#### REGISTERED MORGANS FOR SALE.

A choice lot of young stallions and mares, weanlings to 4 years old. Weanlings and yearlings can be crated and delivered to any point by express at a moderate price. Can sell fillies and stallions of different breeding that would be suitable to mate together. Could sell a car load of registered mares and fillies that have been bred to registered Morgan stallions, at a very moderate price. Most of my young stock is out of The Admiral. Headlight Morgan is now at the head of my stud and I am expecting at least 40 colts from him next spring.

**RICHARD SELLMAN, Rochelle, Texas.**

## STANDARD BRED STALLION.

Swastika 45382, for sale or trade. One of the best bred stallions in the South. Also some good brood mares, ready bred. Prices right. Reason for selling, fillies in the way. Shorthorns, Duross or stallion colt considered in trade.

**W. P. DORTCH, Jr.,**  
**Kerrs, Lonoke County, Ark.**

#### WAR HORSES

Registered Black Hawk Morgans, stallions and mares; all ages; one or a carload. None better for cavalry horses. Or will trade for a large jack or land. Write fully in first letter.

**E. F. BROWN, Derby, Lucas Co., Ia.**

## Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Write today for big, free catalogue of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School.

**MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL,**  
Largest in the World.

**W. B. Carpenter, Pres.**  
818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

#### LOUIS A. WILSON

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, Logan, Ia.  
I am conducting sales for the best breeders in the country. Reference: American Breeder. Write me for dates.



#### JOB WANTED ON FARM

or with live stock. Have experience in breeding and all kinds of farm work, and want steady job at fair wages.

**G. W. ENGLE, Shelbyville, Ill.**

#### WANTED, POSITION

on first-class horse, cattle or mule ranch as general manager or foreman. Can give first-class reference as to ability. Address **F. T. HILLIARD, Box 1, New Castle, Colo.**



## THREE FARMS FOR SALE

One of 90 acres; well improved; all cultivatable; adjoins Sact river and only 3 1/2 miles from Shelby, Shelby County, Missouri. Price, \$12,000.

One of 140 acres; good improvements; gas, timber and water available; all good land; only 1 1/2 miles from Havana, Montgomery County, Kansas. Price, \$7,500.

One of 62 acres; with some timber (no improvements); all rich, level bottom land; 3 miles north of Warrensburg, Johnson County, Missouri. Price, \$6,000.

Can make good terms to intending buyers of good farms for a home, near good settlements and markets. Will give full particulars. Write to

HELDER & HOSTRUP, Manhattan, Kans.

## RANCHES

in small or large tracts, adapted for stock raising, alfalfa growing, general farming, etc., or for colonization purposes if desired—can be procured at reasonable prices and on good terms. Excellent opportunities for money making.

I will gladly send you complete and authentic information.

R. A. SMITH,  
Colonization and Industrial  
Agent, Union Pacific R. R. Co.,  
Room 3731, Union Pacific Bldg.  
OMAHA, NEB.

## Grain, Stock and Hay Farm

400 acres, 25 miles from Kansas City, 6 miles from county seat, 1/4 mile from school, on rural route and phone line. Wheat, corn, oats, alfalfa, good prairie meadow and some timber pasture. Abundance of water. For price and other information, write

MRS. H. S. MILLER, Olathe, Kans.

## LAND FOR EXCHANGE

For Stallions and Mares.

400 acres; 9 miles from county seat; 160 acres adjoining town of 400 population; 160 acres, Wichita County, Kansas. Land clear. Priced at cash price. Do not write unless you mean business. Address,  
LOCK BOX 666, Grand Island, Nebr.

## TWO FARMS FOR SALE.

One is three miles southeast of Plantersville; 320 acres, 150 in cultivation, 60 or 75 in pasture, balance in wood land. Suitable for raising corn, cotton, small grain, alfalfa. Five deep wells of fine water on place.

Also some land in Southwest Texas for sale; one half section; level, rich land, unimproved. For further information, write

J. F. McWHORTER, Plantersville, Miss.

## TO EXCHANGE

For Draft Stallions or Jack.  
South 1/2 section 3, township 16, range 19, San Miguel County, New Mexico. All tillable and no incumbrance. Close to Las Vegas. Write the Bonesteel State Bank your proposition. Bonesteel, So. Dak.

## THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN COUNTRY

has good land at low prices. Descriptive magazine free for a year.

W. Q. NICHOLSON, IMGR. AGENT,  
K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.

## LAND TO TRADE FOR STALLION

Good, 160 acre Lane County, Kansas, land worth \$1,800, for a good registered stallion worth up to \$1,200.

JAS. HILDRETH, Preston, Kans.

## TO EXCHANGE

For Dairy Stock.

Sixty acres, all in cultivation; four miles from R. R. Valuation \$3,600.  
CRILLY BROS., Bonesteel, So. Dak.

## FOR SALE BY OWNER AT BARGAINS

Four choice irrigated alfalfa ranches in Colorado, with excellent water rights, adjoining good ranges; taken on debts. Call on or write

Wm. M. SPRINGER

521 Gas and Electric Bldg., Denver, Colo.

## Hotel Convention

Large rooms, good beds. Special rates to students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, as low as 35 cents per day. Good restaurants in connection and nearby. Only a block from the school and Convention Hall.

Y. writes, "I can honestly say that I have not lost a single horse when I have used the Fravel Remedy and I have used it on 250 head. I cannot

say too much in favor of the true merits of this great remedy for horses that are shipped from one state to another. No more doping every two hours; no more setting up all night to give the medicine. All a horse needs is a dose of Fravel's Remedy once in every 24 to 36 hours and in most cases, once in 48 hours." This remedy is made and sold by A. W. Fravel, Ph. G. V. S., Centralia, Mo.—Adv.

## Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 15.)

find their way up to the horse if they are in heat. Breed all of the mares that are in heat and have three different colors of paint, representing three different weeks of breeding. Take the paint brush and put a streak of paint on each mare bred, then when she comes in heat you will know if it is time to breed her or not. You will want gentle, clean, healthy mares to make the services on. Three services a week will breed a large number of mares, as many as 20 head can be bred at one service by making only three services a week. You can take a cracker box and place two lamps in it with a galvanized tank placed over it and hold the temperature of your water plenty long enough to fill the chute several times with mares. Mares which are in foal should be kept out of the chute until after delivery. All "wild west business" should be eliminated. Do not attempt to use capsules until the weather gets warmer.

1422—EXERCISING STALLIONS—Please inform me the amount of exercise, in your judgment, a three-year-old Percheron colt ought to get. This colt was imported in 1913. Does his not being acclimated, in your opinion, interfere with his being a sure foal getter? He will get about seven out of 20 mares.—Wisconsin Subscriber.

REPLY—Your stallion ought to have enough exercise to keep him in a good physical condition. You should begin by giving him one mile each day now and gradually increasing it until you think he is getting sufficient exercise. Do not wait until the breeding season starts. Begin preparations for the breeding season at this time. Do not feed too much, but use the best of feed at regular intervals, gradually increasing as the individual requires. The fact that your colt sired a few colts ought to be evidence that he can be made a breeder. Freshly imported horses occasionally get out of order. Examine your mares carefully so as not to scatter any infection from one mare to the other.

1423—CHARLES RAY—Is Charles Ray connected in any way with the American Breeder? He has not done as he agreed to with me. Have you received any complaints besides mine concerning the sale of his breeding instruments?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—No such party is connected with the American Breeder and we do not know him personally. We have, however, had a good many complaints concerning a person with some such a name, and if the nature of these complaints is any indication of the way he conducts his business, he is, in our opinion, doing a great deal of damage to the cause of modern horse breeding methods in this country.

1424—COLORADO LIEN LAW—How can I collect service fees in this state? Several mares have been traded off and the parties who bred them refused to pay.

REPLY—Section eight of the new Colorado Stallion Law reads as follows: The owner or owners of any licensed stallion or jack shall have a lien upon the get of any such stallion or jack until the service fee has been paid, and it shall be unlawful to sell or dispose of or remove from the county any colt upon which the owner of a licensed stallion or jack has a lien as provided for in this section without the written consent of such owner, nor shall any mare served by a licensed stallion or jack be sold or removed from the county prior to payment of service fee without the written consent of the owner of the stallion or jack which served said mare.

1425—RIDGLING—Is a stallion that has only one testicle down, as sure a breeder as one who has both testicles down? Is such a stallion much more

## This Coupon Is Good for Prof. Beery's Introductory Course in Horsemanship FREE!

CUT OUT AND MAIL TODAY  
PROF. JESSE BEERY,  
Dept. 13, Pleasant Hill, Ohio  
Please send, free of cost, to the address below  
Prof. Beery's Introductory Course in Horsemanship

Name.....

Postoffice.....

State.....

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## Bad Habits Cured

By Beery System

Refusing to lead.  
Running away when halter or bridle is removed.  
Getting fast in the stall.  
Pawing while hitched.  
Overriding in the stall.  
Fighting halter or bridle.  
Tender bitten.  
Pulling on one rein.  
Lugging on the bit.  
Lunging and plunging.  
Refusing to stand.  
Refusing to back.  
Shying. Balking.  
Afraid of automobiles.  
Afraid of robes.  
Afraid of clothes on line.  
Afraid of cars.  
Afraid of sound of a gun.  
Afraid of band playing.  
Afraid of steam engine.  
Afraid of the touch of shafts or harness.  
Running away.  
Kicking.  
Biting. Striking.  
Hard to shoe.  
Bad to groom.  
Breaking straps.  
Refusing to hold back while going down hill.  
Scaring at hogs or dogs along the road.  
Tail switchers.  
Lolling the tongue.  
Jumping fences.  
Bad to hitch to buggy or wagon.

To all men owning horses, who answer this advertisement immediately, will positively send my Introductory course in Horse Training and Colt Breaking ABSOLUTELY FREE.

## World's Greatest System of Horsemanship

Twenty-five thousand FARMERS and horse-owners have taken my regular course and found that it does the work. Even if you have only one horse, it will pay you to master my wonderful system. The Beery Course is the result of a lifetime's work as a tamer and trainer of horses. As one of my students has said, "The horse has never been foaled that Prof. Beery cannot handle." My record proves it.

## Master Any Horse

The Beery Course gives you the priceless secrets of a lifetime—enables you to master any horse—to tell the disposition of any horse at sight—to add many dollars to the value of every horse you handle—and my students are all good traders.

## Break a Colt in Double-Quick Time!

You can do it by my simple, practical, humane system. There is a lot of money in colt training.

Make \$1,200 to \$3,000 a Year

Many of my graduates are making big money as professional horse trainers at home or



## My Graduates Are Doing Wonders

A. L. Dickinson, of Friendship, N. Y., says: "I am working a pair of horses that cleaned out several men. I got them for \$10, gave them a few lessons, and have been offered \$400 for the pair." Fred Bowden, R. R. No. 2, Keokuk, Iowa writes: "It's worth many times its cost." I have many similar letters from graduates all over the world.

traveling. I made a fortune traveling and giving exhibitions. You have the same opportunity.

Send the Coupon and get the Introductory Course in Horse Training FREE. This special offer may never be repeated. Act now. Tell me about your horse.

PROF. JESSE BEERY  
Dept. 13, Pleasant Hill, Ohio

## BIGGEST BARGAINS IN BEST HARNESS



YOU cannot afford to buy anything in the Harness Line until you

## Get Our Big Free Catalog

It has lifelike pictures of every kind and style of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, BRIDLES, HALTERS, BLANKETS, WHIPS, BITS, Etc. Everything in good harness and stable equipment. We save you 20 to 35 per cent and you get stronger and better goods. We guarantee to please you.

WE SELL OUR GOODS DIRECT TO CONSUMER AND PAY THE FREIGHT

Send for Big FREE CATALOG H. & M. Harness Shop Box G Stock Yds. St. Joseph, Mo.



## LET US CARRY PART OF YOUR GREAT RISK

INSURE THE LIFE OF YOUR VALUABLE HORSE BY A POLICY WITH US

## NORTHWESTERN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY

DES MOINES, IOWA

AGENTS WANTED



## Get Aniser's NEW BARGAIN BOOK!

This book is saving thousands of dollars for harness and saddle buyers everywhere—it offers highest grade, dependable goods direct from our great factory to you with one small manufacturing profit added.

2000 Harness, Saddle & Vehicle Bargains!

In this book you'll find illustrated, fully described and attractively priced 2,000 desirable items in guaranteed harness, saddlery and findings—everything that you will ever need in this line. The book is mailed free and prepaid to all who write for it, and YOUR copy is ready NOW! Address

ANISER HARNESS MFG. CO.  
1521 Seventh St. St. Joseph, Mo.

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.



1427—CORN STALK DISEASE—Are you prepared to explain your ideas upon the cause and development of our so-called "Corn Stalk Disease" which (it has been estimated) has taken 500 horses out of our (Shelly) county and corresponding numbers throughout Central Illinois counties? There are various reasons here about the disease and its cures, but so far I have heard of no reliable cure.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—This is one of the terms applied to a disease that has for several years past been the cause of serious loss among stock owners. Corn stalk disease is some form of forage poisoning, no doubt induced largely from the presence of moulds. Following those seasons when worms that infest the developing ear of corn, this disease is very much in evidence. It has been proved from time to time that such mouldy corn will kill animals. There are years when the stalks

## I Want to Send Every Reader of This Paper



I don't even ask you to risk a penny for postage. I want to prove to you before you pay and at any risk, that Corona Wool Fat is the greatest healing compound ever used on the farm for all kinds of hoof and skin diseases. Produced from the skin and wool of the sheep, this great natural remedy has no equal as a cure for Hard and Contracted Feet, Mud Fever, Split Hoofs, Corns, Grease Heel, Thrush, Quarter Crack, Barbed Wire Cuts, Galled Shoulders, Sore Teats of Cows, Ulcers, etc. It

### Heals Without a Scar

—grows hair over cuts and sores—makes new hoofs. Often worth hundreds of dollars by saving injured animals from lameness and permanent blemish.

### Send No Money—I Pay the Postage

Just drop me a postcard or letter saying you want to try the big can of Corona Wool Fat 20 days at my risk. Use it according to directions and when the 20 days are up if you find it does what I claim, send only 50 cents payment in full—if you are not pleased, simply say so—I'll take your word for it and cancel the charge. Write today. Mention allment you intend to use it on.

C. G. PHILLIPS, Manager  
CORONA MFG. CO.  
21 Corona Block, Kenton, O.

## Don't Cut Out A SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK OR BURSTITIS

FOR

**ABSORBINE**  
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will remove them and leave no blemishes. Reduces any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Varicosities. Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell more if you write. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

## Don't Have a Blind One "VISIO"

### A Remedy for Moon Blindness

(Ophthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis  
Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

"VISIO" will convince any horse owner that it is the best remedy for defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our money back GUARANTEE.

\$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.  
VISIO Remedy Ass'n 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**ICHOBOATE DISTEMPER CURE.**  
Unequaled for the cure of coughs, colds, distemper, pneumonia, influenza, pink-eye and all diseases of the respiratory organs in horses, cattle and dogs. For animals previously affected from above diseases, Ichobate is a wonder-worker. As a preventative it is unsurpassed. Once used, always used. \$1.00 per bottle. Money refunded if not satisfied.

JONES & FREDERICK, Mfgs.,  
752 West High St. Lima, Ohio.

# Stallion Service Record Book

This book has 200 pages like the specimen page in this ad. It is substantially bound with a good, strong waterproof cover. It has 20 index pages for keeping the owners' names in alphabetical order so that any name or mare can be found quickly.

The breeding contract at the bottom is the strongest possible kind of a note. It is a big help in making collections, as nearly every state has a law for the collection of labor debts without exemption, and this is a contract to pay for services rendered. Before it is signed run a penroll through two of the lines in the contract, leaving the line that makes the kind of a contract you want. Many will sign a contract who would refuse to give a note.

This book has a calendar and a gestation table. It can be used for several sires without carrying more than one book. This is the most complete and up-to-date service record book printed. It is a nice size and can be carried easily in any pocket. Every breeder should have one. After improving it for several years, the result is this most satisfactory book. A complete new edition is just out. Although this new book has double the capacity of those offered heretofore, it sells at the old price. It is not bulky, as it carries no advertising or other unnecessary matter. It will be the standard record book used by the leading breeders.

If you are not satisfied with the book or do not consider it the best and cheapest on the market, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. The price is 50 cents; six for \$2.75; postage prepaid. Send all orders to the

## GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.

225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Sire Lucifer  
Mare Belle Color Gray Age 6  
Marks Left front foot white  
Womb Closed Height 16 hands Colt Yes  
Mare Owner John Brown  
P. O. Kansas City, Mo.

Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
7									
22									

Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
15									
22									

BREEDING CONTRACT  
\$15.00 Date Feb 1, 1914

For services rendered, I promise to pay (fill in with stallion owner's name) \_\_\_\_\_ or assigns fifteen dollars  
When above described mare is known to be in foal  
When above described mare delivers a living colt  
When colt of above described mare stands and sucks  
or before mare changes ownership, mortgaged or leaves county.

Signed John Brown Page 16

Above shows exact size of page and the way to properly fill out the blank for one form of breeding contract, scratching out extra lines.

# Natural Temperature Semen Extractor

RECOMMENDED BY THE GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

This instrument has been improved. It is the best instrument on the market as a semen extractor or an impregnator. It is guaranteed to hold the natural temperature longer than any other instrument on the market. Less chance for chilling the semen and more easily operated. This instrument is made and for sale only by this firm. We can make delivery next month. Send your orders now. Price \$7.00. We also have breeding appliances of all kinds.

## Kansas City Impregnator Company,

12th and Central Streets

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

# THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

## SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and \$1.00; \$5.00 and \$10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.  
SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,  
Chemists and Bacteriologists.  
Box 834. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



## FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER REMEDY

Guaranteed to Cure and Prevent Colts and Horses in same stable with sick ones from having Distemper, Influenza, Epizootic, Pink eye, Shipping Fever, Catarrhal Fever, Coughs, Colds and all Diseases of the Horse affecting the nose and throat. A powerful germicide given internally alone will do the work, and that is found in FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER CURE.

Made and sold by A. W. FRAVEL, Ph. G.V.S. Centralia, Mo.



# Safety First



## Safeguard Your Stock—Rid Them of Disease-Breeding Worms

You can't expect big profits and big prices for your stock unless they are kept in the pink of condition. And you cannot put them in good condition unless they are free from worms. Worms multiply rapidly, and are known to cause 90 per cent of all stock losses—because they keep animals in a run-down, unthrifty condition—unable to get the good of the food given them. The best of care and feed will not put fat on a wormy animal, nor prevent disease.

In their wild state all animals instinctively sought the roots, herbs and barks that kept them healthy. Domestic animals require a worm destroyer and conditioner to keep them healthy.

**The Great  
Worm  
Destroyer**



**and  
Live Stock  
Conditioner**

—is a "Safety First" preparation. Its mission is to rid stock of dangerous disease-breeding worms. In order that animals will more readily take the drugs which destroy worms, and the tonics which improve the digestion and tone up the system, these drugs are combined with salt in such proportions, that while the animals are satisfying their natural desire for salt, they are doctoring themselves. No dosing—no drenching—no starving. They take on new vigor and soon grow into profit. Read the following letters:

"I must say that I found SAL-VET a very good tonic and worm destroyer. I noticed worms pass from one colt, and since that time the colt has been doing nicely, and growing rapidly. My brood mares are in better flesh than I ever had them before, on practically the same feed. Cattle and hogs are doing very nicely, also."  
—Harry Vincent, Hanoverton, Ohio.

"I have been feeding SAL-VET to my hogs, and they passed a lot of worms. When I butchered some of the hogs, I could not find a single worm, nor a sign of a worm in any of them. My neighbors lost all of the hogs they had, but I have not lost a single one."  
—John Sauer, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

"The seven head of horses to which I have been feeding SAL-VET are now feeling fine, and look as sleek as a bunch of ground moles. Have also fed it to my pigs, and every one on the place has his tail tightly curled and is always ready for his feed."  
—Samuel Brice, Prop., Walker Stock Yards, Rt. No. 13, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

"SAL-VET did the work. I think it is the best tonic and worm expeller ever. Since feeding it, I have the best bunch of shoats I ever owned. They are larger, seem bigger boned, and are free from worms, although before I fed the remedy, they were infested with worms. I never saw hogs do as well as these."  
—V. T. Pease, Conway, Iowa.

## I'll Feed Your Stock 60 Days at My Risk

In order to prove to you the value of my Great Worm Destroyer and Live Stock Conditioner, I freely make this liberal offer to every farmer and stock raiser, so that all may prove its value. Not only will SAL-VET destroy worms in your farm animals, but it will stimulate the appetite, relieve constipation, and put your hogs, sheep, horses and cattle in condition to better resist dangerous diseases. Thousands of farmers regularly feed SAL-VET to stock for SAFETY; you should not ignore this liberal offer. Here is the cheapest live stock insurance you can get.

### Send No Money—Just the Coupon

Just fill out the coupon—tell me how many head of stock you have, and I'll ship you enough SAL-VET to last your stock 60 days—you simply pay freight charges when it arrives, and at the end of 60 days report results. If SAL-VET has not done all I claim, then I'll cancel the charge, and you won't owe me a penny.

Sidney R. Feil,  
Pres.  
THE FEIL MFG. CO.  
Dept. AB 1-20-15  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

SIDNEY R. FEIL, President

**THE FEIL MFG. CO., Chemists**  
Dept. AB  
CLEVELAND,  
OHIO

Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charge when it arrives, agree to report results promptly in 60 days, and at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name.....  
P. O.....  
Shipping Sta.....State.....  
Number of Sheep.....Hogs.....Cattle.....Horses.....



Look For This Label on all SAL-VET packages. Don't be deceived by imitations. Don't buy "Sal" this or "Sal" that. Get the original genuine SAL-VET.

"My experience is that SAL-VET is the best worm destroyer for horses that I have ever used. It certainly does all you claim. My horses have kept in better condition than in any previous season, and with a less grain ration at that." (Signed)  
—E. W. Steffen, Troy, Mo.

**PRICES**  
40 pounds.....\$ 2.25  
100 pounds..... 5.00  
200 pounds..... 9.00  
300 pounds..... 13.00  
500 pounds..... 21.12  
No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. on this 60 day trial offer. Never sold by peddlers nor in bulk; only in Trade-Marked SAL-VET packages. Shipments for 60 days' trial are based on 1 lb. of SAL-VET for each sheep or hog, and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular sized packages.



### SUDAN GRASS AS A FORAGE CROP FOR THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN GREAT PLAINS.

That Sudan grass, which is closely related to the cultivated sorghums, is an excellent forage crop in the central great plains south of North Dakota, and promises to fill a long felt want for a hay grass in the South, is the conclusion of Farmers' Bulletin No. 605, shortly to be published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The grass also does remarkably well under irrigation in the Southwest.

Sudan grass is an annual, the leaves of which are broader and more numerous than those of Johnson grass. It is distinguished from the Johnson grass, to which it is related, by the absence of rootstocks, and while this necessitates annual planting it also prevents Sudan grass from becoming an obnoxious weed like the perennial Johnson grass. When seeded broadcast or in drills, it averages about three to five feet in height and has stems a little smaller than a lead pencil. When grown in rows and cultivated it reaches a height of six to nine feet, with rather larger stems. The hay of the cultivated crop is somewhat coarser than that of the broadcast crop and is not so desirable for market hay.

Sudan grass does best on a rich loam, but it has been grown successfully on almost every class of soil from a heavy clay to a light sand. Where the soil is quite sandy, a light yield may be expected. The ground must be fairly well drained.

When given plenty of room the grass stools very freely, especially after the first cutting, and it is not uncommon to find over 100 stems arising from one crown.

From seeding to first cutting, 75 to 80 days are usually necessary. The second cutting comes about 45 days after the first, and in sections where the growing season is at least six months, a third cutting can be made 50 to 55 days later. By cutting the grass earlier each time, four cuttings can be made in some sections, but it is probable that three cuttings give an equally large yield of hay of better quality. The total yields vary from one to eight tons of cured hay per acre.

It has been demonstrated that Sudan grass is palatable, and analysis shows it to be about the same in chemical composition as Johnson grass and timothy hay. The percentage of protein decreases from the heading period until the seed is ripe, but the hay is as valuable about blossoming time as at any previous stage. Being an annual, it can be fitted into any rotation without much trouble, but very little benefit to the soil will result from growing it, as it is a rank feeder and leaves nothing in the soil for improvement except the decaying roots. It is suitable for growing in mixtures with cowpeas, soybeans and other legumes, because its stiff stems support the vines of the legumes and make harvesting easy, and allow the legume vines to cure more quickly by preventing the matting of the leaves.

### TEXAS GIRL HELPS FATHER WHO CANNOT SELL COTTON.

Annie Davis, who was last year the grand champion girl of Texas and came to Washington with the other champions, has this year come to the aid of her father who raised a cotton crop and couldn't sell it. She had saved up her money to take a course at an industrial school, but the cotton crisis came along and her money was given to help the family. This young woman from the funds which she earned last year has purchased her father a team of horses and a wagon.

The Texas girls have shown an unusual interest in poultry in addition to their canning and garden work. This is only the first year of the poultry work, but already 250 young women have accomplished actual results, and in not a single case did the girls fail to make a profit. The result has been that in many cases the whole flock of poultry on a farm has been turned over to the daughter. The marketable value of infertile eggs has been emphasized, for in the past great

quantities of eggs were sent to the market when they were beyond the point of using.

### HOW SHETLANDS ARE MADE PETS.

To the American Breeder:—In the care and feeding of Shetland ponies, I first teach my ponies to be gentle at all times and under all circumstances. I have 30 of these little pony friends now in my yard and there is not one of them that can be made to kick at me or anyone else. They are as gentle as so many little lambs and come to me to see if I have an apple or a piece of candy for them, as they are all very fond of such a treat. When I go out to feed in the morning I always nicker at them when I leave the house door and nearly all of them will answer me and then come to meet me at the gate. I never let anyone tease any of my little pony friends because it might tend to spoil them and make them lose the love for their master, which if once lost you can never get again. The Shetland pony requires but little grain in the winter, not more than one or two small ears of corn twice a day, and in summer not so much. There will be no hay or grain go to waste in their yard. It is better for them if they can be loose in a yard and to go in the barn or to stay out just as they like, either summer or winter. They do need lots of exercise at all times. It is a very pretty sight to see my little three-year-old girl go to the gate with something to feed the little fellows and see them come running to see which can get there first. There is nothing that can be given a child that is equal to a nice Shetland pony, as it attracts their attention out in the pure open air, which is very valuable to children.—W. H. Fulcomer, Republic County, Kas.

### TREES FOR DRY LAND PLANTING.

To the American Breeder:—The following species of trees have been found to be best adapted to our climatic conditions for unirrigated land: Broad leaf species—Green ash, white ash, black locust, honey locust, box elder, Russian olive, American elm.

For evergreens, the native western red cedar and the yellow pine. The latter species should be nursery grown stock. The red cedar, however, can sometimes be obtained from the foothills.

Land for these trees should be in a good state of cultivation, if possible, by having produced several preceding crops. The smaller sizes of nursery stock three to four feet in height are better than larger trees. If planted when the soil is moist, it will be necessary to use water. For a windbreak or shelter belt, plant in rows with the trees eight feet apart in the row and in rows ten feet apart, allowing the trees in one row to alternate with those in the next. Give thorough cultivation throughout the growing season as for a crop of corn. Protect the trees from prairie fires and live stock.—B. O. Longyear, Colorado Agricultural College.

### MAKING USE OF RICE.

To the American Breeder:—Rice, thoroughly cooked, is a nutritious and easily-digestible food. Compared with wheat, rice is poor in nitrogenous material and fat, but rich in non-nitrogenous (carbonaceous) material.

Whole rice brings a much higher price than broken rice, but broken rice will furnish as much nutrition as the head rice.

Rice may well be used as a substitute for potatoes, and is excellent to combine with foods rich in protein, thereby adding to the rice that which it lacks. Rice should be used more freely in our everyday menus, and undoubtedly would be, if the unpolished and less expensive rice could be made more popular.

In making scalloped dishes, like rice with cheese, nuts, or meat, the cheese, nuts, or meat supply the protein, making a palatable, nutritious dish. In making custards and puddings, where eggs and milk are used

with the rice, the protein is supplied by the eggs and milk. Such dishes, if properly cooked, are wholesome and easily digestible.—Mary L. Bull, Extension Domestic Science Specialist, University Farm, Minn.

### PATTERNS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.** We will forward, on receipt of 5c, the Winter number of the Home Dressmaker, illustrating the latest embroidery designs as well as hundreds of designs of garments for Misses, Women and Children, and containing two pages of hints on Home Dressmaking.

1157-1156. Ladies' Costume.—Waist cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 1156 cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires



### Pattern Coupon.

In ordering patterns, be sure and fill in name and address plainly, also number and size of pattern desired.

No. .... Size .....  
No. .... Size .....  
No. .... Size .....  
No. .... Size .....  
No. .... Size .....

Address all orders to Pattern Department, American Breeder, 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

## Shetland Ponies

**100 HEAD IN HERD.**  
Solid colors and spots. Special values for Holiday buyers.  
Nothing will give children the pleasure and service in proportion to first cost and care. Buy the good kind and they are always ready sale.  
W. J. THOMPSON, Dorchester, Neb.

### EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas. Member American Shetland Pony Club.

**LOW COST MORE LIGHT**

No Smoke, No Dirt, No Odor—A convenient lamp for every purpose. For the Home, Office or Store. Costs 1/2 cent per hour—30 candle-power—soft yet brilliant light. Agents make money—men or women—quick, easy, sure. All year business—Experience Not Necessary. They buy on Sight. Every home a prospect. Write today for free description and agents' proposition.

ACORN BRASS MFG. CO., Dept. 12 Chicago, or Kansas City, Mo.  
Mfrs. Gasoline lights—every description, for every purpose.

**Wanted SALESMEN SALESWOMEN**  
Our representatives are earning \$50 to \$150 per week. Write quick for sample and territory. It's selling like wild-fire. Every body's a Customer.  
Hytec's Factories, Majestic Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

### SUDAN GRASS

Most productive grass grown; rich in protein; several cuttings each season. Grows anywhere. This seed has been inspected and recleaned. 60c a pound in small packages; 10 pounds, 50c per pound. Cash with orders. Write me for prices on 50 pounds or more.  
E. FOSBERG, LITTLEFIELD, TEX.

2 3/4 yards of 44-inch material for the skirt, and 7 yards for tunic and waist for a 36-inch size. This calls for TWO separate patterns, 10c FOR EACH.

1163. Ladies House Dress.—Cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6 3/4 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. Price, 10c.

1170. Girls' Dress with Separate Skirt. Cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3 1/4 yards of 44-inch material for an 8-year size. Price, 10c.

1160. Girls' Dress.—Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size. Price, 10c.

1147. Ladies' Dressing Sack. Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It will require four handkerchiefs or squares 20 inches in size if made without collar, or five handkerchiefs with collar. If made of material it will require for a medium size, 4 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10c.

9964. Boys' Suit.—Cut in four sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. It requires 2 yards of 36-inch material for a 4-year size. Price, 10c.

1159. Dress in Basque Style for Misses and Small Women.—Cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 6 1/4 yards of 44-inch material for a 16-year size. Price, 10c.

1145. Ladies' Apron.—Cut in three sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. Prize, 10c.

### WHOLESALE HANDLING CANNING CLUB PRODUCTS.

Missouri girls have placed on the shelves of grocery stores a new brand of tomatoes—the "4 H Brand"—and hereafter the girls say they are going to get their share of the market sales. These tomatoes were grown and canned by Missouri Girls under the supervision and inspection of the Agricultural Extension Department, University of Missouri.

Ordinary commercial cans are used and a colored wrapper is supplied. On this wrapper is written the name of the girl producing the product, her address, net weight of contents and the date. The University has a system of inspection to see that every can is an honest product. Sales are made through the wholesale companies. These companies are glad to handle the products. The raising of tomatoes by clubs over the state was a success the past year. Some girls have made as much as \$50 from tomatoes sold, as well as supplying the home.



# About Incubators

BY C. D. ADAMS, WAUKESHA COUNTY, WIS.

I take it for granted that it is no longer necessary to set forth long arguments to prove that an incubator is one of the essentials on a modern farm. I know it is possible to raise chickens by the hundreds by the good old fashioned way—I know it for I have gone through it and retained my love for chickens—because most of the work and worry fell upon my wife. But she was not so fortunate—she lived through it but lost her love for the work and I have never blamed her. She is still indispensable during batching and brooding time, but it is a work of duty and dollars and not a work that she enjoys, for she cannot forget those days and nights of worry about the sitting hens. So I bought an incubator and am still buying them. I have never entirely dispensed with the sitting hen, though I have threatened to on several occasions when, through shortsightedness I have put valuable eggs under an untried hen. It is almost as bad as putting them in an untried incubator—I have tried that, too.

We have all read the arguments brought forth by the incubator manufacturers to prove that the hot air system was the only practical system and we have then turned to the next catalogue and just as good arguments in favor of the hot water machines. I have tried both and got good results from both, and results are what we want. It is the reliability of the man who makes the machine more than system of heating. That is a point I wish to emphasize. A friend of mine was selling a certain well known make of incubators. I looked over the machine and I looked through it and studied the catalogue. It looked good to me. I met a man who had been connected with the poultry department of the best known colleges in the United States. I asked his opinion of the incubator. He said they had used a number of that make and found them among the best and the poorest machine made—that they were not uniform. I told my friend, the dealer, and he did not thank me. My next door neighbor bought one and I almost envied him as he took it in his cellar. He put in his fine White Orpington eggs. In a few hours he called me over—the regulator did not seem to work right. I looked for the cause and was not long in finding it. One of the castings that worked on a knife edge pivot had never been filed smooth and was very imperfect. I called the dealer and he said that was a small thing—all I had to do was to file that casting down.

I knew it was a small thing, but it might easily have been a very expensive thing. I afterwards used that same machine and I was convinced that the theory that the manufacturer worked on was a good one and he used fairly good material in the construction, but he certainly is not careful enough in the finishing. It is somewhat expensive to test every machine turned out, but for my part I prefer to buy a high priced machine and take no chances. I think the best hatcher I ever operated cost \$10 when new and I bought it for \$4, and that spoilt me—or rather a great number of valuable eggs for me—I was tempted to buy two more cheap ones. One of them appealed to me on account of the small number of eggs it held—just the thing for hatching pedigreed chickens. I tried it, as I always do, before putting in eggs and it acted very nicely. I put \$10 worth of eggs in that \$5 machine. I was raised on a farm and had experience with all kinds of stock from the hog whose head was on the wrong end to the broncho who delighted in a contest of stick-to-it-iveness; I have plowed in stumps and I have tried to cut wheat with an old binder—but I never was as completely beaten as I was with that simple little thing that “has nothing to get out of order.” Well, mine never got out of order, for it was never in order after I put the eggs in. I soon gave up all hopes of hatching those eggs, but I de-

termined to regulate it so I could batch the next batch, but I never did get it to stay at a reasonable temperature three bours in succession. I gave up but my neighbor was even more persistent. She bought one and tried it for six weeks but never a pip did she get from an egg. Yet thousands and tens of thousands of that make are sold and from the indorsements it has many people are successful with them. I have never met but one of these successful ones, and he was quite anxious to sell his.

So incubators are like hens—they are not all reliable, but when I do get a good one I feel reasonably safe in putting high priced eggs in it and I can use it at any time of the year, and I can batch them by the hundred instead of the dozen with the hen. The important thing with me is the ease with which a good incubator is run. I have a good basement and it is very little trouble for my wife to glance at the thermometer a few times a day. If necessary she can fill the lamp and turn the eggs, but I try to arrange that so I can do it at morning and night.

For my purpose and way of raising chickens it is most convenient, because I believe in hatching nearly all my chicks early—very early.

So I batch the bulk of mine before April and then I can sell all my eggs for hatching. I have never had a very strong demand through January and February for eggs for hatching, so I keep every hen busy laying and my lamps trimmed and burning. Later I will tell you how easily I raise these early hatched chicks. I have never had half the discouragement in raising them that I have had in hatching. But get an incubator if you have not a good one already—and while you are getting, get a good one. The failure to hatch a dozen or so chicks will cause you to lose more than the little additional price you would pay for a good incubator.

## DANGER FROM FROZEN ALFALFA.

Reports have been made of turkey losses thought to have been caused by the turkeys eating frozen leaves from the alfalfa on which they grazed. All through the summer and fall turkeys running on alfalfa consume great quantities of insects, particularly grasshoppers, which is one of the arguments in favor of raising turkeys on farms where considerable alfalfa is produced. When, however, the season has advanced to a point where alfalfa tops are frozen, insects of any sort must be extremely scarce. The plan of preventing this trouble, which naturally suggests itself, is to supply the turkeys well with some feed which will take the place of their accustomed insect diet. Thus provided turkeys probably will not eat enough alfalfa to hurt them.

## THE KNAPP SCHOOL OF COUNTRY LIFE.

Announcements have been received concerning the establishment of a school of farming and country life at Nashville, Tenn. This school has been named after Dr. S. A. Knapp whose extension work in the South for the United States Department of Agriculture was the foundation for the best service in this line, which our various agricultural institutions are now giving. Prof. K. C. Davis who has had a wide experience as an agricultural instructor and editor since his graduation from the Kansas Agricultural College in 1891, is the manager of the school.

## WAYS OF CLEANING KITCHEN IRON WARE.

To the American Breeder:—There is usually more or less iron about a kitchen, and this iron must be frequently cleaned.

If it has not been exposed to dampness and is not rusty, washing with hot soapsuds or weak sal soda water

# A BIG, STOUT, LUSTY CHICK



From every hatchable egg when you hatch with a FAIRFIELD Incubator.

## THE WORLD'S BEST HATCHER.

You Can't Fail

With a FAIRFIELD Hot Water heated Incubator. No loss of high priced eggs. Use good, fertile eggs and follow the simple, easy instruction, then

You Must Have Hatching Success.

Get right down to brass tacks in this Incubator and Brooder business. Learn the facts. Then you will take a FAIRFIELD for your silent partner in your hatching and chick raising business.

The Incubator with ten years of the GRANDEST hatching record ever known. It is the Incubator that will give you the GREATEST service, and produce the BEST, BIGGEST results in money making chicks; with less oil and less personal care than any other.

LET ME SEND YOU PROOF

Write to

**SAM THOMPSON**

Care of Fairfield Incubator Co.

For free information and free poultry book and catalog

501 MAIN ST., FAIRFIELD, NEB.



and rubbing dry with a cloth is all that will be required.

Iron sinks that are rusty may be cleaned by rubbing the inside with mutton fat, free from salt, and sprinkling with powdered quicklime. Leave over night and in the morning wash with plenty of water and a brush. Rinse thoroughly with a sal soda solution and then with clear hot water.

Rust may also be removed by scouring with powdered emery, cut with benzine. This must be used on a cold surface and away from any fire.—Home Economics Department, University of Wisconsin.

## THE FEEDING OF YOUNG CHILDREN.

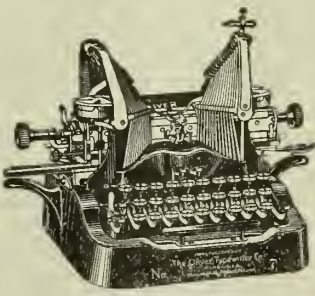
To the American Breeder:—The second summer is a period of anxiety to most mothers and well it may be since so many children suffer from bowel troubles.

At this time children are usually given all or in part solid food. Doting relatives and careless servants will not refuse the pet of the household whatever it desires. Hot weather and a little of this or that dainty or a few bites from grandmother's plate are the cause of four or five visits from the physician and the outcome is watched with bated breath.

Young children are best fed simple foods, as they do not need or demand a variety. Plenty of pure, good cow's milk should form the principal article of diet. All starchy foods should be thoroughly cooked. Cereals are best cooked two or three hours and strained. Meat, with the exception of a little well cooked bacon, should not be given at all. The juice of steak or roast beef dish gravy may be used on well baked bread or potatoes. Meat broths and strained soups are allowable. Vegetables should be well cooked, and seasoned with butter and salt only, after rubbing through a sieve. Spinach is especially very good for children on account of the large percentage of iron it contains. The juices of fruits are much better than whole fruit.

Fruits and vegetables contain the mineral matter so important to the growing child. Straining fruits and cereals and rubbing vegetables through a sieve, remove the indigestible part, a source of irritation to the

## The OLIVER 7 Typewriter No. 7



The Standard Visible Writer

## Now the Supreme Achievement

This Brand New Oliver Model Inspires All

In making this extraordinary announcement we realize how the typewriter world has waited for what we now give. How typewriter users look to us for the first advances and refinements. Our responsibility has grown with every Oliver innovation—visible writing, visible reading, Printtype, and our numerous epoch-making inventions.

## The No. 7 Model

Reduces human effort to the minimum. Performs automatically many operations.

The new cushioned keyboard, the new anchor keys—all the ingenious advances that raise this model to the peak of typewriter perfection. Less effort required, less attention, less eye-strain. Yet utmost speed and 25 per cent more value!

## 17 Cents a Day

We have applied our popular purchase plan to this new Oliver. And we will not increase the price one penny.

Now see this typewriter at any Oliver agency. Send for the Oliver No. 7 De Luxe Catalog—FREE.

**THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.**  
102 W. 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.

intestines—a common cause of diarrhea.

It is also important that all water given the child should be boiled, as drinking water contains the bacteria which bring on summer complaint.

A child should have regular hours for eating. At this age, he should have five meals a day. At meal time his attention should be confined to his



food, by having him sit quietly and eat from tray or table, instead of allowing him to munch crackers for an hour or two while playing.

If we could only realize how undeveloped a child's digestive tract is at

birth and how it develops—just as his mind—the importance of the right food to develop it would be realized.

Too many grown-ups suffer from indigestion and other digestive troubles "which flesh is heir to," on account of

improper feeding in childhood.

At the Experiment Stations of Pennsylvania and Ohio, they have found that proper food and care in feeding means a better and more rapid development in raising a litter

of pigs, and consequently more money for the same when sold.

If proper feeding is important for pigs, why not for babies?—Margaret H. Haggart, Colorado Agricultural College.

YOU can ALL enjoy the evenings if they are brightened by the beautiful, white light of the

## ALADDIN KEROSENE MANTLE LAMP

Better than Electric—But Uses Less Oil than an Old Style Lamp



Showing Aladdin Table Lamp Style (101-A) in Use

—There's an Aladdin style for every place and purpose.

# Try It—10 DAYS FREE—Send No Money

### Don't Pay Us a Cent

until you have used this wonderful new modern incandescent light in your home for 10 days, putting it to every possible test and then if you don't say that it is the greatest oil light that you have ever seen, or you are not thoroughly satisfied, you may send it back at our expense. You can't lose a penny. We want you to prove for yourself, as thousands upon thousands of others have, that the Aladdin has no equal; that it makes the ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; that it saves one-half on oil; that it beats electric, gasoline or acetylene; lights and is put out like old style oil lamp; burns common kerosene (coal oil) without odor, smoke or noise; is clean, safe. Guaranteed.

### This Man Succeeded Without Experience

Osakis, Minn., Aug. 24, 1914.

The Mantle Lamp Co., of America

Gentlemen:—I have been handling the Aladdin Lamp since the first of March, canvassing throughout the entire country, especially amongst the farmers, during the most adverse season of the year. The farmers are then busy in the field, there is a scarcity of money and the evenings are very short. In spite of this big handicap as well as being only a common laborer with very little education and no experience as a distributor at all, I succeeded very well.

As yet I have not received one complaint. Last year there was another kind of a mantle lamp in this country and the people were so dissatisfied that they threw these lamps out of their homes and the Aladdin has taken their places.

I have only worked during spare time—about thirty days in all—and have sold eighty lamps. I have not missed one sale on any one trip and have sold as high as four and five lamps a day. I always recommend the table lamp as an all around lamp but where the people want a very fine light in the parlor or sitting room, the No. 115 hanging lamp cannot very well be beat.

Last Saturday, August 15th I sold three hanging lamps No. 115 and one No. 101 table lamp. I started the day at 9:30 and worked until 4 o'clock. Then drove twenty miles for home as it was Saturday evening and I tell you, gentlemen, my day's wages looked fine to me, after having been used to working with a thrashing machine in the Fall from 10 to 14 hours a day in the dust and dirt for only \$2.00 a day.

Yours very truly,

Route 5

J. A. JUNGNER.

### Sold 25 in Three Evenings

Stockett, Mont., Jan. 14, 1914.

Dear Sir: Find enclosed draft to cover order. I have been out only three nights and sold 25 lamps all told. This lamp beats anything I ever saw to sell. Everybody wants it. Look out for my next order. I remain,

C. C. BOYNTON.

## 10-Day FREE TRIAL Coupon

THE MANTLE LAMP CO.,  
417 Aladdin Building, CHICAGO

Gentlemen:—Without obligating me in any way, you may send me details of your 10-DAY FREE TRIAL, tell me how I can get an Aladdin Lamp Free, quote your Distributor's Prices, explain your Easy Delivery Plan under which inexperienced men make \$100 to \$300 per month on your capital without investing any money.

Name.....

P.O. Address.....State.....

## Pays For Itself In Oil Saved

### 14 Great Universities Back Our Claims

Recent tests by great light scientists at 14 leading Universities throughout the United States and Canada, show that the Aladdin gives nearly three times as much light as the best round wick, open flame lamps and yet burns only about one-half the oil.

These same scientific tests showed that the quality of the light of the Aladdin has no superior, even excelling Tungsten electric, and nearest of any to sunlight.

Lights the whole room. Reading, sewing, fancy-work, studying, games—all can go on, in any part of the room, with comfort and pleasure for everyone. A good study light is necessary for good results in school work. Save the eyes of your children.

## Many Men With Rigs or Autos Are Making \$100.00 to \$300.00 Per Month Delivering Aladdin Lamps on Our Easy Trial Plan

No previous experience is necessary. Practically every farm home or small town home needs it and will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 57 lamps the first seven days." Another who ordered over 200 in 30 days says: "I consider the Aladdin the best agency proposition I have ever had, and I have done agency work for 10 years." Another says: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 31 calls." Thousands of others who are coining money endorse it just as strongly.

### Another Sold Over 800 Lamps with Money-Back Guarantee — Not One Returned

He writes: "I have sold over eight hundred Aladdin lamps in the past year and a half, requesting every buyer to

return the lamp to me at any time they preferred their money back. I have never had a lamp returned."

### Sold 275 in Six Weeks

Here is an exact copy of a letter written us recently by one of our enthusiastic farmer distributors who has made over \$2000 during spare time the past two winters:

"It is a pleasure to sell the Aladdin. It makes good on all your claims and it is easy to convince people that it is the best lamp on the market.

"I still use my first lamp as a demonstrator and it works perfectly although it has had pretty rough usage for over a year and a half.

"Between Jan. 2 and Feb. 20 I sold about 275 lamps. I never saw anything that would sell equal to the Aladdin."

## No Money Required—We Furnish the Capital

You can get into a business of your own and make more money than you ever made before, without investing your own capital. We help you by giving you liberal credit.

## You Can Get An Aladdin FREE

We want one user in each locality to advertise and recommend the Aladdin. To that person we have a Special Introductory Offer under which ONE LAMP IS GIVEN FREE.

## Use This Coupon

Today and Get Our Great 10-Day Free Trial Offer.

### The Mantle Lamp Company of America, Inc.

Largest Kerosene (Coal Oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World

417 Aladdin Building,

Chicago, Ill.

Also Offices and Warehouses at

Portland, Ore. Waterbury, Conn. Montreal and Winnipeg, Can.

## 3 Million People Now Enjoying Its White Light

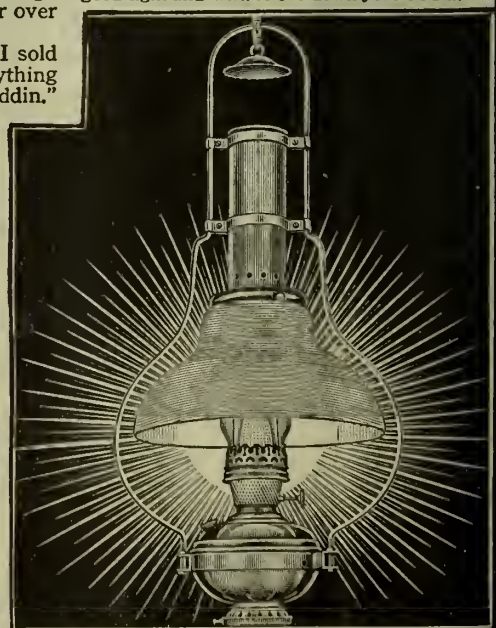
Every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied users endorsing the Aladdin as the most wonderful light they have ever seen. Such comments as, "You have solved the problem of rural home lighting"; "I could not think of parting with my Aladdin"; "The grandest thing on earth"; "You could not buy it back at any price"; "Beats any light I have ever seen"; "A blessing to any household"; "It is the acme of perfection"; "Better than I ever dreamed possible"; "Wouldn't have believed it 'til I saw it," etc., pour into our office every day. Good Housekeeping Institute of New York tested the Aladdin and writes us under date of September 5th, 1913—"We are pleased to inform you that we have given this device a most thorough trial and find that we can approve it."

## \$1000.00 in Gold Will Be Given

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin (details of this Reward Offer given in our circular which will be sent you). Would we dare invite such comparison with all other lights if there were any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin?

### Women and Children Can Operate It With Ease

There are no complicated parts to get out of order, no "installing" necessary, no pumping up, no sub-flame, no dangerous features. Lights and is put out like the old style lamp everybody is familiar with. No matter how many lamps you may now have you cannot afford to be without an Aladdin if you value the eyesight, appreciate good light and wish to cut down your oil bill.



Style No. 115 Aladdin Hanging Lamp  
For Sitting Room, Parlor, Dining Room and  
for Stores, Churches, Schools, Halls, etc.



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THE

# AMERICAN BREEDER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW

A Farmers' and Breeders' Paper Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Live Stock and the Welfare of Farm Families and Homes

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, One Year 50c, Three Years \$1.00

Vol. VIII

Kansas City, Missouri, February 5, 1915

Number 11



SCENES FROM MANY SECTIONS, SENT BY READERS OF THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

(Copyright, 1915, Graham Publishing Co., 225 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo.)



# 1000 HORSE BREEDERS

Are Equipped to Make 1915 Doubly as Profitable a Year for Their Business as They Ever Could Have Done Without the Help of

**THE ONLY BREEDING SCHOOL**  
IN THE UNITED STATES

**A Class of Over 100 Breeders**

Is Now in Attendance at This Successful School Learning the Inside, Practical Facts of Their Business. You Have a Chance to Join the Ranks of the Most Progressive in Your Profession, Benefit From Your Past Experience While You Learn, if You

**Come to the Next Term**

**March 1 to 6 Inclusive**

A term of this school is one full, intensely interesting and profitable week, beginning every morning at 7:30 and continuing until 10:30 at night. Proper changes in the manner of instruction are made, so as not to tire the students. Sufficient exercise is taken each day with the entire class.

This is the only school in the world, devoted exclusively to breeding. More practical information is given concerning the genital organs of breeding stock, than at any other school. The instructions are made so plain that the average breeder can surely master it.

Carcasses of mares and cows for class work are supported in natural position. Students are required to take the practical work of dissecting and making examinations under the instruction of experts, each student passing to the next animal after finishing a particular subject. Females are selected to illustrate the different diseases and abnormal conditions. Students are impressed with facts in a way they will remember.

After the dissecting, the different genital tracts are then removed from the animals and placed on a table to allow more thorough comparison. By this method, students are easily taught things that would require much greater time, if they were compelled to prepare in a technical manner.

All technical work that can be is eliminated. The object is to give a course the average breeder can master in a short time. The genital organs of cattle and horses are so similar, that after a breeder becomes familiar with horse breeding, a little extra time prepares him as a cattle breeder. Cattle breeding can be given with

practically no waste of time to the horse breeders. Nearly all of the lectures are just as necessary for cattle breeding, as for horse breeding.

All of the instructors, excepting two, are post graduate veterinarians, or professors of animal husbandry, doing work recognized by the United States government. The instructions given at this school have stood the test of the best posted men. A fortune has been invested in the development of the course. Nearly every section of the United States has a student from this school.

This is a clean institution. Men are given plain lectures on subjects every human adult should be familiar with. The lectures are illustrated with lantern slides. Students help each other like brothers. Mothers and wives need not be afraid to send their sons or husbands.

This school is guaranteed to be satisfactory in every respect, or the tuition fee will be refunded. This offer has been in effect from the beginning. Not a single student has been dissatisfied. Nothing succeeds like success. Distance should not prevent any one from attending. Breeders from across the ocean have been in attendance and glad they came.

Learn to avoid the dangers in the breeding business that cause so much loss to owners of good stock. We have no agents. Do not ask for commission or cut rates. After August 1, 1915, the tuition will be doubled.

The sooner you get this knowledge the longer you can use it. Get a substantial foundation to work on. Get a Diploma. Make your business a pleasure. Breed intelligently.

**REMEMBER THE DATE---March 1 to 6, Inclusive.**

#### SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT

Dissecting Females, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs—Physiology of the Generative Organs—Cells—Infection—Breeding Questions—Breeding Instruments—Foaling—Scientific Mating—Horse and Mule Judging—Barren Females—Barren Males—Abnormal Conditions—Diseases of the Foal and Fetus—Diseases of the Male and Female Generative Organs—Contagious Abortion—Feeding—Testing Breeding Stock—Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition—Buying Breeding Stock—Hereditary Defects—Horse Breeding—Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not—Getting the Semen—Inserting Cap-sules, etc.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. Tuition is \$25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life. For other information address

#### EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lecture on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from \$1 to \$1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

**The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL**  
**225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.**



THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined  
**CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW.**  
FEBRUARY 5, 1915, Number 11.  
Volume VIII.  
**FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE,**  
Editors.  
Published semi-monthly (on the 5th and 20th of each month) by the  
**GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,**  
INCORPORATED,  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
BELL TELEPHONE, 4297 GRAND.  
All communications for this paper should be addressed to the American Breeder, or the Graham Publishing Company, and not to individuals.

**Subscription Rates** within the United States: \$1 for 3 years; 50 cents for one year. All other countries, \$2 for 3 years; \$1 for one year.

**When sending subscriptions,** please state whether they are renewals or new ones. Always renew under the same name and initials as previously used, and at least two weeks before your present subscription expires, so that you will not miss any number. When changing your postoffice address, state the old address as well as the new one.  
**If you miss your paper** please notify us at once and all lost copies will be replaced.

Entered as second class matter November 28, 1911, at the postoffice at Kansas City, Mo., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

**COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES:**  
**JOHN D. ROSS,** 608 Otis Bldg., Chicago.  
Telephone, Franklin 1429.  
**WHITE-SIMONSON, INC.,**  
904 Tribune Bldg., New York.  
**FRANKLIN L. MILLER,**  
620 Waidhelm Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**NEW LIVESTOCK ADVERTISING RATES.**  
**Previous Livestock Rates Canceled.**

Space	One Issue	One Month	Two Months
1/2 inch	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$6.00
3/4 inch	3.00	5.00	8.75
1 inch	3.50	6.00	11.50

Space in amounts larger than shown above will be charged for at the rate of \$5.50 per inch per month. Special rate on full page advertisements, \$125.

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All persons are warned not to reprint any part of this paper without first securing written permission from the American Breeder, Kansas City, Mo.

CONFIDENCE IN BREEDING AND ADVERTISING.

There is no other business in which confidence means as much as it does in the buying, selling and breeding of better live stock. The individual who wishes only to make a profit on a "shady" transaction cannot stand the light of day. Buyers of live stock must have confidence in the individual who is selling the stock, as well as the breeder. The party who assists in a fraudulent transaction knowingly is just as guilty as the one who commits it.

When we began to refuse advertisements from certain large draft horse advertisers, some of our friends and others informed us that we were shortsighted and that it was not profitable. The editor of this paper informed such advisers that if he could not make an honest living in the newspaper business, he would seek some other occupation. We have missed getting a lot of money that could have been had for the asking. Well informed men understand this. We have made a lot of permanent enemies by refusing to carry the advertising of certain large firms. The editor of this paper formerly was in the breeding business and had a very fair idea as to the policies of many of the large breeders, dealers and importers.

Confidence is not only a necessity with those who have stock to sell, but very important with others. Readers of this publication know of cases which have been adjusted satisfactorily to the purchasers, that could not have been settled as satisfactorily in court. Those friends will not buy breeding stock advertised anywhere else if they can help it. This confidence is very largely the cause of our advertisers getting such excellent

results. In the American Breeder of January 20 there were 44 per cent more advertisements of horses, ponies and jacks than in the corresponding number of our closest competitor. The closest competitor mentioned carried advertising for seven large draft horse firms whose business either has been refused or is not solicited by this paper. It is not our intention to sacrifice our friends for a few paltry dollars. The successful breeders throughout the country are demanding cleaner methods in the breeding business. Crooks are gradually looking for other fields. Confidence should be the basis of all effort in the live stock business.

FUTURE HORSE MARKET.

A North Dakota subscriber asks our opinion on the future horse market. He has a number of mares and is undecided as to whether it will be profitable to breed them or not. In this day and age it is difficult to judge the future by the past. Little did we think a few months ago that a majority of the European people would now be at war. But the greatest war ever recorded began, and is not yet over.

There is one thing certain, that those who live must eat. Live stock is vanishing rapidly in the nations at war. This is especially true of horses. In England, for instance, about half the horses have been taken for war. A farmer owning two horses usually had to part with one, leaving the mares on the farm when possible. All of those countries will almost need restocking with horses when the war is over. More horses are dying and being destroyed than one would naturally expect. A very large number of horses have been shipped from North America and only a few men have any idea of the great number that have been taken. Most of the purchases have been for light horses. During the last few weeks a slightly heavier class for artillery horses have been purchased. A good number of medium light mules have been also taken.

More horse power will be needed in this country to raise grain to feed the people than ever before, as resources in Europe have been greatly depleted. We can see only a great future for good horses and mules.

The war has further upset our financial conditions even after the country already was feeling depressed times. This is more than enough to account for the weakness in the present horse markets. The South has not been able to sell much cotton and there is but little demand from that source. When the South regains its normal condition mules and light horses should command much better prices. Good young horses and mules ought to be an excellent investment now. We would advise everyone to breed every good mare.

SEVERAL SUBSCRIBERS COMPLAIN.

Several subscribers have written us that their paper was sometimes from three to six days late. These readers perhaps do not realize that this paper has grown to such an extent that it requires about six days to print and mail each issue. We do not know of any other publication that has made such a genuine and substantial growth during the last few years. Our printing is, of course, solicited by plants that could get the paper in the mail quicker and which would also be cheaper for us. But such plants require cheaper paper, such as many other publications are printed on. It might be well to compare this copy of the paper with other papers you are receiving, concerning the quality of the white paper and the workmanship. The cost could be greatly reduced, but the service would be impaired. We could also save much expense on pictures, as cuts show up too poorly on cheap paper.

But it is our desire to put out a good, clean publication, striving to make each issue a little better than the last one. We hope our readers will bear with us on an occasional delay. More satisfactory arrangements probably can be made in the near future. We are glad to have our read-

ers interested with us in our development. The American Breeder owes its success largely to its army of loyal subscribers.

MAKING CONTRACTS.

Much litigation is a result of misunderstandings. Quite frequently an individual is continually having trouble, much of which could be avoided. Every contract should be plain and thoroughly understood by both parties at the time the contract is made. Everyone should make it his special duty to see that the other party understands the contract, and that both parties understand it exactly alike. There is one particular time when both parties should not be in a hurry, and that is when the contract is being made. If both parties thoroughly understand the contract a lot of needless law suits would be avoided. If a written contract is made, everything pertaining to that particular contract should be specified in such a contract. It is usually held that when a written contract is made, verbal statements can not form any part of the contract. A little more care as to the understanding of all transactions will save an abundance of trouble and litigation.

PUBLIC SPIRITED MEN.

In traveling through the country an experienced man can soon tell whether good sires have been used or not. One community may have a class of small mongrel brood mares. This class of mares are very often inferior in conformation. An animal not having the proper conformation will not stand as much work as one properly formed. These poorly formed, undersized mares are very often thin in flesh and look bad generally. The owners do not take any pride in them. They have not had any schooling along this line. They have not been stimulated to want to use big, fine, outstanding, well bred sires. They have never given the subject of live stock improvement much thought. They haven't realized that they are raising horses at a loss.

Another community not very far away may have a lot of fine brood mares. It doesn't take long to realize where the development was started or who is pushing it. In that community those animals kept for service have a greater monetary value. Their owners take great pride in them. Very frequently they have difficulty in keeping them, as buyers are looking for the best. Those who have money with which to purchase usually know what they want to buy. For all of this improvement in horses, one man, or a few men, in a community should have the principal credit. The public spirited men, who make a study of their business and are not afraid to pay a good price for a sire to be used in the upbuilding of live stock in their community, are doing more for that community than practically any other citizen in it. The colts, after being properly developed, are usually worth double the amount of those produced from inferior mongrel sires. This clean profit is really produced and adds value to that community. There are many of these public spirited men who will not advise their friends to use the scrubs. Very often these men get discouraged because the mare owners are shortsighted for the time being. Usually the individual who maintains the best sires get the best mares, makes the most profit in the long run. In most cases there comes a time when the products from these good sires are placed on the market, then it is so plain that the owners of good mares should not hesitate.

That breeder who establishes a reputation for maintaining good sires has something which money cannot buy. When anyone has use for a good sire his friends or neighbors will say: "Go down to that breeder; he keeps only good ones. He has studied our mares and knows what kind of a sire we need; he understands the breeding business; he can get our mares in foal and he can give us a lot of good advice."

"Justice is sometimes tardy with these public spirited men, but the reward is usually certain.

LEARN TO SEE.

An argument took place a short time ago between two breeders. One stated that it took the entire discharge of a stallion to produce one single colt. The other contended that it only required one spermatozoon, and then proceeded to show his friend, with the microscope that there were countless numbers of spermatozoa in each drop of fertile semen from the stallion.

One of the greatest difficulties with humanity is that of short vision. Take the semen, for instance; when it is viewed with the naked eye there is no life to be seen in it. The magnification must be at least 100 diameters before the spermatozoa can be seen; 500 diameters are much more satisfactory. Only about one breeder in a thousand, throughout the country, has ever viewed the spermatozoa through a high powered microscope. It is a wonderful curiosity to most of them, but it makes them think. Testing semen with a microscope has converted more men to modern horse breeding than practically any other one thing. Nothing convinces men quite so easily as seeing things. After a demonstration of this kind, whether the individual sees stars or not, he can readily understand why the capsule method of breeding is possible. Only one cell from the stallion is required to fertilize a mare. The rest of the great quantity of spermatozoa is wasted from that service, when natural service alone is employed.

A trained and careful breeder can easily breed 20 mares at one service of the sire, with just as good results as if all of the mares were bred with the natural service. In many cases the capsule breeding will be better, as a less number of services are being required from the sire. Stallions or jacks that make too many services frequently discharge semen which does not contain any fertile cells. If the capsule breeding is done properly, the semen is deposited in the uterus of the mare, where it must be before fertilization can take place. Spermatozoa can easily find its way from the uterus to the uterine duct where fertilization really takes place in the mare.

The individual who states that the entire discharge of a stallion is required to fertilize the ovum of the mare makes just one of the many careless or ignorant statements frequently heard from men who ought to be better posted.

BREEDING APPLIANCES.

A Minnesota subscriber is asking what breeding instruments he will need for capsule breeding, and where to get them. He further states that we recommend modern breeding methods and should be familiar with the subject. In other words, he believes that we should be authority on what should be used.

The new Natural Temperature Semen Extractor can be used as a semen extractor or an impregnator, or both. Special pointed breeding capsules and two kinds of special hot water thermometers are made and tested especially for breeding. The above instruments can be purchased only from the Kansas City Impregnator Company, Kansas City, Mo. Other firms may have substitutes, or claim to have this material. It will be necessary to have a galvanized pan 40 inches long, 6 inches deep and 8 inches wide, and a non-transparent vessel of some kind, with a smooth surface, for catching semen in case it is withdrawn.

Every breeder should have a clinical thermometer for testing mares or stallions. A stallion should be tested frequently. In case of a rise of temperature, the stallion or jack should be withdrawn from service until his temperature becomes normal. In testing semen breeders find that the spermatozoa are dead in cases where the temperature of a sire increases very much. It may be only temporarily or it may be the beginning of some sickness. There is no time to lose, and no chances should be taken during the breeding season, when a sire shows indications of having a sick spell. Very frequently breeders fail in the breeding business because they did not have proper material to work



with. Some of them try to use any old thing. It is not wise to save a little money and lose a lot of colts and business. Some breeders try to use artificial breeding by raking the fluid into a pan or by trying to catch it in a capsule, and many other ways which are not successful. Those who expect to practice artificial breeding should prepare for it. Those who expect to use an impregnator only should use the new Natural Temperature Semen Extractor, as it is the best instrument on the market for that purpose. It has been improved so that it holds temperature better; the semen can be obtained more easily with it. It is worth more than all of the other instruments combined, as a semen extractor or an impregnator.

#### SELLING TRIED BREEDING STOCK.

A breeder writes us that he has a good grade stallion that can be castrated and sold for about \$250.00. He is asking if he can buy a good tried stallion, eight or ten years old, by paying down what he would get for the grade stallion and get time on the balance, by giving a first mortgage on the stallion purchased.

There are a great many breeders who own stallions they want to change them on account of the fillies. They do not seem to know what to do with these old stallions. A lot of them are standing around in the barns eating their heads off, when they should be out somewhere used to their full capacity. The country is full of buyers looking for these tried sires. They want to see the colts so that they can go home and tell their customers how they breed. There are some men who will not buy untried stallions, because they want to know just how the stallion breeds. Those having tried stallions to dispose of can easily be convinced that there are plenty of buyers, by advertising them. If the owner of an old horse needs a new horse in his community and does not care to advertise him, he should write the large breeders, dealers and importers who advertise in these columns. Some of them will take in tried horses as part payment. We are anxious to see every good stallion located where it can do the most possible good. There is bound to be a shortage of good horses and mules for years. Breeders all over the country are beginning to realize this more now than ever before. Breeding stock will all be higher in a year or two than now.

#### STARTING SIRE.

In a very short time the weather will get warmer and the days longer. Then the mares will begin to shed and the other natural changes will follow. When the farmers begin to realize that it is time to breed their mares, they will begin to look for sires. About that time many stallion owners will begin to make a search for their breeding stock, much of which has been stored away for eight or nine months without any exercise, fresh air, sunshine or proper care and attention. Then there will be complaints about the stallion not settling his mares for several weeks. In many localities the breeding season opens with a rush. Many sires will begin with two or three services a day, which, in a great many cases, injures the animal temporarily, or perhaps permanently. Every sire that is to be used for breeding purposes should be brought into use gradually. One service the first week, two services the second week, increasing a service a week until the matured sire is making nine natural services per week, which is usually the limit, with no two services closer than ten hours apart.

What would be the result of taking a racehorse out of the barn, where it had not had any exercise for several months, and driving it several fast miles at top speed. That horse would be seriously injured as a racing prospect for months and probably for all time. What is the difference in the over-exertion of the propelling power and that of the generative organs, excepting that the latter is the most difficult to repair?

When any part of the body is seriously exerted, without any preparation, the result is well known.

Breeders had better arrange to give away a few early services, if necessary, in order to bring the animal into service gradually.

#### THEIR AGRICULTURE, AND OURS.

In the Pyrenees mountains between Spain and France, the writer saw farming carried on under conditions calculated to impress any one from this country. The land had been farmed for centuries. The farms average about seven acres. If a farmer owned four cows and was able to lease a farm, he was considered very well fixed. The cows were worked in the field as horses; they produced calves and milk. When they were too old for service they were used for beef. The land being very sloping naturally washed badly. With all of these handicaps these farmers live and raise families. There is more waste on an average eighty-acre farm in the corn belt, than an average farmer in the Pyrenees mountains produce. Those mountain farmers are required to pay proportionately large sums for fertilizing.

In Belgium the average farm is a little less than three acres. Even with these small farms the largest Belgian horses are produced. Several crops annually very frequently are raised on the small land. Nothing is allowed to go to waste.

In England the highest priced land is frequently found in pasture. Upon

the date of the paper in which they are to appear. Going back to the question of advertising reading notices, we believe our readers generally will appreciate the change. Some papers, published more frequently than the American Breeder, seem to have space to "burn" and fill it with long, "sloppy," complimentary notices about advertisers. We never have been troubled in that way. We appreciate our advertising patrons and work for their success along legitimate lines. This paper will contain reading notices, as some orders had been sent in with that understanding, but after this issue our policy will be as already outlined, and we confidently expect our advertisements to bring better results than heretofore.

#### NO MORE ADVERTISING READING NOTICES.

One of the few cases in which the American Breeder has conformed to an old custom, instead of standing by our own judgment in the matter, has been in the publication of "field notes" in connection with advertising. This custom has been followed for years by the papers carrying live stock advertising, and naturally a great many advertisers expected (and requested) it of the American Breeder. So, rather than give our friends possible cause for feeling that their patronage was not appreciated, we continued to do somewhat as other papers did in the matter. But from every issue we had

#### HOG CHOLERA.

Those who have lost hogs by hog cholera are about ready to study the problem of prevention. More and more hogs are dying and the virus and serum manufacturers are getting richer. Hog cholera is being spread through the use of virus. Virus is the blood of a cholera-sick hog. One drop of virus spilled on one's premises may start hog cholera in his neighborhood. Virus is injected into the hog and at the same time the hog is vaccinated with the serum. The serum is a preventative for hog cholera, which lasts six or eight weeks and in some cases longer. When virus and serum are used successfully at the same time it establishes a light case of hog cholera, and usually brings permanent immunity. If the serum is not of proper strength to counteract the virus, the hog has cholera. The serum is expensive and hard to manufacture; this is probably the reason why many breeders desire the double vaccination method. But when virus is carelessly handled and allowed to contaminate the premises, hog cholera may spread throughout that neighborhood. Virus is dangerous material and should always be so regarded.

Satisfactory results with this disease will never be brought about until breeders throughout the country become more familiar with the necessity of quarantine and other preventative measures. Cholera can be carried from one farm to the other on shoes, wagon wheels or practically any other thing that is conveyed from one place to the other, or by birds or animals, or by the wind.

If the writer had hogs in a section where hog cholera was present, he would build a hog pen on the highest place on the farm, and as far away from roads as possible. He would put there a good supply of feed, so that it would not be necessary to convey any material to those hogs from other places for a considerable length of time. He would vaccinate only with serum given by a competent, careful man. When he went near the hog yards for any purpose, he would change to rubber boots and disinfect them. He would lock all of the gates so that no one could drive in.

By establishing the hog pens in the center of the field, the buildings and sheds and all of the material could be burned without much loss, in case the disease would get a foothold. When hog cholera gets established in permanent quarters, it is very hard to eradicate. Breeders, generally, are not paying enough attention about having the stock quarantined against outside invasion. There is usually plenty of time to use the virus and administer the simultaneous treatment as a last resort. When hog cholera invades a neighborhood, those who have hogs dying should be requested to burn the dead hogs as quickly as possible, and all comers should be requested not to visit herds or premises where hog cholera is present. Any breeder who knowingly spreads the disease in any way, shape or form is guilty of a crime. If every breeder could visit Pettis County, Missouri, or Lafayette County, Ohio, where the serum and quarantine measures are adopted, they would advocate having action in their state to get the same results. It would not cost as much to clean a state, as a rule, as it costs the farmers everywhere in losses.

#### WHY DO YOU TAKE THE AMERICAN BREEDER?

The same reasons will apply to some of your neighbors. We want you to tell them why you subscribe and get them to subscribe, too. We want you to get acquainted with all our subscribers in your community and get the subscription renewals. In fact, we want you to be our agent and represent us personally, if we do not already have an active man in your community. We pay for this service, for it is a matter of business, as well as friendship. Good substantial breeders and stock farmers in hundreds of neighborhoods are sending us subscriptions, but we may have none in YOUR neighborhood. Please write us about it at once, addressing

FRANK B. GRAHAM, Pres., American Breeder,  
225 West 12th Street. Kansas City, Mo.

this high priced land has been developed over half of the prominent breeds of American live stock.

We mention these section in Europe and their conditions, for comparison with our own conditions. Fertility as well as area in this country will be more appreciated as time advances. A careful study of the eastern states, which have been farmed less than a century, shows they are being rapidly depleted. The one crop states in the South emphasize the need of better methods of maintaining fertility. Live stock is the solution. No more useful live stock can be raised than good horses and mules. The land must be thoroughly tilled. Two-thirds of the farm land in this country is not properly handled. A better tilling of the soil would pay an additional revenue. Other live stock, as a byproduct, should be found on every farm, regardless of its size. If England can pasture land worth a thousand dollars per acre, what can we do with our land?

Rotation of crops, better tilling of the soil and better live stock will bring abundant results for the American farmers. Every American born citizen should be thankful that he is an American with the wonderful opportunities on every hand in this new, fertile country.

#### SAVING OR MAKING MONEY.

Two boys left home some months ago. The father was very anxious to hear from them. He chanced to meet a visitor who had assisted these young men. The first question asked by this father was: "Are the boys saving their money?" The boys were having a hard time. They were young men starting out in the world. They had been raised at home. They had been taught to save their money, but unfortunately the father had failed to teach them how to make money. They were not prepared to enter in the great conflict in the financial

to omit some good article, because of the space required for these reading notices. We took the matter up with a number of our regular advertisers and found that a majority of them favored doing away with the "field notes," provided that in their place good straight reading matter was printed alongside the advertisements. To do just that has always been our wish. When the forms were closed for the last issue of the American Breeder, there remained in type on the galleys enough unused material for ten or twelve pages of solid reading matter. Some, of course, was prepared for use later, and is better suited for spring, summer or fall reading, but many columns would be of interest at this time. It is our belief that such reading matter as this, printed alongside of a column of advertisements, is worth more to the advertisers than if the same space was given up to reading notices, referring to their own advertisements. Of course, the advertiser reads his own notice with interest, but it is the buyer he seeks to interest (and not himself) when he pays out money for advertising.

We want our advertisements themselves to be interesting. For that reason we ask every advertiser to change frequently the wording of his advertisement. Most of our advertisements change every month. Many change every issue. Nobody has to run an advertisement a year in the American Breeder to get a moderate rate. We want every advertisement in the paper to be not only reliable, but interesting and up-to-date, and the satisfactory results which advertisers are getting indicate that such is generally the case. Any advertiser who is not getting satisfactory results should at once study the problem of making his advertisement more interesting and keeping it "alive." We make no extra charge for changing the wording or form, but all such changes should be received at this office a week before





# INVESTMENT AND MONEY QUESTIONS

By G. L. CARLSON

## Land and Mortgages the Best Investments.

"I get more genuine benefit and solid satisfaction in reading your writings on subjects of farm finance and economics than from anything else I can find to read. You present your subjects in such a way that they both interest and instruct one, while most writers present such subjects so as to confuse the mind, and the reader is injured by the confusion more than he is benefitted.

"Without regard to one's business, but wholly from the viewpoint of a safe and profitable investment, what do you regard as the best investment a person can make with money he has no special use for?"

The above question is asked by an Iowa subscriber. There are but two games played with money that the mind of man has been unable to beat. The one is money at interest, the other investments in land, that is, the right kind of land.

There are few minds keen enough to understand the power of money at interest. All people in all countries have always been, and always will be, the slaves of those who either own or control the money of their respective countries. The average interest rate in this country is around eight per cent. One dollar at this rate compounded annually for 350 years will amount to more than four times the value of all wealth in this country. In 450 years it amounts to more than a million billion dollars, a sum so great that no mind can grasp its meaning. In less than 400 years a single dollar at interest at this rate, compounded annually, would absorb all the wealth in the world, including the value of all land. No business has ever been prosperous enough to withstand a continuous drain upon it in the way of being compelled to pay interest. It matters not what the rate is, if paid long enough interest will take any business, or even all wealth of all people. Therefore, money at interest is the best of all investments, but to be good it must be invested in securities that do not fluctuate in value. This brings us up to land as an investment, since good land is the basis of all securities, and must remain the only safe security for permanent investment.

Money invested in land may be both an investment and a speculation. It is an investment because of the permanent character of the property. It is a speculation because of the chance of an increase in value, if we buy the right kind of land. But not all land will increase in value, and it is in this one fact that there lies a possibility of loss in land investments. Those who possessed the foresight to buy land in northern Illinois 50 years ago are now, if living, well-to-do. It is the same with those who bought land in Iowa at that time or later, just as it is true of all sections where the value of land has reached a value of \$100 or more per acre. A man invested \$35,000 in northern Iowa land at \$1.25 an acre. He died about two years ago leaving an estate valued at more than seven million. This man had never been interested in any business but the one of watching his investment multiply its original number of dollars by a high rate of ever-increasing value. Some of this once very cheap land reached the \$200 mark, while upon other tracts cities were built before he died.

It will be noticed that all who made their wealth in land investments, are those who bought their land in new or sparsely settled sections of the country, while the land was very cheap. It is doubtful if any land in this country that has reached a selling price of \$200 an acre can be considered a good investment. Such land is not earning as good a revenue as will the money at interest at current rates, which it takes to buy it. It may reach a higher price, but the rise in value will not be sufficient to compensate for the loss in revenue. It

is easy to print beautifully worded and profusely illustrated prospectuses showing the great profits in high priced land, but when we have parted with our money and the land becomes our own, the big profits never materialize.

There are not the opportunities for making money in land investments at this time, that were ours in the past. There will be less cheap land every year, and before we have time to do much thinking on the subject there will be no cheap land at all. At the present time good cheap land is to be found only in the South and West, and there is no longer any land as cheap as that which our fathers could buy in any one of several states.

When we speak of land investments which include a speculative value, we must not overlook the cities. More men have made fortunes in city investments than have made them in farm land investments. A few dollars invested in New York City land by the eldest Astor made his one of our wealthiest families. Farmers are inclined to look at city investments with a great deal of suspicion, although there is more safety and a greater certainty of profit in city investments than there is in farm lands. It is not always easy to determine the true value of farm land, especially as regards the future, while there is always a known value for central or business property in the cities, based on population. There is also a known center of values in all cities, and the rise in value will be in keeping with the increase in population. Central values are so high in large cities that only the

wealthy can own or invest in such properties, but there are hundreds of good small cities with populations of ten thousand and upwards, and where the increase in population is most certain. One can safely expect the central acre in every city to gain not less than \$4,000 for each 1,000 increase in population of the city. It will be found on investigation that the central acre in all large cities is given a value not lower than that ratio.

Most of the unfortunate investments in city properties are the result of investing in outside or residence property. It is well known to investors that residence properties in large cities have a value but little higher than similar properties in the smaller cities, unless they are so situated that they may be given a prospective value for future business purposes. With very few exceptions there is always room in abundance on the outside of large cities to take care of the housing needs of the future growth of population, and because of this well known fact most residence properties are held too high for safety. On the other hand the increase of population in every city is increasing the amount of business to be transacted, and this in turn adds to the value of central locations which control the business made possible by a large population compactly located. In other words, it is people that make land values, and the more people the higher the value must be.

This question has been answered in a manner that will prove of small interest to many farmers, but the subscriber asking it wanted to know

what the best and safest investments were "without regard to one's business." This made it necessary to answer it as above. However, the best and safest investments for the average farmer are in his own farm and farm equipment, so as to increase the earning power of his farm; and also in making life the better worth living for himself and family.

## When Will Money Be Easier?

An Idaho subscriber wants to know if money will be easier to obtain in the next six months. There are many others who would like to know the same thing. Optimism is a splendid asset for any people, and we are all trying to make ourselves believe that the worst is over. I really believe it is, but I can not see how we are to have an abundance of money for some time yet, possibly several years.

Business is improving in many lines of activity. I was talking this week with an eastern dealer in metals. He stated that two months ago there was nothing doing in his business, but now there was a very good demand for most metals, and country buyers were again buying. There is great activity in hides and leather. All farm products, except cotton, are selling at a high price. Wheat and rye are very high. There are many new industries being started in this country to manufacture those things which we have been buying from countries now at war. This will create a new demand for labor, and we must ever keep in mind the fact that it is money paid for labor that buys our surplus products.

For the farmer or stockman who is out of debt there can be only good times. For all who are very deeply in debt there will not be good times, for some time at least. This will be better understood when we remember that with no debt and good prices, there can be only good times, for those producing under such conditions, while for those in debt and for those who depend upon capital other than their own with which to carry on their business, it always requires "easy money" to make good times.

I can see no reason for anyone believing that the best of times are ahead of us. Everybody is economizing. All business men are eliminating wastes and cutting expenses as never before. Our national, state, county and city officials are trying to do likewise. There can be no easy money when everybody is trying to see how little he can spend. Then, too, we owe to Europe somewhere between five and six billion dollars. The holders of these securities will need their money because of the destructive war being waged there. Even if we advance no money on these securities, most of our exports will be paid with them. This makes it quite certain that the most we can expect from Europe in return for our products, is the cancellation of our debts. It will be a mighty good thing for us when it is over and our debts are paid, but in the meantime there will be very little money coming to us. We may think times are a little hard here, but they are much harder there, and the people of Europe are going to have very little money with which to buy our products for some time.

Whatever opinion different ones may have of our present condition, it is of our own making. There is nothing that consumes the fruits of our efforts and labors so rapidly as interest paid on debts. We have been traveling at a rapid pace on other people's money, and we must pay the price by paying the debt. Much of our boasted prosperity has been the result of our reckless and wasteful living. The lesson we are now learning is a costly one, but let us hope it may prove well worth the price we must pay.

## THE SAME TO YOU, MR. FOLTS!

To the American Breeder:—I have been a reader of your valuable paper for a number of years, and I welcome

## OUR NEW BOOK DEPARTMENT

The American Breeder receives a great many questions about books on various subjects. Our readers who asked them doubtless have wondered why we did not answer through the paper. We were (as fast as we could get the time) investigating the great mass of books now being offered, for selections that were worth buying and reading. Few people have time to read all the literature offered, and so we have listed only such books as came highly recommended. The list below will be increased from time to time, but we are ready to receive orders at once on any of the books listed. Remit to us the amount given as the price, and we will have the books sent, postage prepaid, direct from the publisher. Address all orders to American Breeder (Book Department), 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo. Make your order on a sheet separate from any other communication.

### Books For Sale by The American Breeder

Types and Breeds of Farm Animals.	By C. S. Plumb.....(C)....	2.40
Principles of Breeding.....	By Eugene Davenport..(C)....	3.00
Principles and Practice of Poultry Breeding.....	By Robinson.....(C)....	3.00
Soil Fertility and Permanent Agriculture.....	By Cyril Hopkins.....(C)....	2.70
The Country Church and Rural Problem.....	By Butterfield.....(I)....	1.10
Beginnings in Animal Husbandry.....	By Plumb.....(J)....	1.25
Sisson's Veterinary Anatomy.....	By Sepimus Sisson.....(G)....	\$7.00
Diseases of Swine.....	By Chas. L. Lynch.....(G)....	5.00
Plant Studies.....	By John M. Coulter.....(A)....	1.37
Plant Relations.....	By John M. Coulter.....(A)....	1.22
Plant Breeding.....	By John M. Coulter.....(A)....	2.12
Animal Life, a First Book of Zoology.....	By Jordan and Kellogg..(A)....	1.32
Big Jack and Other True Stories of Horses.....	By G. E. Jackson.....(A)....	1.12
Education by Development.....	By F. Froebel.....(A)....	1.62
English Grammar.....	By Wm. Cobbet.....(A)....	1.12
Gas Engine Principles.....	By Whitman.....(A)....	1.62
Poultry Book.....	By Harrison Weir.....(B)....	1.65
Open Air Schools.....	By Dr. Ayers.....(B)....	1.32
We and Our Children.....	By Dr. Hutchinson.....(B)....	1.32
Soil Management.....	By F. H. King.....(E)Net	1.50
Rural Improvement.....	By F. A. Waugh.....(E)Net	1.25
The Home Vegetable Garden.....	By Adolph Kruhm.....(E)Net	1.00
Management and Breeding of Horses.....	By M. W. Harper.....(E)Net	2.00
Farm Manures.....	By Chas. E. Thorne.....(E)Net	1.50
The Study of Corn.....	By Prof. V. M. Shoemith.....(E)Net	.50
Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.....	By Davidson and Chase.....(E)Net	2.00
First Principles of Soil Fertility.....	By Alfred Vivian.....(E)Net	1.00
Rural School Agriculture.....	By Chas. M. Davis.....(E)....	1.00
Manual of Corn Judging.....	By A. D. Shamel.....(E)....	.50
Clean Milk.....	By S. D. Belcher, M. D.....(E)....	1.00
Swine in America.....	By F. D. Coburn.....(E)Net	2.50
Diseases of Swine.....	By Dr. R. A. Craig.....(E)....	.75
Turkeys and How to Grow Them.....	By Herbert Myrick.....(E)....	1.00
Canary Birds.....	By F. D. Coburn.....(E)....	.50
The Boof of Alfalfa.....	By F. D. Coburn.....(E)....	2.00
The Book of Corn.....	By Herbert Myrick.....(E)....	1.50
Farm Grasses of the United States.....	By W. J. Spillman.....(E)....	1.00
The American Peach Orchard.....	By F. A. Waugh.....(E)Net	1.00
The American Apple Orchard.....	By F. A. Waugh.....(E)Net	1.00
Beginner's Guide to Fruit Growing.....	By F. A. Waugh.....(E)Net	.75
Spraying Crops.....	By C. M. Weed.....(E)....	.50
Modern House Plans for Everybody.....	By S. B. Reed.....(E)....	1.00
Handy Farm Devices and How to Make Them.....	By R. Cobleigh.....(E)Net	1.50



every issue. I admire it for being a good, clean paper, chuck full of good, common sense and valuable information, and would like to see it in the home of every farmer and live stock breeder. Inclosed find check for my renewal for three years, also for Mare Owner editions.

Wishing you and the readers of the American Breeder a Happy New Year, I am, C. A. Folts, York County, Neb.

#### A CAUSE OF PERIODICAL ABORTION.

A great deal has been said and written relative to the cause of abortion, and especially as to abortion in mares. While some data may have been given us upon this subject based upon facts, most of it has been theory only. It is quite possible that no two cases of abortion, other than contagious abortion, have similar causes.

A pregnant mare owned by an Iowa subscriber broke through the floor of an old building in December, 1911. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the mare out of the cellar into which she had fallen. Three days later she aborted an eight months' fetus.

This mare appeared in good condition at the time of aborting, apparently suffering no pain, and seemingly experiencing no loss of appetite or flesh as a result of it. She was bred the following spring, conceiving with a single service, as she has every spring since, only to abort during the same week in December of every year that the first accident occurred in.

All who are at all observing can recall similar cases. The interesting thing from the point of view of the student, is that of the abortion occurring annually at about the same time every year, and always at or near the time of the first abortion.

This is not so strange when we remember that throughout the period of gestation the organs of reproduction are changing to meet the needs of a constantly changing fetus, and if an accident occurs at any particular stage of fetal development, the organs are affected only as they are at that particular period, hence the recurring abortions every year at or near the same time.

Some advocate a change in the time of breeding mares that have once aborted. A better plan is to give the mare a rest of a year or more before rebreeding. This will give the affected organs a chance to regain their normal condition, after which there will be little likelihood of a second abortion.

#### MORE LIVE STOCK NOW THAN A YEAR AGO.

For the first time in many years, information collected by the United States Department of Agriculture shows that all classes of live stock in the United States are increasing in numbers. Thus the real facts contradict, absolutely, sensational reports that prices for meat and shoes would rise to unprecedented figures in the immediate future. It has even been said that a government statistician predicted meat at 50c a pound and shoes at \$10 a pair within the next two years. Such a prediction, the real government statisticians say, is quite unwarranted.

On January 1, for example, the number of beef cattle showed an increase of 3.4 per cent over the number a year ago, and an actual increase of 1,212,000 head. Hitherto the number of beef cattle in the United States has declined steadily since 1910. There are also more milch cows in the country than last year, the increase being 2.5 per cent, or in numbers 525,000. Swine, however, showed the greatest increase of all classes—9.6 per cent. On January 1, 1914, there were only 58,933,000 swine in the country; on January 1, 1915, 64,618,000.

There are also more horses on the farms of the United States than a year ago, the increase being 233,000 head, or 1.1 per cent. The total exports since the war began have been much less than 100,000, the government statisticians say. No figures are given on the number sold for war purposes, but still in this country awaiting export.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

Sign Your Name and Address to all Questions.

**1428—RUPTURED AT NAVEL**—We have had quite a lot of colts coming all right, but after they were about a month old they would become ruptured at the navel. One in particular I thought would not be ruptured. I cut the navel and tied it with a string, but it was ruptured, too. Would like to know the cause and if they can be kept from becoming ruptured, would like to know how.—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We are not in much favor of ligating these parts, yet that may not be the cause of your trouble. Sometimes ailments of this sort are of a hereditary character as weaknesses of this kind may be transmitted in the same way as other weaknesses.

**1429—BOG SPAVIN**—I would like to ask why a wind puff or a bog spavin cannot be reduced from a horse's hind hock joint.—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY**—For the reason that they are distensions of synovial structures

150 cows and some years we have fifteen or sixteen cows to lose their calves that way. Some years we only lose two or three out of the bunch; they generally lose their calves five to seven months after being bred. Can you tell me why this is and whether changing bulls makes any difference? Do cows that are kept over and bred the same year lose their calves the next year, as a rule? Please give me all the information you can on this subject.—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Yours is the same old story. When a person is the owner of quite a large herd of cattle he becomes impressed with a greater loss even though the proportion is no greater. The most of the cases of abortion are of the infectious class, and in fact as a matter of precaution all cases should be so regarded. It is a disease that may be transmitted by coition or association in a herd, and is very difficult to fully eradicate when it has once appeared on the

## HOW TO JUDGE THE VALUE OF AMERICAN BREEDER ADVERTISING

A great many of our readers are asked questions concerning the American Breeder by men who are thinking of advertising in our columns. That is one reason why we frequently publish letters from advertising customers giving their experience. A subscriber who has had no occasion to use our advertising space himself can refer any inquirer to some of these letters, for we receive a great many of them, and one or more of them appear in nearly every issue. They furnish reliable and unbiased information as to the value of our advertising service.

Occasionally a prospective advertiser says, "Why, your rates are as high as some of the older papers." That may be true. As a rule we bring better results than any other paper, cost considered, and without a doubt we have many more genuine, cash, "paid-for-the-paper-itself" subscribers than many papers with possibly larger claims and lower rates. We know very little about the rates of other papers, but try to keep our own advertising pages free from crooked, deceptive or harmful advertising and at the same time get a reasonable profit from our space. That we also secure profitable business for our patrons has been demonstrated hundreds of times, but we cannot refrain from printing another statement of results (given below) because of the exact information it affords as to comparative returns when cost is considered. Mr. Jones, who gave us these figures direct from his records, states that, from all sources, 314 requests for catalogs were received, and of this number 149 mentioned the papers which brought them, as follows:

Report of C. F. Jones, Rippey, Ia., on the replies received from the advertising of his Public Sale of Percherons and Shorthorn Cattle:

Papers Used—	Amount Paid	Replies Received	Average Cost Per Inquiry
American Breeder.....	\$125.00	60	\$ 2.08
Breeders Gazette.....	225.00	39	5.77
Wallaces Farmer.....	185.00	25	7.40
Iowa Homestead.....	175.00	21	8.33
Journal Stockman (Omaha).....	40.00	3	13.33
Live Stock World (Chicago).....	40.00	1	40.00

and the pressure of the fluid within stretches and weakens the supporting parts to such an extent that the enlargement cannot be reduced except by rather radical surgical means.

**1430—HEAVES**—Is there any danger of threshed red top hay giving horses the heaves? Is timothy hay better for horses threshed or unthreshed?—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Any course provender that has been permitted to ripen to that point where the seed has well formed is usually of a very woody indigestible nature. We would not regard either red top or timothy very good for horses. If fed at all it would be well to feed a reasonable amount of good hay in addition. Indigestible coarse food, as well as mouldy food is productive of heaves.

**1431—ABORTION IN COWS**—Why do cows have their calves before time? I have had some trouble with this ever since I have been in the cow business. When we only had fifteen or twenty we sometimes lost one or two calves a year and we only sold that cow for beef, and now we keep about

premises. Cows that have aborted should not be permitted to remain with the remainder of the herd. A cow that has once aborted should be treated if she is to be kept, and not bred for a year after the mishap. To bred her, as is usually done, only continues the trouble on the place.

**1432—SCRATCHES**—I have a 3-year-old horse that has had either scratches or grease heel for three months. Will you please give me a remedy for same?—New Mexico Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Keep the animal in a large roomy box stall, and keep the stall scrupulously clean and well bedded. After thoroughly washing the parts with warm water and tar soap, and clipping the hair from the affected limbs if necessary, apply the following three times a day: sugar of lead two ounces, zinc sulphate one and one-half ounces. Water one quart. Shake this preparation well before using. Feed the horse moderately on laxative food. Wash the limbs as

(Continued on page 29.)

## ORIGIN OF THE SUFFOLK HORSE.

To the American Breeder:—The first volume of the Suffolk Stud Book was published in 1880, the author, Mr. Herman Biddle having first spent some 20 years in compiling the pedigrees contained therein.

This being a "labor of love" great care was taken as to the accuracy of everything printed while most exhaustive search was made for everything that would throw light on the subject. The files of the county papers for over a hundred years were open to him. He found and talked personally with old grooms who had been youths at the beginning of the century and who remembered individual animals. He had brought to him handbills of many of the old stallions traveling, while he had also the assistance of the records of the Royal Agricultural Society.

Everything that could not be verified was thrown out, so that our breeders feel that in this first volume they have more authentic history concerning their breed than have the supporters of any of the other draft breeds.

The first individual animal of which we have specific record is known as "Crisp's Horse of Ufford" foaled in the year 1768. Mr. Biddle states, however, that previous to this time there were stallions traveling the county that were undoubtedly of pure Suffolk breeding, while he quotes from a historian of that county who, writing about the year 1750, speaks of changes that have taken place in the breed since his boyhood. This would prove that the sorrel horse of Suffolk was recognized as a distinct breed as early as the beginning of the 18th century.

From the time of "Crisp's Horse of Ufford," the record is undoubtedly clear and authentic. This shows that at various times outside blood was introduced which had an influence on the breed. Five stallions having such influence are mentioned by Mr. Biddle but in a later volume of the Stud Book, Mr. Biddle makes mention that at that time, probably about 1833, the blood of these five stallions in the male line was entirely extinct, the last individual having any being exported to Australia. Of course, we recognize that all breeds have had such extraneous blood introduced, most of them at a very much later date than the Suffolk, but it is most improbable that we have today any breed outside of these sorrel horses of East England, which has now eliminated such outcrosses.—A. Graham Galbraith, Secy., American Suffolk Horse Association, DeKalb, Ill.

## BIG YEAR FOR PACKERS.

It is stated that the gross sales of Swift & Co., for the company's fiscal year ending Sept. 26, 1914, were \$425,000,000 against \$400,000,000 the previous year. The business was the largest in the history of the company. This showing in the matter of sales is even better than the figures alone indicate, since the previous high mark in 1913 was made largely because of the absorption of National Packing Company plants and the figures for 1914 include very little, if any, of the big orders resulting from the war in Europe.

On the gross sales of 1914 the profits are stated to be 21.5 cents on the dollar.

Earnings applicable to dividends on the company's \$75,000,000 capital were 12.6 per cent, as against 12.23 per cent in 1913.

That some progress is being made in the Southwest toward conserving the supply of young cattle is shown by the fact that calf receipts in 1914 (at Kansas City and St. Joseph alone) were 72,500 less than in 1913, when the mark of 600,810 was reached.

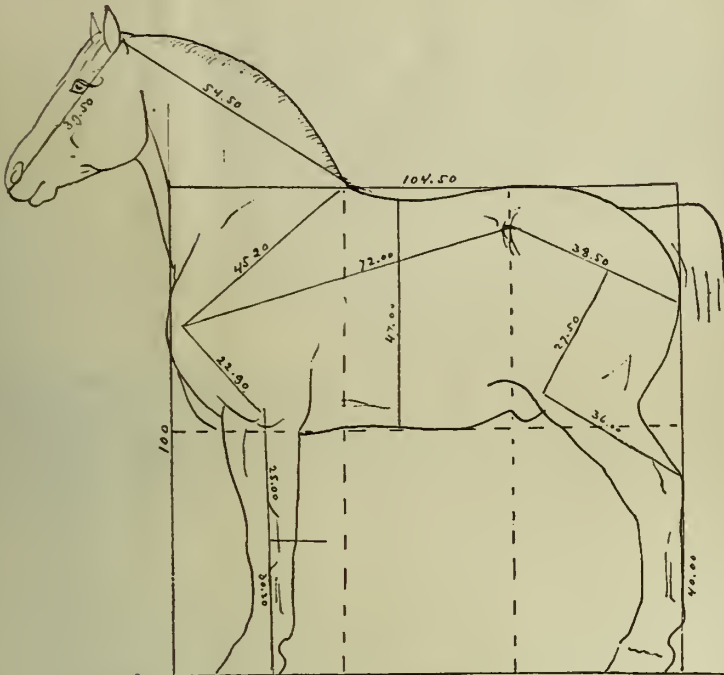
## "AM GETTING WORLDS OF ANSWERS.

To the American Breeder:—Please find inclosed check for my last ad. Am getting world's of answers; far more than I expected. Wishing your paper great success the coming year, I remain, C. D. Stowe, Ashtabula County, Ohio.

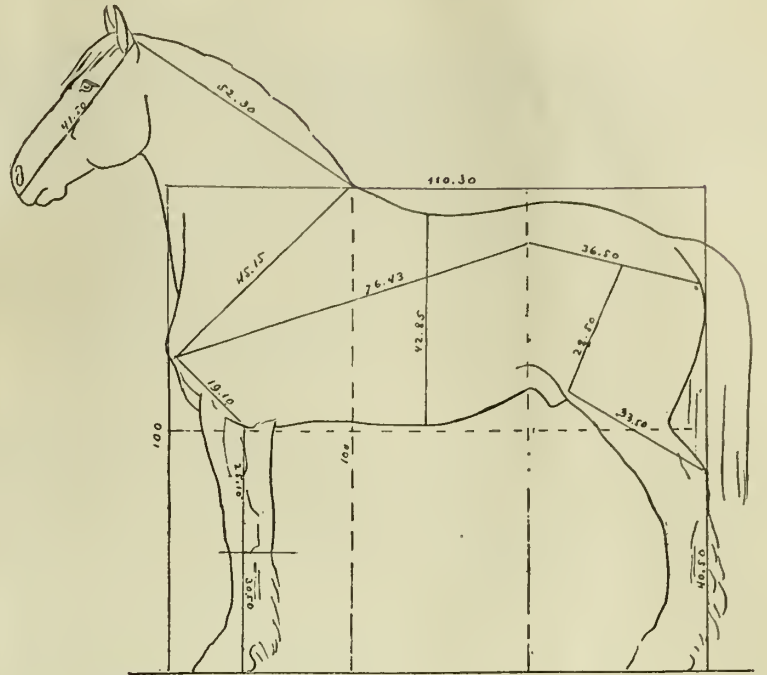


# A COMPARATIVE STUDY IN THE CONFORMATION OF DRAFT BREEDS

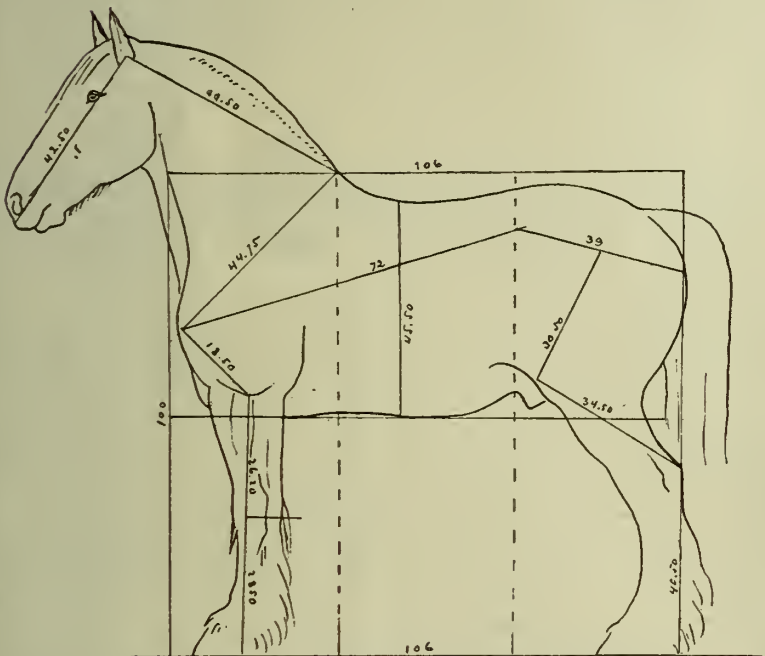
Drawings and Measurements by Dr. Leon Van Meldert.



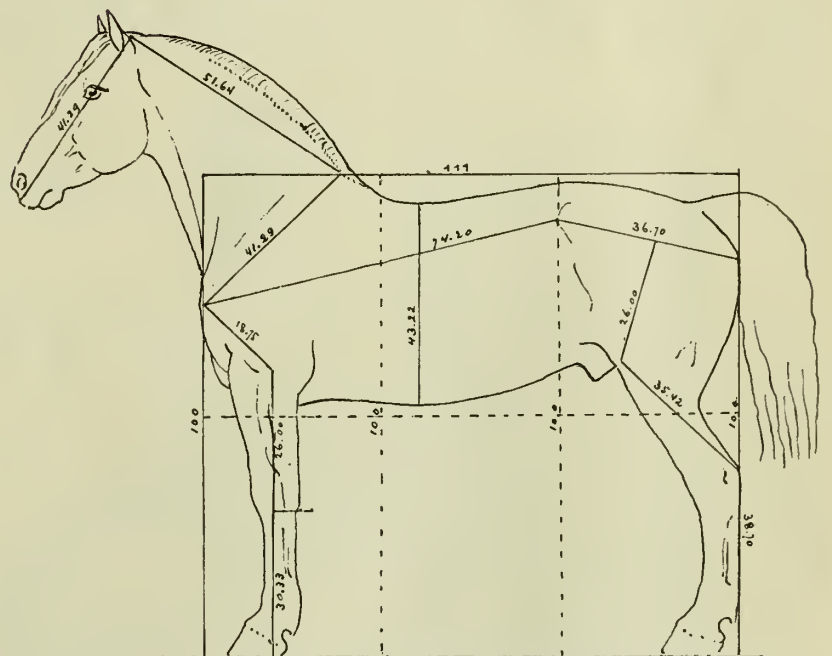
PROPORTIONS OF THE BELGIAN DRAFT HORSE.



PROPORTIONS OF THE CLYDESDALE HORSE.



PROPORTIONS OF THE ENGLISH SHIRE HORSE.



PROPORTIONS OF THE PERCHERON HORSE SEDUCTEUR 8850.

## AMERICAN DRAFT HORSES.

The most valuable class of live stock in America is not receiving attention in accordance with its value. Horses and mules in this country represent a greater value than any other class of live stock. Heavy horses represent more value in this country than all other horses and mules combined.

At the present time there is no established standard for an American draft horse. If a new breeder was expecting to start into the production of draft horses, would he follow the type of one of the recognized breeds or would he use the city markets or agricultural markets as his standard? Possibly he may have been watching the prize winners at the leading draft horse exhibitions. These are mighty important questions at the present time. No other country has given us a standard. Who has taken the lead in this country in an educational way on this subject? An agricultural horse would not meet demand as a first class city draft horse. The judges at the leading shows have not followed uniform standards. Prominent decisions have been reversed. Breeders of the various draft breeds have different ideas. Is it not time for the American draft horse breeders to discuss this particular subject more intelligently? This country is peculiarly adapted to the very best draft horse conditions. The broad, fertile prairies, with their abundance of feed, offer the very best of opportunities, but before the best progress can be made a standard must be established.

Weight is the first requirement of a draft horse, conformation is second in importance. Conformation largely influences endurance, soundness, action and beauty. A horse having proper conformation will be sound, unless some accident has occurred. Weight should not be taken to mean fat, although the ability to maintain flesh under normal conditions is important. Size should mean a large, strong rugged animal, built for service.

We have discussed this subject several times, but will take it up again in the form of lessons on horse conformation. Drawings will be used for illustrations. These lessons will begin in an early issue. The first lesson will show the names and locations of the different parts of a horse. We hope everyone will study that chart carefully, as it will be the basis for later lessons. In the meantime we want everyone to study the four outline drawings of draft horses in this issue, as a breed comparison, which were drawn and furnished by Dr. Leon Van Meldert. They represent four prize winners: Percheron, Shire, Clydesdale and Belgian stallions. The figures represent no specific unit of measure, but are percentages of the height (at the withers) of the particular animal for which they are given. The number "100," on the perpendicular line at the shoulder of each drawing, does not mean that the four horses are of the same height, but simply is a basis of comparison, to show, for instance, that the Percheron is 11 per cent longer than high, the

Shire 6 per cent longer than it is high, etc.

We want all of our readers to feel perfectly free to enter into the discussion of the type which should be a standard for American draft horse breeders.

## MASSAGING THE OVARIES.

In a great many cases mares or cows having bad ovaries can be made producers by massaging the ovaries. Last spring, at a public breeding demonstration, a mare having very defective ovaries was used as the subject. During the demonstration the instructor taught about 20 men how to locate and examine her ovaries. The mare had not bred for years and was considered a hopeless case. It is quite likely that the frequent manipulation of the ovaries at that time stimulated them to activity, as the mare was bred a little later and is now heavy with foal.

## WRITES OF THE BREEDING SCHOOL.

To the American Breeder:—I attended one term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School and was more than pleased with what I learned about the breeding business, in just one term. I expect to double my income, from the knowledge gained at this school, with the same amount of money as last year invested. Anyone in the breeding business cannot afford

to miss at least one term in this school. I found it to be a clean school and all O. K.—Theo. Nelson, Saline County, Kansas.

## WINTER SPREADING OF MANURE.

To the American Breeder:—The question frequently arises, Should manure be spread thinly over the land in winter when it is hauled, or should it be dumped in piles to be scattered in the spring? The answer to the question is largely one of location. In a great deal of Colorado territory, the winters are dry, with dry, very windy springs. Where such conditions normally prevail, scattering manure broadcast on the land during the winter means that the manure will dry out and frequently be blown away by the first heavy spring wind storm.

Dropping in piles to be hand scattered later saves a part of this loss. Where snow is on the ground and where winds are not a menace, or where conditions permit disking the scattered manure into the top soil, this loss by blowing is prevented. From the standpoint of labor, dropping in piles increases the labor. From the standpoint of saving the manure, it sometimes saves an appreciable percentage, while broadcast scattering would lose all of it. The farmer will have to decide these questions for himself in his own localities, based upon the points above enumerated.—Alvin Keyser, Agronomist, Colorado Experiment Station.



## DEVELOPING DRAFT COLTS

By DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL, Kansas Agricultural College

The Department of Animal Husbandry of the Kansas Agricultural College has received many inquiries during recent years regarding the many problems and phases of growing and developing draft colts. As oats are scarce and expensive in most parts of the state, the question most frequently asked was: "Can good draft colts be grown and developed without the use of oats?" An experiment was planned for the purpose of securing accurate data along these lines.

Two lots of colts were used, each consisting of five grades and five pure-breds. Lot 1 was fed a grain ration of oats, and Lot 2 a grain ration consisting of an equal amount by weight of a combination of corn (70 per cent), bran (25 per cent), and linseed oil meal (5 per cent). Both lots received equal amounts of roughage, consisting of alfalfa hay, straw and corn stover. The experiment was started January 14, 1913, the average age of the colts at that time being about 8½ months. It was aimed to secure maximum growth and good conditions without overloading with fat. The colts had the run of a 20-acre pasture, both summer and winter. During the summer of 1913 they were fed grain to the extent of about six pounds per 1,000 pounds live weight, and during the summer of 1914 they were fed grain at the rate of three pounds per 1,000 pounds live weight until July 25, and no grain from July 25 to October 20.

The rate of growth for the first year, from January 14, 1913, to January 9, 1914, 360 days, is shown in the following table:

LOT 1 (Oats).					LOT 2 (Corn, Bran and Linseed Oil Meal).				
Kind	Aver. Initial Weight	Aver. Final Weight	Aver. Gain in 1 Year	Aver. Daily Gain	Kind	Aver. Initial Weight	Aver. Final Weight	Aver. Gain in 1 Year	Aver. Daily Gain
Colts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Colts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Grade. . . .	834.9	1,263.3	428.3	1.19	Grade. . . .	798.	1,297.3	499.3	1.38
Pure-bred. . .	866.6	1,355.6	489.	1.36	Pure-bred. . .	854.6	1,347.3	492.7	1.37

On January 9, 1914, the stallion colts were removed from the experiment, being approximately 20 months of age. These stallion colts were placed in a three-acre pasture and fed for the fall market on a mixture of corn, bran and linseed oil meal. These colts were Clydesdales, Belgians and Percherons, and of only average quality and averaged 1,332 pounds in weight on January 9, 1914. On January 4, 1915, one year later, they averaged 1,865 pounds in weight, making an average gain of 533 pounds each, or 1½ pounds per day. The purchase price of these colts averaged \$210 each, and the total cost to date has been approximately \$375 for each colt. One of these colts has been sold for \$800 and another for \$900. These figures show that growing and developing young stallions is a profitable line of horse husbandry,

tory bone development is desired. Oats are generally considered the best bone and flesh-forming feed available, but we find that a combination of corn (70 per cent), bran (25 per cent) and linseed oil meal (5 per cent), contains practically 60 per cent more phosphoric acid than an equal weight of oats. The ash of flesh is principally potassium phosphate, and as the combination of corn, bran and linseed oil meal contains practically 90 per cent more potassium, as well as 60 per cent more phosphoric acid than oats, we see another advantage of this combination of grains over oats as a feed for developing draft colts. The protein, carbohydrate and fat content of a ration are important, but the ash content, which has been very much overlooked, is just as important. The results of this experiment are in keeping with the results one would expect from a chemical study of the rations used, for we have secured just as much or more size, bone and weight in Lot 2 as we did in Lot 1.

These grade colts were farm raised, receiving no grain previous to weaning. They were purchased from farmers of Clay, Riley, Pottawatomie and Wabunsee counties. The sires of these colts are registered pure-bred stallions, averaging 1,900 pounds in weight in breeding condition. The dams of these colts varied in weight from 1,250 pounds to 1,600 pounds, the average being 1,380 pounds. It will be noticed that the grade colts from these crosses average 1,530 pounds in weight, at a little more than 2½ years

of age. Particular attention is directed to the fact that there has been no attempt to fatten these colts. Our purpose has been to secure the maximum amount of growth, and this can be attained only by liberal feeding. The farm cost of these colts to date has been \$110, and two men who handle hundreds of market horses each year appraised them from \$175 to \$250 each, the average for the lot being \$200. These colts are broken to harness and are ready to go to work and pay their way from now on.

It is interesting to note the fact that colts developed in the communities where these colts were raised, sired by the same stallions and out of the same class of mares, average approximately 300 pounds in weight less than these colts and would sell for little more than half the appraised value of

### WEIGHT RECORDS, TWO YEARS 720 DAYS.

LOT 1 (Oats).					Lot 2 (Corn, Bran and Linseed Oil Meal).				
Aver. Initial Weight	Aver. Final Weight	Aver. Gain in 2 Years	Aver. Daily Gain		Aver. Initial Weight	Aver. Final Weight	Aver. Gain in 2 Years	Aver. Daily Gain	
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Grade. . . .	834.9	1,527.5	692.6	.962	Grade. . . .	798.	1,535.	737.	1.023

but especial emphasis must be placed upon the fact that stallions must be well grown and well fitted if the owner expects to receive the high dollar for them at sale time.

The development of the grade colts used in this experiment should be of particular interest to every farmer who does not grow pure-bred horses.

A careful study of the chemical composition and the development of bone, as given by the best authorities, reveals the fact that ash makes up approximately 65 per cent of bone, and about 85 per cent of the ash of bone is calcium phosphate. Lime or calcium is found rather plentifully in most feeds, alfalfa hay furnishing a larger per cent of lime than any other feed, either concentrate or roughage. The phosphoric acid content is really the important element to consider in providing feed for colts if a satisfac-

the colts developed in this experiment, which shows very plainly that one cannot afford not to feed draft colts liberally during the early part of their life. They must not only be bred right, but they must be fed right. Good draft horses, when properly developed, are a profitable farm product.

### THAT'S A FAIR PROPOSITION.

To the American Breeder:—Inclosed please find two checks for \$1.00 each, to pay for two three-year subscriptions to your valuable stock paper. Please send one paper to my address it being a renewal and one paper to W. D. Bangs, Sage, Mont.

Have taken your paper since it was published and will continue taking it as long as you keep it as good as it is.—Frank E. Fee, Towner County, N. Dak.

### MODERN BREEDING.

The breeder who employs only the natural service should be qualified to make a careful examination of every mare presented for breeding. Those who have not studied technical names and have not had an opportunity to make practical examinations with competent instructors, cannot always get the best results, even though they have read carefully on the subject. When the natural service alone is employed, every service should be made to count. This is more especially necessary during the busy breeding season.

The breeder who cannot make a rectal examination or who cannot use a speculum to best advantage, and make many other examinations of a similar nature, cannot expect to get the best results until he has taken some special training. There is only one school in the world where breeding is taught exclusively and that is at the Graham Scientific Breeding School. A Breeding School is different from any other school as the time is devoted almost exclusively to the generative organs. What breeder would not become well posted on these organs, if he could spend an entire week beginning at 7:30 in the morning and working continuously every day until 10:30 at night with the very best instructors, and all of the modern methods of teaching on this particular subject.

Breeders get practical work and all of the subjects are handled in a plain manner for the benefit of breeders who have not had technical training. Every breeder ought to be thankful that there is such an institution. It opens up a wider field for him and offers a wonderful opportunity for further investigations and examinations which breeders alone can have. It makes their work interesting. It gives the student an opportunity over his competitors in every way. It establishes confidence with his patrons, but its greatest importance is that it increases the revenue without increasing the investment. It is not surprising to hear these students say that their lives have been changed. They see things they have never seen before. If the work at this school was given in a technical manner it would take many months to get the same results.

No other business offers the great opportunity for the amount of capital invested that the breeding business does when carried on along modern lines. The breeder who wishes to make this his profession can make more out of it than nearly any other profession, because there are not so many in it. When a practical breeder attends this school it is not long until his competitors can be seen in attendance.

The principal objection that breeders make to attending this school is that they cannot leave home for a

week. This is only imagination. A good neighbor can usually be employed to look after the stock for that period of time. He can be instructed to give the valuable breeding stock one-half of the regular ration; then there will not be very much danger of the stock getting sick. Every breeder is entitled to a little recreation. There is no better place for him to spend a few days than at the Breeding School. The breeder who never gets away from home is in a rut. He should get away and see what other breeders are doing. This is one of the strong points of the Breeding School. One learns from many other men their experiences on different subjects about breeding. Many profitable breeding stock exchanges are made at the school. Those who wish to buy

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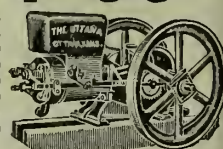
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stock are given an opportunity to state what they want, and those who have stock to sell are given a chance to explain what they have to offer. Some men state that they do not

attend the school because their wives are afraid for them to associate with a lot of tough "stud horse men." If such wives could attend this school themselves and know how it is con-

ducted they would be glad to have their husbands attend. On many occasions men have said they wished their wives were with them and could hear some of the lectures. There is

nothing given at this school that ladies could not hear. We doubt if there is a cleaner place in the country than this breeding school. There are no signs of toughness displayed

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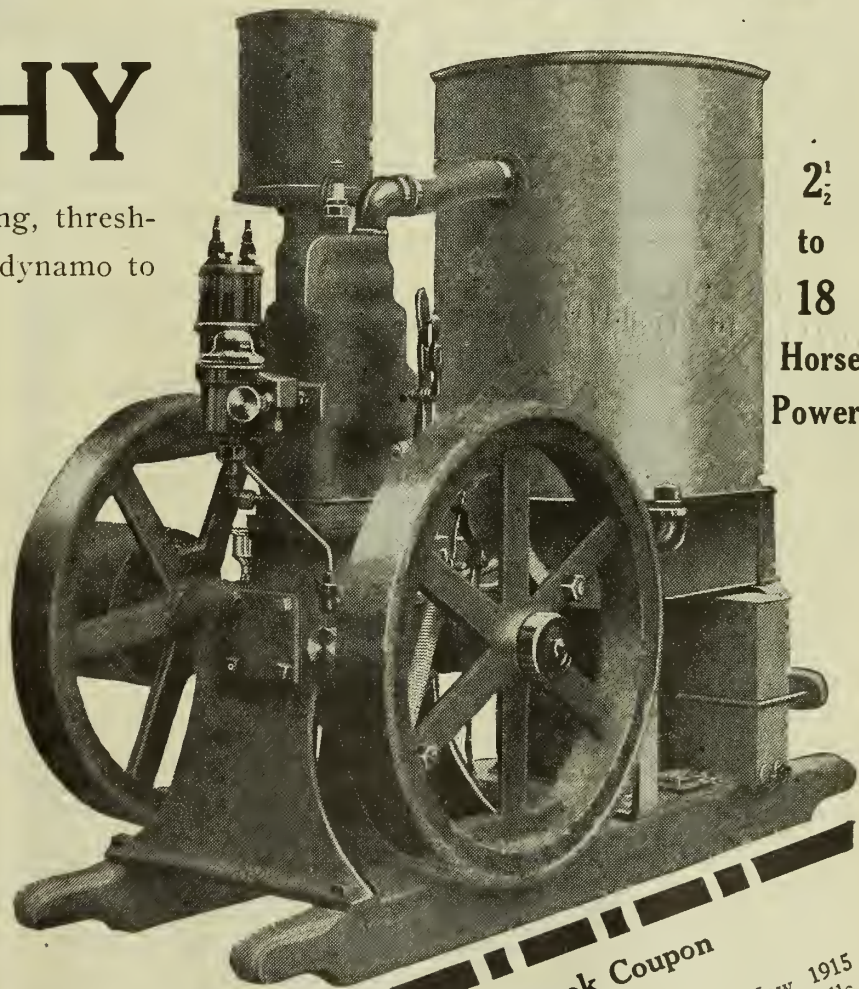
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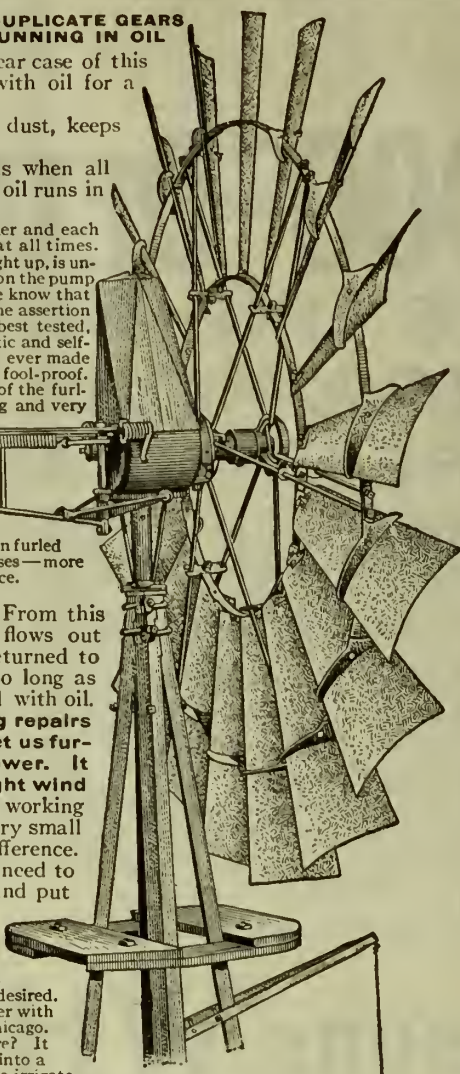
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To let it stand is to abuse it.

here. Fathers who have attended do not hesitate to send their sons alone to this school. Those who may have any tendency to be tough do not show it around these men. If wives only knew what lectures their husbands receive at this school they would be glad to have them come.

The next term will be held March 1st to the 6th.—Advertisement.

### AN INFLUENCE TOWARD BETTER THINGS.

To the American Breeder:—Please find inclosed \$1.00 to pay for your paper for three years. I have taken it three years, and I see my time is almost out and do not want to miss an issue. I received it this morning and have been reading same. I think it is a great paper for a farmer. The editor always advocates the best, in which I heartily agree with him. I wanted to attend the Breeding School next month, but cannot on account of sickness in the family. I think it will pay anyone to attend the school whether they practice the capsule breeding or not. There is nothing taught there but what is good and fit for anybody to learn. I have attended three terms and would like to attend them all. It makes one want to do better and to have better live stock. I went from the school two years ago to J. Crouch & Son and bought Mon Gros and Betsy De Voorde, which were both Belgian champions at the International in 1911, and the horse was also champion in 1912. The mare was second in 1912, and I think she ought to have been first that year. I have a colt seven months old out of her and Mon Gros which weighs 900 pounds and has a great bone and fine action.—M. S. McMahan, Jersey County, Illinois.

### NEW SHORTHORN RECORD VOLUME.

A new volume (No. 83) of the American Shorthorn Herd Book is out. The bulls recorded in this volume number from 385001 to 394000, inclusive—9,000 animals. The females recorded are numbers 149000 to 160000,

inclusive—11,000 animals. This book costs \$2. Address F. W. Harding, Sec'y., 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago.

### FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN KANSAS.

New emphasis has been given to the many and repeated cautions concerning quarantining by the appearance of foot and mouth disease in Southern Kansas. The disease was first discovered a few days ago in a herd of Holstein cattle near Winfield, Kas. These cattle had been brought from Wisconsin, making a trip of nearly a thousand miles, and probably brought the disease with them all that distance.

If Kansas had been enforcing such quarantine regulations as should have been enforced, this source of danger might still have remained a thousand miles away. Four Kansas counties have been quarantined as a result of the discovery and it is hoped that these measures will prove a safeguard against possible further spread of the disease from points along the route followed by the car which brought the cattle. There is, however, no absolute assurance as to this, as many an experience has proven. There is no certainty as to what will be the final result from the failure of the live stock sanitary rules to protect domestic animals within the state.

### WHY BEEF HERDS ARE DECREASING.

During the past ten years, the beef herds of Kansas have decreased 50 per cent, said W. A. Cochel, professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural College, in an address before the state board of agriculture upon the subject, "Will Beef Production Increase in Kansas?" This condition has been brought about by a variety of causes, believes Professor Cochel, among which is the conclusion of the farmers that beef production is unprofitable. This conclusion, believes Professor Cochel, is not always based upon sound logic.

Farmers have broken up thousands of acres of pasture land which should

never have been plowed. The tenant farmer must have a long lease or other incentive before he will change from a grain grower to a live stock producer. The present deficiency in the supply of beef is largely due to the decreased capacity of the pastures. In a four-year period, beginning in 1910, there has been an increase of 72 per cent in the acreage necessary to support a steer and an increase of 31 per cent in cost of renting land for a steer.

### VAGABOND DOGS VS. FARM PROFITS.

To the American Breeder:—About three quarters of the area of the state of Missouri is devoted to farming. Twenty-five per cent of the land devoted to farming is classed as unimproved land. This unimproved land does not include the rougher land of the Ozarks, but the parts of the farm not under cultivation for various reasons. In all there is some eight million acres of this type of land adaptable to only grazing systems. This by no means includes all the grass land of the state, as much of the tillable land is wisely kept in pasture.

The lesson which I wish to draw from these figures is that nearly one-fifth of the land of this great state of Missouri is not being utilized as fully as it could easily be. The greater part of this unimproved rough land does not afford a pasture on which cattle will do well. Frequently it is overgrown with brush, weeds and grasses which cattle do not eat. Hence, on many farms, it is simply an idle tract of land not earning the tax assessment on it. Why is this condition allowed to exist?—primarily, all because the Missouri farmer has not insisted upon his right of using this land to the best advantage. That is, he cannot embark in the sheep business because of the danger of prowling dogs and wolves. This unimproved land alone would support about eight times the number of sheep that Missouri is now accredited with. The state does not encourage, but actually impedes the farmer

from maintaining a farm flock and utilizing this rough land. Under the present law, should you kill a dog running your sheep or otherwise molesting your flock, you put yourself liable to the cost of a lawsuit and the damages for killing the dog. This is hardly giving the stock farmer a square deal. Many a farmer would keep a small flock of sheep if he could do so with reasonable safety, but with the dogs having all the privilege, he will often give up the idea. The wolf question also needs attention. The bounty described by law for wolf scalps has not been paid in many counties and the question should be taken up by the sheep men.—H. Hackedorn, Secretary Missouri Sheep Breeders' and Feeders' Association.

### QUICK ACTION ON RINDERPEST.

Nearly half a million dollars will it is expected, be saved to the Philippine Islands by the adoption of the recommendation of Dr. Henry Jackson Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, for the control of rinderpest, a disease which has in some places caused a loss of more than half the cattle.

The disease has been found extremely difficult to stamp out by means of quarantine regulations, particularly in places where the people are not educated to understand the value of such measures. Upon his return from the islands last fall President Waters recommended immunization of susceptible animals, and though he mailed his report only a few weeks ago, news comes from the Philippines that this recommendation has already been put into effect.

### A LESSON ON PIGS.

To the American Breeder:—The boys in the North Dakota Pig Clubs have worked out some very interesting information during the present year. Charles Russell produced 2,902 pounds of pork from one litter of pigs in 203 days, at a cost of a little less than 3c per pound. The sow was a Yorkshire; number in litter, 14; number raised, 14; total cost of feed, \$83.12; profit, with pork at 6c, \$91.06 for the litter.

All the pigs entered in the contest averaged as follows, by breeds: Poland Chinas, 193 lbs., at 213 days; Duroc Jerseys, 185½ lbs., at 227 days; Yorkshires, 182 lbs., at 219 days; Chester Whites, 180 lbs., at 210 days; Cross breeds, 188 lbs., at 217 days.

The average weight of the hogs in the 24 litters that stood highest was 212 lbs., at an average age of 213 days.—W. E. Vaplon, State Leader Boys' and Girls' Clubs, Fort Collins, Colo.

### WINTER CARE OF EWES.

To the American Breeder:—The winter care of the flock is just as important as the careful cultivation of the corn crop. This is the growing season of the lamb crop to be harvested in the spring.

The Feed.—The condition or the amount of flesh the ewes are carrying must guide the feeder. Ewes in good condition need not be fed grain until about a month before lambing, when they should receive from one-fourth to one-half a pound of grain. Straight corn is not the best grain ration. The grain feed should contain some of the blood and muscle-building material. A ration of 6 parts corn, 3 parts wheat bran, 1 part linseed oil cake, by weight, has proven satisfactory at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station. A ration of corn, oats and bran, equal parts by weight, can also be recommended.

The sheep should receive as much clover or alfalfa hay as they will eat. The amount of hay eaten can be cut down by use of corn silage or corn stover. Two pounds of clean, sweet corn silage can be used to replace about one pound of hay. Well-cured corn stover is also relished by the ewes. Ordinarily there is little danger of the sheep eating too much of it if hay is fed once a day. The greatest danger of corn stover comes from making it the exclusive feed. Under

(Continued on page 12.)



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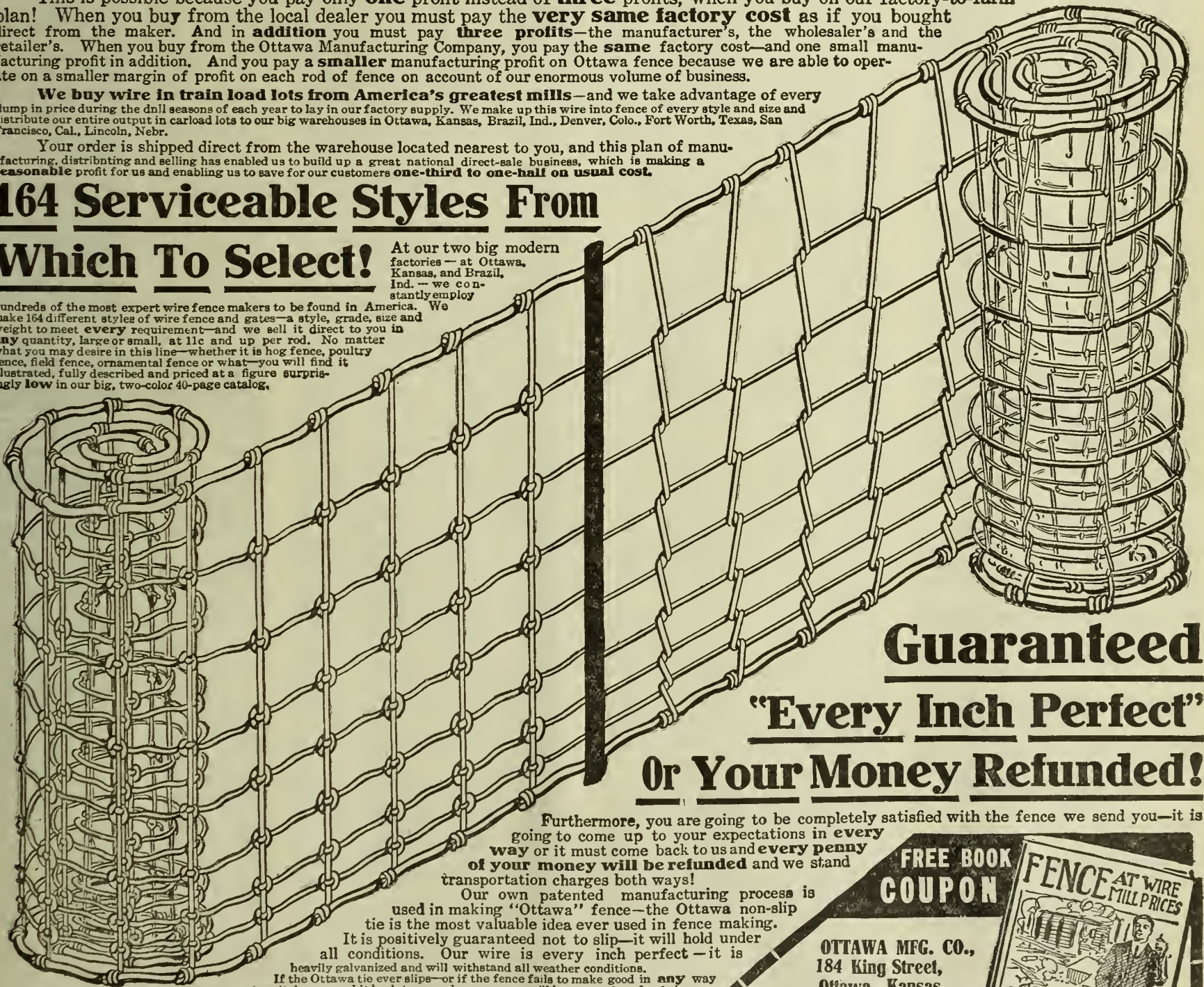
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(Continued from page 10.)

this condition, "impaction" with other attendant troubles will often result.

Clean salt and water should be kept before the flock.

Sheep should always have a dry, well-bedded floor to lie on.

The flock should have sufficient hay rack and grain trough room so that all can eat at a time without excessive crowding. A complete report of the work done by the Missouri Experiment Station with breeding ewes is found in Bulletin No. 120.—Howard Hackedorn, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

# THE BREEDS OF LIVE STOCK

## NUMBER III—BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Editor's Note: The following article is the third in a series that is satisfying the desires of thousands for authentic information in this line. Again we urge upon our readers that not a single copy of the American Breeder be misplaced or destroyed while this series is running. Many times it is impossible for us to accommodate requests for extra copies. Single orders for several hundred papers of some special issue often exhaust the last of our reserve supply. The only way to be sure of this series, complete, is to save every copy of the paper. No publication (book or periodical) has ever covered the subject in a way to so well meet the demand for information on breeds, as does this series of special articles.

The Berkshire hog originated in South-Central England, in Berkshire and Wiltshire counties. The foundation seems to have been the old English hog—a domesticated descendant of the wild boar—a large, long-legged, coarse and rough animal, with heavy, flap ears. Some weighed 1,000 to 1,100 pounds. They were sandy colored, or reddish brown, with black spots on some individuals. The hair was coarse, long and curly. The hams were narrow and light. They were active, strong in constitution, fattened readily, but were slow maturing.

Upon this foundation was introduced crosses of Chinese, Siamese and Neapolitan blood. About 1830, after the introduction of foreign blood, they were described as large, sandy or whitish brown, spotted with dark brown or black. The bristles had been displaced by long, rather fine and somewhat curly hair. The ears were erect and fringed with long hair. The head and snout were short, the body thick and medium long, the legs short, skin thin, flesh of good flavor, and the bacon superior. They were early maturing, easy fattening, small boned, hardy and prolific. Considerable variation occurred, however, in color, size and type.

Improvement in later years seems to have been by selection. Prominent early improvers were Richard Astley, Lord Barrington and William Hewer.

The Berkshire first came to America in 1823, being imported at that date to New Jersey. In 1832 there was an importation to New York state. They have become widely distributed in the United States and Canada, and have had a part in producing some of our own American breeds. The breed has been handled and encouraged largely by men of means, although to a large extent it is also in the hands of what may be termed farmer-breeders. The American Berkshire Association was organized in 1875. This association publishes the American Berkshire Record, in which about 200,000 animals have been recorded to date.

The Berkshire is a medium-sized hog; boars should weigh 600 pounds or over at maturity, and sows 450 pounds or over. The color is black with white points. There are six of these white points—four white feet, a white streak in the face, and more or less white on the tail. These markings need not occur exactly as described, but these are the desired markings. White spots sometimes occur on the jowl, arm, foreflank or side. Compared with other breeds, the color of the Berkshires may be called uniform. The body color sometimes shows a tinge of bronze or copper color, and this does not disqualify.

In general form, the Berkshire is long-bodied, moderately wide, rather deep, and moderately long of leg. The top line shows a slight arch, and the underline is straight and tidy.

The head is short and broad. The snout should be short, the face rather short, nicely dished and very wide between the eyes. The eyes should be large, very clear and of a dark hazel or gray color. The ears are sometimes almost erect, but generally incline forward somewhat, and should be medium-sized and rather fine. The jowl is well developed and fairly smooth and firm. The neck should be short and broad on top.

The shoulders should be fairly broad, but not wider than the rest of the hog, being smooth and well laid in. The back is nicely arched, moderately wide, very long and well muscled. The loin is similar to the back. The sides are excellent, being straight, long, of good depth, and bordered below by a neat underline. The belly is trim, for this breed is not paunchy, but tucked up and trim in underline. The belly is, however, meaty.

The rump should be long and level, with the tail set well up. The rump should be as wide as the parts in front of it. The hams are only moderately full; they lack in the extreme depth, thickness and plumpness which characterizes some breeds, but are, on the other hand, firm and trim, whereas some breeds are too loose and flabby in fleshing on the hams.

The legs should be fairly short, with plenty of bone of the best quality, being clean-cut in joints and smooth in shanks. The pasterns should be strong and the toes not spreading. The coat is abundant, especially in the boar, and the hair is fine and straight. The skin is smooth and fine. In quality throughout, as indicated by the bone, head, ears, skin, hair and smoothness of form and fleshing, Berkshires are distinctly high class.

The amount of lean meat is good and its quality is of the best, but this breed is not inclined to take on an extremely heavy covering of fat. The fleshing is smooth and free from wrinkles. As developed in this country, the Berkshire is not a true lard type, comparable to the Poland-China and some other breeds, but has a type midway between the bacon and lard types. It is, however, a highly useful and desirable type of hog. In England the Berkshire is regarded as a bacon breed, and is bred and developed accordingly, but in this country we have remodeled the type to make it more suitable to cornbelt conditions. There is, then, an "English type" and an "American type" of Berkshires; the latter is a thicker, slightly shorter and heavier fleshed hog than the former.

In its type and carriage the Berkshire is in a class by itself. Its sprightly gait, short, dished face, erect ear and fine quality give it a stylish appearance and a distinctiveness not found in any other breed. It is the aristocrat among the breeds of swine. This breed is early maturing, but it is not entitled to rank above the Poland-China in this respect. Its adaptability is excellent; it is raised successfully in the colder parts of the United States and Canada, and also in the South, where it is a favorite. It is doubtful if any other breed of swine is bred and fed successfully under more varied conditions than is the Berkshire.

In prolificacy this breed is medium. Figures compiled from a large number of litters show the Berkshires to average 8.22 pigs per litter. This surpasses the Poland-China, but is inferior to the Duroc-Jersey, Hampshire, Chester-White, Yorkshire and Tamworth.

Berkshires are good grazers and rustlers. They are active and are more inclined to take exercise than are some of the American breeds. They are good feeders and make economical gains, but they do not fatten quite so quickly nor heavily as the true lard breeds. In breed tests at the Iowa Experiment Station the average daily gain and cost of gains per hundred-weight for three breeds were as follows:

Berkshires: .98 pound daily—\$2.33 per cwt.  
Poland-Chinas: .90 pound daily—\$2.23 per cwt.  
Chester-Whites: .89 pound daily—\$2.46 per cwt.

When slaughtered, the Berkshire dresses a high per centage of carcass of the highest quality. There is a large amount of lean meat, but the

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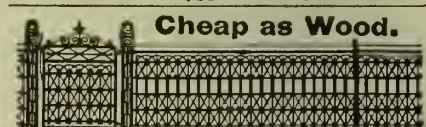
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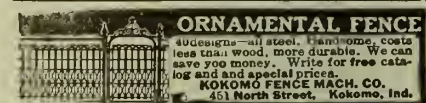


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yield of lard is not as great as from some other breeds. The quality of pork is excellent, being fine in grain, of good color, and showing a nice intermixture of fat with the lean. No other breed surpasses the Berkshire in quality of product, and few equal it.

Famous American Berkshires have included the following animals, from which the best animals of the present time are descended: Longfellow 16835, Lord Premier 50001, Lord Premier II 92708, Masterpiece 77000, Star Masterpiece 10200, Baron Lee IV 33446, Governor Lee 47971, Charmer's Duke 13360, Columbia's Duke 33855, Combination 56028, Model Duke 17397, Premier Longfellow 68600 and Lord Premier's Rival 92805.

In conclusion it may be said that the good points of the Berkshire are: 1. Quality of meat. 2. Quality throughout. 3. Style and general attractiveness. 4. Smoothness. 5. Uniformity of color. 6. Fairly uniform type. 7. High yield of carcass. 8. Good rustlers and grazers.



## A Department For Women

### THE HOUSE AND THE YARD.

To the American Breeder:—House conveniences to save work and increase the attractiveness of the home are now essential on a modern farm. A good bath tub, with hot and cold water from the kitchen range, and a good drainage and sewage-disposal system are not expensive and are within the reach of every up-to-date farmer. Water should be piped to the house, and the windows and doors should be carefully screened to keep out flies and mosquitos.

The yard around the home should be made attractive and beautiful with trees, grass and flowers. They have a restful and uplifting influence on any tired soul, and greatly increase the value and salability of the property, while the cost of planting and care is trifling.—A. F. Woods, Dean, Department of Agriculture, University Farm, Minn.

### THE BUYING OF FRUIT TREES.

To the American Breeder:—The commercial fruit grower and the farmer fruit grower, in particular, have suffered from careless buying of fruit trees from irresponsible tree dealers and agents. Many are induced to purchase because the trees are offered at a low price, so low in fact that the reputable nurserymen cannot afford to grow them and sell them at the price quoted. The difference in cost between first-class trees and culls is insignificant when we consider that the trees planted are to grow and produce fruit for a great number of years and that the first cost of the trees is the smallest item that we consider at the time during which the trees are supposed to be productive. Further, the irresponsible dealers and agents are apt to sell any kind of tree, regardless of the variety that is ordered. In other words, they are in the business for immediate gain and not for the future. They seldom appear in the same locality for more than one year.

When a farmer or fruit grower purchases fruit trees, he wants to be reasonably sure that the trees are first class and true to name. The fruit growing industry in Colorado has suffered more from wrong varieties and poor quality of trees planted than from any other source and it is a sad fact that most of the orchards, commercial and otherwise, consist of a mixture of more or less worthless varieties for which there is little or no demand.

The best tree for planting is a yearling one, straight and unbranched. It should have a well developed root system and be free from crown-gall and other diseases which are apt to be transmitted to other trees in the orchard. While it is difficult for the average farmer to tell whether his trees are free from diseases or not, he can easily tell whether the roots have a clean appearance and free from gnarls or knots and hairy roots. Two and three year old trees should never be bought, as they are harder to start to grow and difficult to prune to a desirable shape, as the branches are already formed in the nursery, where they grow under crowded conditions. Yearling trees are easy to obtain, especially from western nurseries, though more difficult to obtain in the

east, where the growth is slower and yearling trees are hardly large enough to sell. Fruit trees are sold by diameter, regardless of shape. In other words, size is the standard by which the nurseryman sells his trees, and when two or three year old trees are bought, they are headed to suit the nurseryman but not always the grower.—E. P. Sandsten, Colorado Agricultural College.

### WHAT MAKES MILK, BUTTER AND BEEF FAT YELLOW.

That the rich yellow color demanded by the public in dairy products is primarily due to the character of the cow's feed is demonstrated by recent experiments carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Missouri State Experiment Station. For some years dairy experts have been studying this question. Their conclusion is that, although to some extent a breed characteristic, the intensity of this yellow color may, within certain limits, be increased or diminished at will by changing the animal's rations.

Chemical tests show that the yellow pigment in milk consists of several well-known pigments found in green plants. Of these the principal one is carotin, so called because it constitutes a large part of the coloring matter of carrots. The other yellow pigments in the milk are known as xanthophylls. These are found in a number of plants including grass, but are especially abundant in yellow autumn leaves.

These pigments pass directly from the feed into the milk. This explains the well-known fact that fresh green grass and carrots increase the yellowness of butter. On the other hand, a large proportion of these pigments is deposited in the body fat and elsewhere in the cow. When the ration is changed to one containing fewer carotin and xanthophyll constituents, this hoarded store is gradually drawn upon and in consequence the yellowness of the milk does not diminish so rapidly as it otherwise would. This yellowness increases, however, the instant the necessary plant pigments are restored to the ration. Green grass is probably richer in carotin than any other dairy feeds.

In cows of the Jersey and Guernsey breeds the body fat is frequently of such a deep yellow color that some butchers and consumers look with disfavor upon beef from these breeds. For this prejudice there is absolutely no justification. The yellowness of the fat springs from the same causes as the yellowness of the milk fat, and there is no reason for objecting in one case to the very thing that is prized in the other.

### PATTERNS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.** We will forward, on receipt of 5c, the Winter number of the Home Dressmaker, illustrating the latest embroidery designs as well as hundreds of designs of garments for Misses, Women and Children, and containing two pages of hints on Home Dressmaking.

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It requires 3 1/2 yards of 40-inch material for an 8-year size. Price 10c.

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## THE REAL CAUSE OF MOST DISEASE

### LESSON I.

How Infection Occurs, and How, to Certain Extent, it May Be Prevented.

Our ideas concerning diseases are changing from time to time. We are rapidly outliving the thought that disease is a penalty inflicted on us by an Evil One, that we have brought upon ourselves a punishment on account of sin.

While in a measure we suffer on account of infracting the laws of health yet it cannot always be said that a rule of health has been broken where illness has developed. Our knowledge of the relation germ life bears to disease has developed marvelously within the last quarter century and wonderful strides in the way of a more perfect understanding have taken place in the last decade.

While abuse of the body in the way of improper food, drink or undue fatigue with exposure to changeable atmospheric conditions was once considered a definite, direct cause of disease, we are learning in many instances that such influences only serve to lower the vitality and resistance of the body to a point where germ life can maintain a hold and produce a train of symptoms and changes in the body that we designate with the name of the disease whatever it may be.

The list of diseases that can be shown to be dependent upon the presence of certain specific germs is rapidly growing and it is being found that these diseases exist only when these specific germs are present.

Again the principle, that a certain germ is responsible for a certain disease can usually be established by injecting a culture of the germs into the body of an animal susceptible to that particular disease. As a few examples wherein such demonstration can be made might be mentioned anthrax, tuberculosis, black leg, glanders and so on. Not all of our domestic animals are susceptible to these several germ diseases. Some species enjoy a natural immunity. As, for instance, cattle do not contract glanders, a disease very fatal to asses, mules and horses. Horses do not contract black leg, a disease very fatal to young cattle.

Sheep do not contract hog cholera, a disease that kills thousands of swine yearly. When it comes to tuberculosis nearly all animals contract it, including man. It is especially prevalent among cattle and swine and is making considerable inroads into the poultry industry.

Diseases depending on a known specific cause in the way of germ life are spoken of as contagious or infectious. In other words, they are communicable diseases, capable of being transmitted from one susceptible animal to another. When such transmission occurs it is usually through the exhaled breath or some of the discharges, such as may occur from the feces, urine, or milk or other material thrown off from the body.

In animals it is not very probable that these diseases are often conveyed through matter ejected from the lungs for the reason that animals usually swallow any material that may be coughed up from those organs. It will be appreciated that in the great majority of these communicable diseases, the germs that are the cause of the sickness, are, during that period of sickness, escaping from the body through all the avenues engaged in carrying off waste, and the premises wherein animals are kept become contaminated by these germs and in that way become a menace to the health of any susceptible animal pasturing or feeding on such infected ground.

This is one of the reasons why the eradication of some infectious diseases is so very difficult. Such germs possess a great endurance under various weather conditions and will live for some time outside the body. Some are not affected by the rigors of winter or the heat of summer so that the complete eradication of some germs capable of producing severe disease is a very perplexing problem.

Some germs appear to possess the power to preserve their life almost in-

definitely in the soil. The anthrax germ in its sporulated form becomes a continuous menace in some fields, making it wholly unsafe to pasture animals on such infected ground. Black leg is another disease that is inclined to appear year after year among young cattle pastured on marshy fields. Some of these diseases kill quickly. The fluids of the animal's body offers such a favorable field that the germs grow rapidly and in a short time they have poisoned the cells of the body to that point where life cannot endure. Anthrax, hog cholera, black leg and hemorrhagic septicaemia, offer good examples.

Tuberculosis and glanders are slower in their progress and incline to become chronic. Cattle affected with the former and horses with the latter frequently live for years with these diseases and to all appearances maintain a good state of health. The ass is more susceptible to glanders and usually succumbs to the disease within a few weeks after contracting it.

In the case of some of these diseases an animal may acquire an immunity against a second attack by having the disease. As, for instance, a hog may pass through hog cholera and be ever afterward immune from the disease. If a young horse has strangles it is not apt to have the disease a second time. This knowledge is being taken advantage of and animals are being immunized against anthrax, black leg, hog cholera, strangles, Texas fever, tetanus and other serious diseases that menace the live stock industry. It will be remembered that many of these diseases are inclined to be quite fatal and when established in a herd kill a high percentage. While an immunity may be acquired by the ani-

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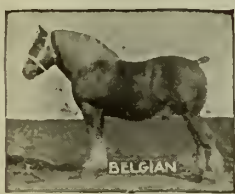
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mal having the disease yet this is not the practical and economical way to bring it about. It has been found that a modified form of the disease can be induced such as will not make the animal appreciably sick, or if so, but little ill and at the same time will bring about as perfect an immunity as though the animal passed through a period of serious sickness.

This has been accomplished in a great measure by weakening the virulency of the germs before utilizing them for immunizing. Black leg affords good illustration of this method. Immunizing animals against infectious diseases is becoming a rapidly perfected process and it will be along these lines that a conservation of the live stock industry will in a great measure take place. While immunization is a growing popular method of protecting the lives of animals against disease, it should not be too confidently relied upon. It is often a puzzling problem how this class of diseases first originated. It is not likely when animals had free range in their wild state and where it was a question of the "survival of the fittest" that such diseases existed in any great degree. Civilization brought restraint with artificial environment, a changed diet and the congregating of animals in great numbers. While exposure in the wild state caused the death of few, filth and contamination through close association are responsible for the death of many.

Germs that were previously harmless took on a degree of virulency under domesticating conditions. Domestication brought weakness in bodily resistance and germs that heretofore were innocuous became capable of inducing disease. It is a matter of common observance that a given germ may vary in its power to produce severe disease. Some seasons hog cholera is quite fatal and again comparatively mild.

While the principle can be demonstrated that a certain disease can be produced positively with a certain germ, and that the same disease cannot be produced without the specific

germ being present, yet it must not be understood that the specific germ of all such communicable diseases is capable of being demonstrated. In order to see the minute form of life that is of so much consequence to us it requires a microscope of a very high power. There is no question but what there are multitudes of organisms in germ life so small that the highest power lens fails to disclose their outlines, but for all that, cultures can be made and disease produced even though a single germ cannot be seen. We are led to believe that many of our most serious infectious diseases are caused by germs so small that our most powerful microscopes fail to reveal their presence.

Rabies, hog cholera and foot and mouth disease afford good illustrations of a class of diseases that are thought to be dependent upon an ultra-microscopic organism for their existence.

The most practical ideas for us to remember concerning infectious diseases are; first that an infectious disease is dependent for its existence upon a certain living germ and that under ordinary conditions our animals will not contract that disease unless the organism is brought to them; second, that the ground and premises, wherever the sick animal may be, are contaminated with the disease germs due to their escape from the sick body, and that such germs may be carried in many ways to other herds; and third, that by keeping our animals under better sanitary conditions as to ventilation, sunlight, exercise and proper feeding we can maintain a bodily resistance that makes less probable the establishment of disease conditions and by inaugurating a clean up and keep clean policy we can lessen the disease producing properties of the germs themselves.

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DES MOINES, IOWA.

### THEY'RE GOOD ENOUGH for ME

So I'll Let the Buyer Have Choice of My Four Registered Percheron Stallions

And I'll sell two and keep two for my own use. They are 2 past, 3, 7 and 15 years old, and black, dark bay, gray and black, respectively, in color. All are, or will make ton horses. The gray weighed 2,250 last July. All have state certificates of soundness but the bay, and am waiting for the inspector on him. Plenty of colts to show from older and a few from young horses. Come at once, or write.

T. H. TERRY, BAVARIA, KAS.

### We offer more International PERCHERON and BELGIAN

first prize winners, and more stallions of serviceable age by the \$10,000 champion Carnot (66666) than does any other dealer in the world. Also Shetland ponies. If you want the best, come and see me and save money. Free circular. R. R. Station, East Orwell, O.

A. W. GREEN, Middlefield, Ohio.

### THREE PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. One imported gray, 8 years, weight over 2,100. One black, 6 years old, weight over a ton. One dark gray, coming 3 in May, weight 1,700. All extra good ones and passed state examination for soundness. Prices right.

J. A. TAYLOR, AMES, IOWA.

### CHOICE PERCHERONS

For sale. A dark gray stallion, 4 years old; sound and a sure breeder; weight 2,300; an outstanding individual. One pair of dark gray coming 2-year-old fillies; mated; weight 2,900. \$650 will buy the fillies.

C. J. RABONI, ASHKUM, ILL.

### 60 REGISTERED PERCHERON HORSES

From weanlings to matured horses of both sexes. Stallions 1 year to 5 years old; ton horses. Mares of the best breeding blood, and real brood mares; matched teams. All recorded in the Percheron Society of America.

Also Shetland ponies and Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Velvet Chief 398640. Come and see us before you buy. Six miles north of Pawnee Rock or 10 miles west of Great Bend, Kas.

EWING BROS, PAWNEE ROCK, KAS.

### REGISTERED PERCHERON MARE.

Weight 2,070; bred to 2,300-pound stallion, to exchange for young draft stallion. Good farm draft mares in foal to exchange for the right stallion.

A. K. CHANDLER, Kellerton, Iowa.

### PERCHERON MARES

For sale; from imported stock. Two with foal; black; registered. No trades. Write

J. C. HAGENS, Pella, Iowa, Rte. 1.

### PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

For sale. 20 Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares, from 2 to 6 years old.

Singmaster & Walker, Stock Yards, Sioux City, Iowa.

### PURE BRED PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. Imported; color chestnut; weight 2000. Prize winner International Stock Show, Chicago. He is low down and blocky; good knee actor; gets good colts; broke to work. Reason for selling, to dissolve partnership.

Henry Glenz & Co., Cadott, Wis., Rte. 3.

### BAD RESULTS FROM CROSS BREEDING.

To the American Breeder:—I believe cross-breeding does as much damage to the horse breeding industry of this locality as any one cause. Mongrel stallions are not common here, but mares that carry crosses of three or four breeds are very numerous. It is my firm belief that breeders will never make satisfactory progress until they discontinue cross-breeding and each community, or each breeder, give its, or his whole attention to the particular breed best liked or that seems adapted for the work required.—V. H. Grubbe, Dallas County, Iowa.

### MASTURBATION.

Masturbation is probably causing more sterility among sires than any other cause. The owner of a sire with this habit is usually to blame. A sire should never be maintained where he can see or smell a female of his kind while in heat, or be permitted to occupy lots or other inclosures where such females have been running. Young stallions should not be used as teasers except for training purposes, and that should be on mares which are known to be in heat. It is advisable to train young stallions to tease and to be under full control, otherwise they might expect to make a service on every animal that came into their view while being handled on the road. A great many stallions masturbate to some extent. Those which do not discharge live spermatozoa regularly when tested with a microscope, should be watched day and night for 48 hours. A great many such sires do this about midnight. It does not ruin all such animals, but it is a very bad practice with most animals when well established. Prevention is the best cure. It is very difficult to break this habit.

### "YOUR ARTICLES ARE 'HOME RAISED.'"

To the American Breeder:—Inclosed find check, for which please mail my young brother the paper, AMERICAN BREEDER, at Tabby, Utah. He is a young school teacher and much interested in your line of work, and had my health not been poorly, I think he and myself would be in attendance at the Breeding School for two terms, at least, this winter.

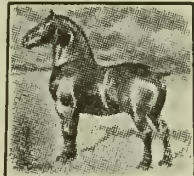
I wish to compliment you on your valuable paper, the best on earth of its kind, and I am frank to place it away ahead of enthusiasts, as well as to you. Hurrah for getting down to facts, regardless of whom the shoe pinches; hurrah for honest market reports; hurrah for principle in all discussions, not policy.

I have many times been tempted to write for your valuable publication, but have refrained for fear of incompetency. However, your articles are "home raised," so to speak—they come to us and seem like a home

### SOME GOOD THINGS IN PERCHERONS FOR SALE

Nine stallions, coming two years to four past, including the Illinois futurity winner, Baron's Pride (see cut), three brothers, their sire, their uncle, and three by Imp. Infant. All are grays and blacks, all of our own raising.

LEEMON BROS., HOOPESTON, ILL.



### PLEASANT VIEW PERCHERON STOCK FARM

Has for sale a choice lot of prize winners, imported and home raised, stallions and mares.

Big, heavy boned, rugged fellows, the kind that will do you good. A number of them are sired by the famous horse, Barnum, that was champion at the International in 1904. Prices reasonable. Come and see them and I will save you money.

CHAS. P. QUIRIN,

MARCUS, IOWA.

Marcus is located 44 miles northeast of Sioux City on the I. C. R. R., in Cherokee County.

### What About Imported Percherons?

There are fewer than one-tenth the usual number of imported Percherons now for sale in America. Few, if any, will be imported for several years. Prices are advancing—horses more scarce than ever. We have fifteen big fine stallions brought over last fall. Ton horses. For the purpose of closing our barns within the next four months and moving to the farm, we will sell at lower prices than ever before. All but two are imported and all are broken and acclimated. Bargains if sold quick.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO. Chas. R. Kirk, Pres. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

All street cars going south from Union Depot pass our stables.

## Robison's Percherons



Largest Stud, Longest Established, and the Leader in Show and Sale Records for the West. Best in Blood; Common Sense Care.

**50 BIG STALLIONS AND GROWTHY COLTS**  
None Can Undersell Me, Values Considered  
**J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAS.**



## Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co. LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BRED STALLIONS  
**PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES**

We have a splendid lot of stallions of various ages selected especially for the requirements for our trade. They are big, drafty, clean boned, well finished and good actors. We have never offered better bargains.

150 choice Holstein helpers, unregistered, from best milking strains, soon to freshen. Our prices are right.



## DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS

Are today, as for the past forty-eight years, the breed's best.

As a matter of fact, you can also get more here for your money than elsewhere.

If you are interested in Percherons and want to get in touch with the oldest concern in the business—the one that handles the best class of horses, and whose reliability is proven by the experience of thousands of satisfied customers—come and see us.

New illustrated catalogue on application.

**DUNHAMS, Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois**



## IMPORTED AND HOME BRED

**STALLIONS AND MARES.**  
**PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.**  
 The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perch this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.

## RUGGED STUD COLT

The surplus from a small, but good herd of Percherons. They are 1 and 2-year-olds, got by my imported stallion, Sanson (67842) 78879 and are priced to sell.

Also a few good registered mares. This stock is not fat, but in good breeding condition.  
**JOHN S. HORSWELL, Estherville, Ia.**

## FOUR PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, including my imported herd stallion, Marquis, a grandson of Besique. Marquis has the famous blood lines on both sire and dam's side; sound and sure. Also two black three-year-olds and one black two-year-old. Will mature to better than ton horses; sound, with size and quality; registered in P. S. of A. They are priced to sell. Come and see them.  
**I. C. EVANS, TROY, IOWA.**

Big, Rugged, Heavy Boned  
Registered Percherons

**50 Head, Mostly Blacks and Grays.**  
 These horses are raised in the open; sound and healthy. Many are sired by our famous herd horse, Superior 40605. Unrelated mares in foal to Superior, and Superior fillies in foal to Vermouth. Come or write us.  
**JAMES LOONAN & SON, Waterloo, Ia.**

## SIX DRAFT STALLIONS

For sale as follows: Three 4-year-old dark gray Percheron stallions; weight from a ton to 2,200 pounds. One red-roan stallion; 5 years old; weight over 2,200 pounds. One 4-year-old blue-roan; weight a ton. One bay Shire, 6 years; weight 2,040. They are all registered; sure and sound. Can show colts. They must be sold, as we are going out of the business.  
**MOLLANCE & RAMSEY, Reinbeck, Ia.**

IMPORTED and HOME BRED  
STALLIONS

For sale. Can show buyers more registered stallions and mares than any firm in America owns. Come and see my horses and mares and visit the best and liveliest horse country in the West. Reference, any bank in Creston, Iowa.  
**A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Iowa.**

## 2 FRENCH DRAFT STALLIONS

For sale. Registered; coming 4 years old; black and bay; extra good. Address  
**JACOB LAYLAND, AUDUBON, IOWA**

product, something we know and can understand when showed to us—the only true condition that will ever unite the farmers. The articles written by G. L. Carlson in the last issue, as well as one-half dozen others, is well worth the subscription price.

Success to the best publication on earth, of its kind, where money, graft, position and apparent monopoly do not seem to act as a screen to hide corruption and vice. I am a horse breeder and interested in horses. Would like very much to get in touch with a foreign buyer.—H. P. McMullin, Wasatch County, Utah.

FIGURES IN DR. VAN MELDERT'S  
BOULONNESE DIAGRAM ARE  
PERCENTAGES, NOT  
INCHES.

To the American Breeder:—I saw in the last number of the American Breeder that the measurements of the Boulonnesse horse was given in inches. This is a mistake. You will find all my measurements to be in hundredths (or per cent) of the horse's height. As a standard measure I take the height of the horse at the withers. This is equal to 100. All the other measurements are given according to this. This is the only way to judge horses of different sizes and breeds. It gives concrete figures to measurements. How would it be possible to ascertain the proportions of two different horses without doing this? How could I testify that the Belgian horse has a longer neck than the standard bred trotter? How could I judge between a Shetland pony and a Shire horse?

I took many days, many weeks and many years to make the study that I gave you, and it gives a new basis to the knowledge of horse conforma-

## SHOW HORSE FOR SALE.

One extra good registered Percheron stallion; 4 years old; black, small star; weight 2,000; sound and smooth; blocky built, with two good ends; a broad back and straight limbs; plenty of style and action. Was never defeated in a show ring. Sure breeder and easy to handle. As I raised this horse, and my mares are of his kin, I will sell him at half his value. Price \$750.

Also one registered jack; 12 years; black, white points; 15 hands; weight 1,000; heavy bone and body. straight back; good breeder; quick and sure. Plenty of colts to show. Price \$350.

**A. J. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kas.**

tion because not only the lengths of the different parts of the frame can be discussed, but also the inclination of each bone upon the horizontal line, and the angles made by two bones or two parts of the frame.

Later on I may come back on this measurement to study the conformation of the draft horse or any other horse.

Will you please explain to your readers how they must understand the figures on the charts? When they will have two or three charts these figures will start to interest them.—Dr. Leon Van Meldert, Harris County, Texas.

Note—The above correction refers to the chart of the horse Abbeville, in an article on the Boulonnesse horse, page 8, issue of January 20.—Editor.

GOOD DRAFT HORSE DEMAND IN  
KANSAS.

To the American Breeder:—Enclosed find check for \$18.00 to settle my account to date. Sales still continue good; sold ten stallions this week. I am trying to get all I sell stallions to take a course in the Breeding School. Think they would have better success with the horses if they did. If I can do you any good write me. Wishing you success, I am  
**J. C. ROBISON, Butler County, Kas.**

## THIS JACK SOLD FOR \$16,500.

Jack breeders and live stock statisticians everywhere should revise their records concerning record prices on jacks, to fit the following paragraph from Roman history, forwarded to us by Dr. Leon Van Meldert of Texas.

"Jacks kept for the purpose of raising mules have always had a great value. According to Pliny (VIII, 68) the Roman Senator Oxius paid for a jack, 400,000 sesterces (16,500 dollars). I don't know of any animal that cost a higher price says Pliny," and this was many years before the Christian era.

SCENES FROM MANY SECTIONS. OUR  
FRONT COVER ILLUSTRATION.

1—A good morning for reflection. 2—One of Henry Dreher's prize winning Belgians and its medal. 3—Ezra and his jack. 4—An Ohio Morgan and its owner, F. E. Anderson. 5—Carl Fritz Beuoy, a Kansas boy, making a capon of a young Plymouth Rock cockerel. 6—W. H. Fulcomer and some of his Kansas bred Shetlands. 7—C. A. Hurst, Loup County, Nebr., and some "high priced singers." 8—Members of Supt. Helder's "School of Dairying," Ft. Hays (Kansas) Branch Experiment Station. 9—S. N. Weinisauf, Starke County, Ind., and two horsemen friends. 10—French and Belgian horsemen, now mostly in the allied armies. 11—Jersey cattle in the Paris Exposition. 12—Texas beef, "so tough that you can't stick a sharp fork in the gravy." 13—Percheron mares on the farm of Sass Bros., Livingston County, Ill. 14—Sam Leath's boys driving a son of Ray Pointer, Washington County, Ark. 15—Luther, weight 2,020, Suffolk stallion on the farm of F. W. Oakie, Fauquier County, Va. 16—Family group in Percheron pasture of Frank P. Burnap, Jackson County, Mo. 17—Children of L. F. Newbold, Kearney County, Nebr., and their pony Babe, starting for daily drive to school. 18—Standardbred stallion, weight 1,200 pounds, owned by J. C. Dunn, Cheyenne County, Nebr. 19—A 2,900 pound pair of Wyoming bred coming two year olds. 20—No, this is not the Mormon Temple—just a Marshall County, Kansas, barn, capacity 300 cattle, 500 tons hay and 10,000 bushels of grain. 21—Imported Arab, Messaoud, R. G. Hynicka, Lebanon County, Pa., "up." 22—High class Percheron that does a profitable business in one of the extreme Western counties of Nebraska. 23—Chandoleer 48070, owned by J. M. Harlan, Page County, Iowa. 24—Sheep in the Paris Exposition, showing bunch of unclipped wool (left side) to give the natural length. 25—Daughter of the late W. T. Head, Hendricks County, Ind., holding pet fawn.

## Closing Out Bargains in Percherons

I am preparing to quit the farm and  
 My Entire Herd of 50 Percherons—Mostly High Class Mares and Fillies—  
 Is for Sale.

I have a few good stallions, of course, and will make close prices on them, but any man who will take all, or a large part, of my mares and fillies, will get a bargain he cannot find anywhere else. Good registered draft mares will be the money makers for years to come.

**GEORGE HIRSCHMAN,**

**PIERSON, IOWA.**



## REGISTERED PERCHERON STUDS

We have them, BIG FELLOWS, 1, 2, 3 and 4-year olds. Real drafters, BIG BONE; lots of quality and action; grown right. Will go out and make good, both as to sires and foal getters. You lose money if you don't look at BISHOP BROS.' STUDS before buying. 20 miles east of Wichita on Mo. P. Ry.

**BISHOP BROS. BOX C TOWANDA, KANSAS**

## WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had direct from the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.



## DANIEL KELLY &amp; SON,

Lincoln, Nebr. City Office, 1012 O. Street.

We have on hands the best all around lot of

## PERCHERON STALLIONS

we ever owned at one time, yearlings to 5-year-olds. Our aim is, best of blood, big bone and individuality, that will appeal to any one who wants a draft stallion. We will not handle auction block, second hand or broken down stallions. We give a liberal guarantee, and stand by it. Mention the American Breeder when you write.



## PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

For sale. I have a number of good, big, draft stallions to sell now. They range from yearlings, coming 2, up to 6 years old. All sound and right. I have home-bred and imported of both breeds; all of good bone. Every stallion is sound and sold with a breeding guarantee of 60 per cent foal getters. Yearlings weighing 1,500; several ton horses and a few 2,150 pounds. Come and see me before buying; I can save you \$300 on a good one. I also have 14 Percheron mares to sell, all in foal. For information address,

**P. J. EGGERS, DENISON, IOWA.**  
 (Long distance phone 142; barn in town.)



## FRANK P. SHEKLETON &amp; SONS, LAWLER IA.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

## Percheron, Belgian and Clydesdale Stallions and Mares



We have on hand the grandest bunch of imported Belgian and imported and home bred Percheron stallions that will be seen in any barn this winter. They are all big, drafty fellows from 2000 to 2250 pounds. These stallions were imported by a member of the firm before the war. They are all well acclimated and have all been used for service and have proved excellent breeders.

Our Percherons are both imported and home bred and any man wishing to buy either kind should call and see us before buying. We have them all ages, prices and colors.

We also have some good Clydesdale stallions for sale. Lawler is on the Iowa and Dakota division of the C. M. & St. Paul R. R., midway between North McGregor and Mason City, Chickasaw Co., Iowa.

## TAYLOR &amp; JONES

WILLIAMSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

Our second importation for 1914 arrived July 6. Anyone wanting the best imported and American-bred Percheron, Shire and Belgian stallions should not fail to visit our barns. Write us for catalog, mentioning the American Breeder.



**TAYLOR & JONES, Sangamon Co., Ill.**

## 200 PERCHERONS

Including probably the largest collection of imported stallions of this breed in America, and certainly the largest collection of mares now for sale. We have

## 100 HEAD OF EACH SEX.

The Singmaster Percheron business is conducted on the most permanent basis. Every year we import stallion colts and yearlings. In this way really getting first choice and insuring thorough acclimating and development under American conditions. In this way, too, our own breeding herd is constantly strengthened. Our visitors see imported and home bred stock developed side by side in a natural way—the best means of making a satisfactory selection and the best assurance of a satisfactory future.

Are They Good? We Simply Ask You to Come and See.

We have plenty of ton stallions, plenty of imported mares bred to our famous herd horses, Honorable and Jalap; our prize winners are a matter of record. The square deal has been our motto for 30 years. Mention the American Breeder when you write us for particulars.

**J. O. SINGMASTER & SONS, Keota, Iowa**





Stud Colts For Sale

Two Percherons and one French draft; two years old; good ones; prices reasonable.  
Also gray Percheron stallion, 8 years old; one imported Belgian stallion, 11 years old; aged stallions are good individuals and good breeders. Colts in the way.  
J. W. HODGSON & SONS, Lexington, Nebr.

2 Percheron Stallions

For sale. One 2 and one 3 years old. Both making ton horses. Price \$400 and \$600.  
S. S. LANGFORD  
CRAIG, - - - NEBRASKA

PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

For sale. Imported and Home-bred Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares. Come and see or write,  
F. M. CLEVENGER, Prop.,  
Valley Home Stock Farm, Centerville, Ind.

THREE REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE

One three-year-old black, one four-year-old gray and one five-year-old gray. The above are the drafty kind. Don't write, but come and see and you will buy. All sound.  
L. P. YOCUM, Clarence, Iowa

PERCHERONS.

Write for prices on imported and home bred Percheron stallions, mares and fillies, now on hand at the Sunny Plain Farm.  
W. C. BAUGHMAN, PULASKI, IA.

FOUR PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. One 4 years old last September; one 3 years old, one 2 years old and one weanling. Will also sell or exchange the imported sire of these colts for one equally as good. Will test these stallions for prospective buyers with microscope. Am also offering a few mares.  
C. STAHLY, MILFORD, NEBR.

RIVERVIEW PERCHERON FARM

Offers for sale 15 head heavy boned, rugged built, imported and home raised stallions and mares. Farm joins Ravenna, on B. & M. R. R., 32 miles from Grand Island, Nebr.  
W. R. HANKINS, Ravenna, Nebr.  
Owner.

PERCHERON and BELGIAN

Prize Winners.

Won over \$1,200 in cash premiums in 1914. Buy the winners.  
LONZO McCLAIN, LIMA, OHIO

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. Glissant; 8 years old; weighing about 1800; black. Priced right.  
SHEPARD BROS., Fremont, Nebr.

PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. Pure bred; black; 5 years old; sound. Will price him right.  
CHAS. F. MACK, Plainview, Nebr.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE

Or will exchange for good young jack stock. Four registered Percheron stallions; 8 to 10 years old; 1900 to 2160 pounds; first class breeders; good, honest horses. Also six large weanling stud colts.  
C. A. Alexander & Co., Harriston, Va.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES. We have for sale in this vicinity colts and matured horses of all the above named breeds. We can furnish you any number from one to a carload, ranging in age from yearlings to 5 years old. Write us your wants, or come and see them.  
J. C. DIMMICK, Boswell, Ind.

Percheron Stallion

For sale. This imported Percheron stallion, Fondetour; weight 2100 pounds; dapple gray; 9 years old; sound. Reason for selling, fillies in the way.  
JOSEPH KERR, Waterloo, Iowa, Rte. 1.

2 PERCHERON STUD COLTS

For sale. Two years old in May, 1915; one gray; one black; both registered; best of blood. Priced right.  
ALVIN PIERSON, West Point, Nebr.

Advertising Briefs

SALE DATES.

Percherons.

February 8-12—Frank S. Kirk, Manager, Enid, Okla.  
February 9—Sanford Hutsell, Hampton, Nebr.  
February 25-26—Nebraska Breeders, H. H. Hall, Secretary, Grand Island, Nebr.  
February 25-26—Iowa Draft Horse Breeders, G. E. O'Brien, Secretary, Des Moines, Ia.  
February 25-26—Miami County Breeders, O. C. Hagans, Secretary, Paola, Kas.  
March 4—C. B. Warkentin, Newton, Kas.  
March 10—E. Toussaint, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

Jack Stock.

February 8-13—Frank S. Kirk, Manager, Enid, Okla.  
February 9—Sanford Hutsell, Hampton, Nebr.  
February 23—W. F. Schade, Jackson, Mo.  
February 24—Ben M. Green, Cape Girardeau, Mo.  
March 4—G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo., at Savannah.  
March 4—Sigler & Shannon, Greencastle, Ind.  
March 8—G. C. Roan, LaPlata, Mo.  
Belgians, Shires or Clydes.  
February 8-13—Frank S. Kirk, Manager, Enid, Okla.  
February 25-26—Iowa Draft Horse Breeders, G. E. O'Brien, Secretary, Des Moines, Ia.  
February 25-26—Nebraska Draft Horse Breeders, H. H. Hall, Secretary, Grand Island, Nebr.  
February 25-26—Miami County Breeders, O. C. Hagans, Secretary, Paola, Kas.  
March 10—E. Toussaint Co., Grand Forks, N. Dak.

Hogs or Cattle.

February 8-13—Frank S. Kirk, Manager, Enid, Okla.  
February 9—Sanford Hutsell, Hampton, Nebr.  
February 23—W. F. Schade, Jackson, Mo.  
February 25—O. C. Hagans, Secretary, Paola, Kas.

J. B. Ring, Louisburg, Kas., has two Belgian stallions and two jacks for sale, or would trade for Percheron stallion or registered mares.

Saunders & Maggard, Poplar Plains, Ky., have just shipped 20 head of Kentucky jacks from Poplar Plains to Hutchinson, Kansas, and they are for sale privately at the Midland barn.

J. C. Dimmick, Boswell, Ind., has Percherons, Belgians and Shires for sale, from one to a carload, and ranging in age from yearlings to five years.  
Joseph Kerr, Waterloo, Iowa, wants to sell his Percheron stallion on account of his fillies.

C. E. Quinn, Waverly, Kas., has a French draft stallion colt for sale.  
Oscar Edwards & Son, DeSoto, Mo., are advertising jacks, registered saddlers, stallions, mares and geldings.

Alvin Pierson, West Point, Nebr., is advertising in this issue two Percheron stud colts.

H. S. Marks, Greenfield, Mo., wants to sell one or two registered jacks.

M. H. Davis, Ava, Ill., has a jack and a grade German Coach stallion for sale and he says he is pricing them right.

H. M. Rider, Rushmore, Minn., is advertising his imported Percheron stallion for sale.

J. J. McNiff, Long Beach, Calif., is offering his prize winning Percheron stallion for sale at one third its value.

Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo., write as follows: "We live right in the heart of the best jack country in the United States, and we handle the best that grow. We raise or buy from our neighbors, most of our jacks. We think we have the best herd of jennets in the United States and we are breeding them to two champion herd jacks. We do not handle counterfeits of any kind."

P. W. Anderson, Madison, Minn., has one Belgian and one Percheron stallion for sale.

U. G. Saunders, Prop. Fairland Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., has a new ad in this issue. He has Kentucky jacks, trotters and draft stallions, and Hereford cattle. Be sure to look up the ad.

A. V. Lock, Burlington, Kas., has a French draft stallion for sale.

W. P. Lawless and W. B. Gibson, Blackwater, Mo., have 15 mammoth jacks, from one to five years old, for sale.

Henry Glenz & Co., Cadott, Wis., are advertising their Belgian stallion for sale in order to dissolve a partnership.

W. D. Link, Blockton, Iowa, has three jacks and two Belgian stallions advertised in this issue.

C. E. Thompson, Elberfeld, Ind., is advertising Chester White hogs, bred sows and gilts, chickens, turkeys and eggs.

Dr. T. W. Hadley, 1737 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo., has a Percheron stallion for sale.

N. J. Robnett, Kinmundy, Ill., is in the market for a jack and a Shire stallion. He also has seven stallions for sale.

Hugh M. Cottler, Mound City, Mo., wants a stallion and a jack and has a stallion and two jacks for sale. Read the ad in this issue.

M. P. Lydon, Cresco, Iowa, is advertising three stallions and two jacks, and says he will offer these at bargain prices for 30 days.

Watson Bros., Brimfield, Ill., have two mammoth jacks for sale.

W. W. Sutton, No. English, Iowa, has three Clydesdale stallions for sale at breeder's prices.

A. P. Miller, Imperial, Kas., has a Shire stallion and a quarter section of land for sale. He would trade the horse for one as good.

J. T. Harbey, Oskaloosa, Iowa, has a two year old and a five year old Percheron stallion for sale.

J. E. Bradley, Carthage, Mo., is closing out five head of saddle stallions, including Black Knight. He wants a jennet jack.

A. J. Wempe, Frankfort, Kas., has a prize winning Percheron stallion and a jack for sale. He prices the horse at \$750 and the jack at \$350.

Singmaster & Walker, Sionx City, Iowa, are offering 20 Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares for sale.

H. Redenius & Sons, Rushmore, Minn., have 40 head of imported and home bred Percheron stallions and mares for sale.

C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Kansas, is overstocked and wants to sell a Clydesdale stallion, two mares, a Percheron stud colt, two registered fillies, also some brood mares and fillies. See his ad.

Louis Schneider, Horton, Mo., has a stallion, jack and some jennets for sale.

D. L. Martin & Sons, Green City, Mo., hold a public sale of Percherons and Shorthorns on February 18. Write for information.

McGuire Farms, Holstein, Iowa, have for sale Percherons, Belgians and Standard breeds, also one tried jack. Anyone in the market for stock of this sort should write them for prices and full information.

Ed Boen, Lawson, Mo., starts his regular ad in this issue. He has 40 head of jacks and jennets to select from.

Geo. T. Lee, Bowling Green, Mo., is closing out his entire stud of pure bred Clydesdales.

F. A. Fribbenow, Chandler, Okla., has a Percheron stallion and a jack for sale.

Shepherd Bros., Fremont, Nebr., are offering their imported Percheron stallion for sale.

Guy W. Armstrong, Galesburg, Ill., has a Belgian stallion and a Standard bred stallion for sale or trade for Belgian mares.

Chas. F. Mack, Plainview, Nebr., says he will price his Percheron stallion right.

Dillingham & DeWitt, Blue Springs, Mo., have registered jacks from Dr. McCord and Dr. Long, and jennets for sale.

M. T. Milligan, Pinckneyville, Ill., has a jack for sale or trade for young saddle stallion.

Elwood Rish, Lockwood, Mo., has jacks and jennets for sale or trade for Percherons.

C. A. Alexander & Co., Harriston, Va., have Percherons for sale or trade for young jack stock.

J. C. Hagens, Pella, Iowa, wants to sell some imported Percheron mares.

G. B. Loper & Sons, Chesterfield, Ill., have 15 Percheron stallions and some mares for sale, which they say they will price right.

E. D. Cheney, Hillsdale, Mich., is advertising his imported Belgian stallion for sale, or will exchange for mares.

"Ranch" enre American Breeder, wants a position as manager on a farm or ranch. Look up the ad.

G. W. Wilson, Springfield, Mo., has a 98-acre farm and two town houses for sale or trade for registered draft stallions or other live stock.

H. M. Wible, Hazelton, Kas., has a Percheron stallion, two jacks and a Shorthorn bull calf for sale or trade.

J. H. Moorman, Solomon, Kas., has one imported and one American bred Percheron stallion which he says he will sell at a bargain if taken soon.

Floyd R. Reed, Hull, Ill., wants to sell two jacks and a Percheron stallion as he is going out of the business.

Do not overlook the advertisement of Fravel's Distemper Remedy, and write for free booklet, mentioning American Breeder. Fravel's Distemper Remedy is being used by a large number of the largest markets and dealers in the world. See testimonials of leading horsemen in this issue.

Taylor & Jones, Williamsville, Ill., writes: "It was our privilege to ship an extra good imported Belgian stallion to Rice County, Kansas, recently. This horse is a prize winner at Brussels, Belgium, and no doubt he will be heard from in 1915 at some of the best Western fairs. We also sold a coming 3-year-old imported Percheron to William Stahl in Peoria County. Mr. Stahl had been looking for a certain kind of a horse for a year and found what he wanted at our barns. He is a very fine, finished colt with lots of draft, weighing very near the ton mark the day he was loaded, and we know his neighborhood will appreciate his purchase. We today loaded an imported Shire stallion for Mr. Claud McConchie, in Edgar County, Illinois, and we feel sure he has made no mistake in his selection, as he is a horse that will well fit the community and will no doubt sire draft horses. Mr. McConchie has been to our barns before and was well acquainted with our way of doing business and had no desire to break away from us when he was in need of a good stallion. The people in his community will not be disappointed with the offspring of such a stallion. Our coming 3-year-old Percherons are averaging a ton and our American breeds are ready for sale and will give satisfaction."

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kas., still has plenty of good Percheron stallions and mares on hand for his private sale customers, in spite of the fact that he

Imported Percheron and Belgian

Stallions and Mares.

Not so many, but the right kind at the right price.

J. R. JUSTICE, GALESBURG, ILL.

PRIZE WINNING PERCHERON

For sale; a 4-year-old stallion; black with star and white hind foot; sure breeder and a good sire; weighs 2,100 pounds; a real drafter and fine mover. Was best American bred 3-year-old at International show, 1913. For a good one, see this horse.

S. S. RUSSELL & SON, Neponset, Ill.

PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. One 3-year-old, one 2-year-old and one yearling; all blacks; recorded and sound. Also one imported gray; 8 years old; a good breeder and sound. Will sell one or all together. Priced to sell.

J. C. STEWART  
Monmouth, Illinois

Seven Percherons

For sale. Four stallions; one aged, one coming 3, one 2, one yearling. Will make ton horses when matured. Three mares, one 9 years old, one 5 and one 2. These horses are registered in the Percheron Society of America. Priced to sell. Will sell one or all. Come and see them.

L. J. KIRCHER, Strasburg, Ill.

4 BLACK PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, including one imported herd stallion, Hercule (75940), a ton horse, and others that will make same kind.  
W. J. LANYON & SON, Gresham, Nebr.

KODOMA 43372

The Great Ton Show Stallion and Percheron sire, for sale. Height 16.3; color gray; age 9 years. Absolutely sound and clean, with the best of feet, bone and pasterns. His sloping shoulders support a beautifully carried head and neck; while his short, broad back, over a deep ribbed middle, smoothly molds into strong loins and level croup over the best draft hocks imaginable. Kodoma has 12-inch bone below his hocks and scales 1,920 pounds; today in active stud condition weighing some 2,200 pounds; fitted for showing. Guaranteed to get 60 per cent foals. Price \$1,000.

W. T. WILKINSON,  
Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri.

PERCHERONS

For sale. Two stallions, 2 and 3 years old; big, stretchy fellows; good feet; good bone; choice quality. Four mares; two imported; 5 to 9 years old; all in foal. These mares are big boned; the big quality kind; weight 1,800-2,000. They are priced right. Address  
F. C. BARBER & SONS, Skidmore, Mo.

Percherons and Belgians

For sale. 20 Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares, from 2 to 6 years old.

SINGMASTER & WALKER,  
Stock Yards, Sionx City, Iowa.

MAPLEWOOD PERCHERONS

STALLIONS AND MARES

For sale. A good selection always on hand. Ages from 2 to 5 years.

C. G. ANDERSON

Hector, Renville County, Minnesota.  
Main Line C. M. & St. P. R. R.

Imported Percheron Stallion

For sale. Six years old; black; weight 2150. Winner in France and America. Must be sold by March 1st to settle an estate. One-third value for cash.

J. J. McNIFF, Long Beach, Calif.

15 Percheron Stallions

For sale. Broglie 41462 (55063), the greatest living son of Besique (19602). Six coming 2 years old; six coming 3 years; one coming 4; one coming 5. Also some mares. Come and see what we have. We will price them right.

G. B. LOPER & SONS,  
Chesterfield, Maconin County, Illinois.

FRENCH DRAFT STALLION

For sale. Six years old; sound; sure; in the ton class; good disposition; heavy, clean bone; good server and guaranteed. Write  
A. V. LOCK, Burlington, Kan.

STALLIONS

For sale. Black Percherons at a price so you can own one. Sound and right. Come and see them.  
HENRY E. PETERSON, Lyons, Neb.



**LINE BRED BRILLIANT.****Percheron Stallions; 2 Good Ones.**

For sale. They are blacks, coming 3 years old, and weigh 1800 and 2000 pounds. The larger one, Marquis, should head a herd of good pure bred mares. I have already used him on my imported mares, but most of my mares are akin. See or write,

W. A. McVAY, TRENTON, MO.

**PERCHERON STALLIONS and MARES**

For sale. One stallion, 14 years; can show 50 of his colts. One stallion, 4 years old; can show 20 of his colts. One stallion, 20 months old; good dark gray colt; can show his 2,000-pound mother.

Four full blood mares. Also 40 head good grade Percheron mares; most of them in foal.

(On C. G. W. R. R.)

WM. P. GANNON, VALERIA, IA.

**2 Percheron Stallions**

For sale. One imported, the other American bred; both black; weight 1850; one coming 6 years old, the other coming five; sure breeders. Will sell at a bargain if sold soon. For particulars write

J. H. MOORMANN, Solomon, Kansas.

**Imported Percheron Stallion**

For sale. Age 7; color black; weight 1900; a sure foal getter. Can show colts. Reason for selling, fillies in the way. Cash. No trade.

H. M. RIDER, Rushmore, Minn.

**PERCHERON STALLION**

For sale. Black, weight 1,600; sure breeder and broke to work; good conformation; plenty of bone. Sired by imported Percheron and out of mare said to be a full blood Percheron. Not registered. I have no use for this horse and will sell him very cheap.

DR. T. W. HADLEY,

1737 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.

**IMPORTED SHIRE STALLION**

For sale. A good one; certified sound by the state inspector. Priced to sell.

J. T. MAGNUSON, GRESHAM, NEBR. York County.

**CLYDESDALE STALLIONS**

For sale. Registered; two 2-year-olds and one weanling. Will sell at breeder's prices. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for particulars.

W. W. SUTTON, North English, Ia.

**2 Percheron Stallions**

For sale. Extra good; black; one 2 years, the other 5 years old.

J. T. HARVEY,

Oskaloosa, Iowa, R. F. D. No. 5.

has just recently made a big and successful public sale. The Whitewater Falls Stock Farm is a big establishment and buyers will find it worth a visit at any time.

A. H. McKenzie, Eureka, Kans., has 160 acres of land to trade for a couple of young stallions and some registered or high-grade mares.

J. T. Magnuson, Gresham, Nebr., is offering an imported Shire stallion for sale.

Elmer S. Baughman, Taylorville, Ill., says he is pricing his Percheron stallion to sell. Write him.

W. E. Griffith, Clayton, Kans., wants to sell his Percheron stallion, or exchange for one as good.

P. J. Eggers, Denison, Iowa, starts his regular advertisement in this issue. He has Percheron and Belgian stallions, from yearlings up to six years old. Also 14 mares in foal. Write him for prices and description.

M. A. Barton, Elsberry, Mo., says he will take a close price on his three year old jack that he is advertising in this issue.

Wright Bros., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, have several Percheron stallions advertised for sale; also mares in foal, and French draft stallion. Write them for full information.

Mrs. J. W. Reed, Eddy, Okla., in order to settle up her husband's estate, is advertising a black jack and a German Coach stallion for sale, or will trade registered Shorthorns or Percherons.

G. M. Scott's annual jack and jennet sale to be held at Savannah, Mo., March 4 is the 38th sale of live stock held from Quiet Glen Stock Farm, and marks the 70th year and fourth generation of the Scott family in the jack business. But more interesting and more important are other features brought out in Mr. Scott's advertisement, this issue. The sale is held at Savannah, Mr. Scott's county seat town, for the excellent transportation facilities, but for catalog address, G. W. Scott, Rea, Mo., and mention the American Breeder. The photographs in the catalog and the history of this remarkable breeding farm and business are among the best things out this season.

Wm. Crownover, Hudson, Iowa, breeds and imports Percherons, Belgians and Shires, and would be glad to have our readers write him their wants.

Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Colo., have 300 head of Colorado raised jacks and jennets, mules and brood mares for sale, which they guarantee and sell right.

Louis Koening, Solomon, Kans., has a black jack and Duroc hogs for sale.

O. L. Potter, Rocheport, Mo., invites our readers to come and see his jack

and jennet stock. Mr. Potter says he will price this stock right as he is anxious to sell.

J. F. True, Perry, Kas., is pricing his prize winning black jack for sale at \$800. Write him for full particulars.

John Henry, Fairfax, Iowa, is pricing his jacks from \$250 up.

Henry Obermann & Son, Freistatt, Mo., have jacks and jennets for sale, also Poland China hogs. Get their prices before buying elsewhere.

Al. E. Smith, Lawrence, Kas., has registered, big bone jacks for sale at reasonable prices.

Phil Walker, Moline, Kas., has 20 black jacks for sale which he says he is pricing very reasonable. Write him.

J. C. Buckstep, Eolia, Mo., has 32 jacks and 35 jennets for sale. He guarantees his stock as represented.

A. M. Dull & Sons, Washington, Kas., have six registered Percheron stallions which they are offering for sale.

J. R. Justice, Galesburg, Ill., says he has the right kind of imported Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares at the right kind of prices.

George Eggert, Newton, Iowa, breeds and imports champion bred stallions and mares, Percherons, Belgians and Shires. He has a new calendar which can be had for the asking.

Crawford & Griffin, Newton, Iowa, have Belgians and Percherons for sale, imported and home bred; thoroughly acclimated, and would like to hear from any one in the market for stock of this sort.

Leon Van Meldert, Cedar Bayou, Tex., has a few imported Belgian stallions which he says he will price right.

H. Lefebvre & Son, Fairfax, Iowa, would be glad to send catalogue and circulars regarding his Belgians and Percherons to any one interested.

W. A. De Merritt, Plainfield, Ill., has Clydesdale stallions and mares for sale, also Shorthorn cattle.

E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Iowa, says "Buy of the breeder and save money on registered Percheron stallions and mares."

F. M. Clevenger, Centerville, Ind., has imported and home bred Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares for sale at all times and invites inspection of his stock.

L. P. Yocum, Clarence, Iowa, wants any of our readers who are in the market for Percheron stallions, to come and see what he has to offer.

W. C. Baughman, Pulaski, Iowa, has Percheron stallions, mares and fillies for sale, and will be glad to answer all inquiries.

Lonzo McClain, Lima, Ohio, won over \$1200 in cash premiums in 1914 on his Percherons and Belgians, and some of these prize winners are for sale.

W. T. Wilkinson, Eureka, Mo., is offering his show stallion, Kodomo, for sale at \$1,000. This horse is guaranteed to get 60 per cent foals.

Jos. Rousselle, Seward, Neb., has imported Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions and mares for sale. He guarantees all his stock and arranges terms to suit customers. He also has Shorthorn bulls and heifers.

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm writes: "It was fully demonstrated at the McCray sale that it is best to use a first-class sire, as colts from Royal Grey, from weanlings to two year olds, sold at from \$400.00 to \$1,160.00 each and the three year old, grade Shire gelding, sired by one of our imported Shire stallions, sold for \$410.00. We had the pleasure of a visit last week from our old customer, Almon E. Wolf, of Kane County, who is establishing a pure bred stud of Shire horses—the outcome being that we sold him a pair of imported Shire mares. This makes four imported mares and a stallion that we have sold him. We have also sold to McDermott Brothers of Colorado an outstanding Clydesdale stallion by correspondence.

The Visio Remedy Assn., Chicago, Ill., sends us the following letter to print: "Inclosed find \$2.00 for one bottle of your medicine, Visio. I used your Visio with success. It has cured my horse and I recommend it highly. This bottle is for another party.—Joel Morehead, Scottsville, Ky."

Thousands of horsemen and trainers all over the country have proven the merits of Absorbine. They not only use it for one case, but they keep it in their stable at all times. They realize that "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Absorbine is a preventive. Used after a work-out or race, it keeps the horses in A-1 condition and prevents soreness and lameness.

Oliver Jones, Lima, O., who makes the Ichnobate Remedy, sends us the following letter to print: "For anyone requiring a first-class remedy for lung and throat diseases in horses, Ichnobate Distemper Cure is unrivaled. We have used it with universal success, both as a cure and preventive, and shall use no other.—L. Cayhill, Lima Driving Park, Lima, O."

March 4 is the date of Sigler & Shannon's sale of jacks and jennets at Greencastle, Ind. Sale contains 35 head and will be held in seated pavilion, regardless of weather. Send at once for catalog and information to J. O. Sigler, Greencastle, Ind., or Chas. B. Shannon, Russellville, Ind., and mention the American Breeder.

Admirers of the Percheron Futurity Winner at the Illinois State Fair will be interested in hearing that this grand colt (Baron's Pride), as well as its sire, three brothers and other stallions, not so near akin, are for sale by Lee-man Bros., Hoopetown, Ill., who raised all of them.

C. G. Anderson, Heeter, Minn., has a good collection of Percheron stallions and mares on hand. Write him for prices.

Harris Bros., Great Bend, Kas., wants any of our readers who are in the



THE GRAND CHAMPION SHIRE STALLION  
BORO BLUSTERER

THE GRAND CHAMPION PERCHERON MARE, JOIE

# TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD

FOUNDED IN 1878

SHIRE, PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS and SHIRE and PERCHERON MARES

A collection that measures up to the advancing high standard we have maintained for 36 years.

**LAST IMPORTATION SEPT. 10**

No other establishment in America can give you the same breadth of selection.

No Increase in Prices on Account of the War

Send for Catalog, mentioning this paper, and addressing

**Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Box A, Bushnell, Ill.**

**SHIRE STALLION**

IMPORTED MOULTON BELL RINGER (27981) 11794

For sale. Five years old; weight 1,750 in working condition; broke to work good disposition; good feet; large bone; well proportioned body. Colts on farm to show his breeding. This horse took to masturbating last spring, but is all right now if kept with shield on.

Will price him reasonable, as we have no use for him next year on account of his colts, and will allow purchaser to give him thorough test with microscope. For further information write,

CONWAY BROS.

CASEY, IOWA.

market for Percherons, to write them for prices and particulars about their stock. They have 50 registered stallions and mares to select from.

J. M. Nolan, Paola, Kas., has Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions and mares, from suckers up to full age horses, which he says he will sell—worth the money.

H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Mo., has registered saddlers for sale by Rex McDonald, Rex Monroe, Star McDonald and Fos McDonald.

Richard Sellman, Rochelle, Tex., says he has a choice lot of young Morgan stallions and mares for sale.

Dr. George Sangster, V. S., Monticello, Ind.: "In my practice I have used Spohn's Compound for several years, and in all forms of contagious diseases, nose and throat trouble, I believe it is the most efficient treatment I have yet seen."—See the Advertisement.

W. H. Richards, Emporia, Kas., starts his regular season's advertising in this issue. He writes as follows regarding his Percherons and Belgians: "You will find them deserving and they cannot be overestimated."

H. H. Taylor, Prairie View Stock Farm, Sedalia, Mo., has three jacks for sale of his own raising.

W. A. McVay, Trenton, Mo., is offering two Percheron stallions for sale. They are line bred Brilliants.

Wilmer L. McIlroy, Louisiana, Mo., has 20 Percherons and jacks for sale, which he says he will sell on easy terms and prices right.

The McLulu Orthopedic Sanitarium, 858 Aubert avenue, St. Louis, Mo., has made itself perhaps the closest friend to afflicted families of any institution in this line in America. There is hardly a neighborhood in which you cannot find some one in whose family or circle of friends a child has been brought from deformity to almost normal form and use of body and limbs. This sanitarium offers to all inquirers genuine proof of what it has done and is doing constantly so that no one need take chances in making application thereto. We only ask that our readers answer the advertisement in this issue and get the facts and weigh them carefully for themselves. We know the in-

PRIZE WINNING SHIRE STALLION For sale. Dapple gray; imported; coming six; this horse won fourth in Chicago as a two-year-old, and took first and sweepstakes in Kewanee fair as a three-year-old. His weight is 1,900 pounds, in fair shape; in show shape 2,000 pounds; a sure foal getter. I want to quit the business, the reason for selling.

HARRY BROADBENT, Annawan, Ill.

**SHIRE STALLION**

For sale; eight years; imported by Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm; will weigh close to a ton; sound and right every way; sure breeder; nice to handle. Will sell very reasonable, as I am going out of the business, or will exchange him for work horses or Poland China brood sows. This horse won first at Iowa and Indiana State Fairs, as a 2-year-old.

T. E. ORTH, Washington, Ill.

**Shire Stallions**

Well Bred, First Class Stock

JAMES AULD

Wakefield, Clay County, Kansas.

**CLYDESDALE HORSES**

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

ALSO SHORTHORN CATTLE.

W. A. DeMerritt

Route 2, Plainfield, Ill.

**Closing Out Clydesdales.**

I wish to sell my entire stud consisting of two coming 5 year old and two 3 year old stallions, two aged mares and one 2 year old filly; all bred in the purple, and prize winners. They are as fine as can be made.

GEO. T. LEE,

Bowling Green, Mo





## WEST PINE STOCK FARM

Breeder of  
HIGH CLASS BELGIAN HORSES.

For Sale—The great show and breeding stallion, Magnus (45678) 3680; imported by J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind. Color sorrel, white stripe in face; actually weighs 2,100 pounds. Action, like a "Coacher"; shows a sound state inspection certificate. Has won 10 firsts and championships out of 11 shows. A tried breeder and can show plenty of his colts. Good enough to head a herd of high class registered mares. Good disposition; easy to handle.

Ka-Zak 7497; imported in dam; 2 years old; weight 1,950; a good one; wide as a wagon, with an abundance of bone and quality.

Three yearlings weighing up to 1,650 pounds and not fat. If you intend to buy a stallion, do not fail to see these before you buy. I have the goods and am always pleased to show them. Buy from the breeder and save the "middleman's" profit.

HARVEY SMITH, Prop.

BOSWELL, IND.

**REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLION**  
For sale. Will trade for cattle. This stallion (King of Belgium 4218) is brown, 16 hands, 8 years old, certified sound by State Stallion Inspector. Cash price \$800.

J. M. CUPLIN, AINSWORTH, NEBR.

## FOR SALE OR TRADE

Two registered Belgian stallions and two jacks. One horse imported; bay; 800 pounds. American bred is brown; 600 pounds. Jacks, black with white points. One 15½ hands; 1100 pounds. Priced worth the money, or would trade for Percheron stallion or registered mares.

J. B. RING,

Louisburg, Kans.

## FRENCH DRAFT STALLION COLT

For sale. Eleven months old; good one; registered dam and sire. Address

C. E. QUINN,

Waverly, Kans.

## FOR SALE

One Belgian stallion, 5 years old; one Percheron stallion, 10 years old. Both imported and ton horses.

J. W. ANDERSON,

Mudison, Minn.

## IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION

For sale, or will exchange for mares. Colts to show. Have no time for the business.

L. D. CHENEY, Hillsdale, Mich., Rte. 4.

## BELGIANS



I can show anybody the best lot of imported and home bred Belgian stallions and mares in the United States, with more bone and quality, and priced to sell, from weanlings to aged horses.

Edw. C. Holt, R. R. 5, Scribaer, Nebr.

## ROYAL BELGIAN STALLIONS

I have a few imported stallions for sale, 2 to 4 years old; well acclimated. No better horses for this country. Hardy and vigorous. Have won many blue ribbons with them. Prices right. Such horses will not be imported for the next six years. Buy them now before they are out of reach.

LEON VAN MELDERT, Cedar Bayou, Harris County, Texas.

## LEFEBURES' BELGIANS

Largest Collection on Earth.

Over 140 head on hand November 1, 1914. Two importations received in 1914, before declaration of war. We also have some choice Percherons, 1 to 5 years old, and a number of home bred stallions. Write for catalog and circulars, mentioning the American Breeder.

J. LEFEBURE &amp; SON, Fairfax, Ia.

Eight miles west of Cedar Rapids.

## Some Prize Winners

For Sale.

A yearling Belgian stallion; good enough to head a herd of Belgian mares; is a first prize winner and a full brother to Governor Major, the winner of first prize in the yearling class at the Iowa State Fair, 1913; also won Futurity the same year.

A 6-year-old Belgian mare; a regular breeder; she raised a colt this last year that weighed 1,000 pounds at 6½ months, which I think is the best colt in the state today. Will sell this colt; he will make a great show horse. One weanling gray Percheron stud colt; he is a good one. This stock is recorded and are all prize winners. Will sell worth the money. If you want a good one, come and look at them.

WM. HARTMAN, Baring, Knox Co., Mo.

FOR GOOD BELGIANS  
SEE H. F. FRENCH,  
Independence, Iowa.

Twenty imported and home bred stallions for sale that weigh from a ton up to 2,200 lbs., thoroughly acclimated. Also brood mares in foal and with foals at side and re-bred. Matched pairs also.



stitution to be one of long standing and reliability.

W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb., hold a three days' sale of pure bred live stock February 24, 25 and 26. On the first day pure bred draft stallions and high grade draft mares will be sold. On the second day a herd of registered Polled Durham cattle will be sold and on the third day an offering of pure bred hogs, 20 Durocs and 20 Poland Chinas will be sold. Address as above for catalogue or any particulars.

The Blakley Medical Company, Department E., Nappanee, Ind., begins advertising its remedies regularly in this issue. Mention the American Breeder in writing.

To be an auctioneer (and it is a good business), write W. B. Carpenter, Pres. Missouri Auction School, 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

The Detroit Engine Company, 67 Bellevue avenue, Detroit, Mich., has a page advertisement in this issue to which we invite the attention of every reader interested in this form of power. Please mention the American Breeder in answering the advertisement.

The Corona Mfg. Co., 21 Corona Block, Kenton, Ohio, is one of our regular advertisers of a staple remedy which is using a page advertisement in this issue. We believe that our readers are perfectly safe in dealing with this company and that the remedy it advertises is one of merit.

Something new in the paint line is advertised by A. L. Rice, 807 North street, Adams, N. Y.

Iowa lays claim to having the biggest and most wide-spread interest in good draft horses of any state, and the fact that Iowa has taken the first official step toward holding a winter stallion show, bears out their claim. The stallion show will be held on the State Fair grounds at Des Moines, Iowa, February 24, and on the following two days the Iowa breeders will hold a big joint public sale of draft stallions and mares—all breeds represented. It needs no argument to prove that this will be one of the most interesting draft horse events in America this year, and every draft horseman will want a catalogue. To get one address, G. E. O'Brien, sale secretary, Des Moines, Iowa, and mention the American Breeder. The sale advertisement appears in this issue.

For something special in fencing address the Up-To-Date Mfg. Co., 990 10th street, Terre Haute, Ind.

G. E. Roan, La Plata, Mo., is acknowledged one of the leading specialists of high class jack stock in the United States, and Mr. Roan's annual sales have in a few years become among the most talked of and widely patronized events in this line. Mr. Roan's sale this year will be held March 8, the advertisement of which appears in this

(Continued on page 23.)

SEE ANY BAD CAPSULE RESULTS  
HERE?

To the American Breeder:—I inclose photo of a four-year-old grade Belgian mare and her eight-month-old colt, got by artificial impregnation.

IRVINEDALE BELGIANS  
SEND FOR NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

One of the Few Establishments in America Offering Recently Imported Animals.



## OUR AUGUST IMPORTATION

Was one of the best we have ever had, and about the last to leave a European port. We have

40 Stallions; 20 Mares.

A few good Percherons among them. Will refund the expenses of any visitor who thinks we have deceived him concerning what we have to offer. Ankny is ten miles north of Des Moines on the Northwestern Ry. and Ft. Dodge Interurban. Always mention the American Breeder.

CHAS. IRVINE

Box 7

Ankeny, Iowa

## Sorrel Belgian Stallion, Fox Re (7365) 1472

For sale. Foaled April 7, 1910; sire Fripon Bogarden 48842; he by Parfalt Bogarden 30814; dam Phaney Re 7095; 2nd dam Jeanne Re 35747. Fox Re was imported January 2, 1913; is acclimated and is in fine condition to do a heavy stud season. He is the surest horse I ever owned; weighs 1,680 with his ribs showing. Is broke to work and is a fine worker; has the best of clean, flat legs, with a good foot under them.

The first certified draft for \$700 takes him. Will give him a test with microscope if desired. This is a good one.

W. F. DUSELL,

MONTEVIDEO, MINN.



## Belgian Importers and Breeders

Largest in the West.

We specialize in the type best adapted to this section—the most modern one—clean, compact, good movers, weighing 1,800 to 2,200. One of the few firms selling good mares in foal and broke to work.

Stallions Always on Hands.

BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM,

W. H. Bayless &amp; Co., Blue Mound, Kas.

## Belgians and Percherons

Chestnuts and Blacks; Typical of These Great Draft Breeds.

Our stallions are twos, threes and fours, some imported last year, some home bred, so that they are thoroughly acclimated. The Belgians are grandsons of the great Brussels champion, Indigene du Fosteau. Come, or write, mentioning American Breeder.

CRAWFORD &amp; GRIFFIN, - - NEWTON, IOWA.

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED  
PERCHERONS and BELGIANS

I give a gilt edge guarantee good for two years with each animal. Priced to sell quick.

W. H. RICHARDS,

EMPORIA, KAS.

(Barns four blocks from A. T. &amp; S. F. Depot.)



## Oak Lawn Stock Farm

Breeds and imports champion draft stallions and mares; Percheron, Belgian and Shire. All stock for sale at reasonable prices. Come and see them before you buy.

Ask for our new calendar, mentioning the American Breeder.

GEORGE EGGERT, NEWTON IOWA

PIONEER STOCK FARM  
THE HOME OF THE BELGIANS

Stallions and mares from weanlings to mature age; both imported and home bred. Oldest breeders of Belgians in Kansas. No reliable firm can sell cheaper, quality considered, or give a better or safer guarantee.

Anyone desiring pure bred stallions or mares will do well to see our stock. Reference, any bank in Harper County. In writing mention American Breeder.

DAVID COOPER & SONS,  
Freeport, Harper County, Kansas

The mare had never been bred before. Just one capsule did the work, and the eight-month-old colt (a plum good one), shown in photo, is the result. It is by my imported Belgian stallion. I think anyone who claims capsule



EIGHT MONTHS OLD CAPSULE COLT ON THE FARM OF CHRIS STAHLY &amp; SON, MILFORD, NEB.

## IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION

For sale. Bay, white blaze; weight 1,800; 10 years; strictly sound; excellent blood lines; fine and sure breeder. Too many of his fillies around. Will sell at any reasonable offer. Make your bid.

J. J. BEERENS, Chrlrool, Pa.

## Percherons

For sale. Forty head of high class imported and home bred Percheron stallions and mares at a very low price. H. REDENIUS & SONS, Rushmore, Minn.

## 3 JACKS—2 BELGIAN STALLIONS

For sale. One 9 year old black registered Tennessee jack; one 3 year old jack, brown with white points; one 2 year old jack, black with white points. These jacks are all broke to service.

Also 2 Belgian stallions; one 9 years; not registered. One 3 years, imported in September, 1913; weight, 1900; bright bay. There is none better.

W. D. LINK,

Blockton, Iowa.

colts are not as good as the ones from natural service is not sure of what he is talking about. I expect to have a picture taken of eight capsule colts, all owned by one man, and I will send the American Breeder one.—C. Stahly, Seward County, Neb.



# CLOSING OUT SALE

TO BE HELD IN THE CITY OF GRAND FORKS, NO. DAKOTA

**MARCH 10th, 1915**

**12 STALLIONS -- 12 MARES**

Nine imported Belgian and Percheron stallions; fully acclimated; from 4 to 7 years old; weighing from 1,900 to 2,200 pounds. All these stallions have been examined by the stallion registration board and pronounced sound, and are licensed to stand for public service in North Dakota.

3 registered stallion colts from 6 to 9 months old.

4 imported Belgian brood mares, from 5 to 6 years old; weighing from 1,800 to 2,000; all heavy with foal.

4 imported Percheron brood mares, 4 years old; weighing from 1,700 to 1,900; all heavy with foal.

4 registered fillies, 6 and 7 months old.

TERMS—2 per cent discount for cash; 8 per cent interest on bankable paper. Catalog sent upon request.

**E. TOUSSAINT CO., Owners**  
**GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA**

FRANK HYLAND, Auctioneer, Devils Lake, No. Dak.



## MY ENTIRE HERD

**Percherons, Shires, Jack Stock, For Sale**  
Privately. Having sold my farm I am going to move to Idaho in March and must sell all my imported and home bred Percheron and Shire mares and fillies—some mares weighing a ton—and 35 head of jacks and jennets.

By March 10 I must be sold out, regardless of price, so come early, or write at once. Reference; Loup State Bank, or First National Bank, Litchfield.

Can use 20 good dairy cows in trade.

HENRY BECK,

LITCHFIELD, NEBR.

## JOS. ROUSSELLE, SEWARD, NEBRASKA



26 Miles West of Lincoln. Farm Joins Seward on the North. Imported Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Mares. Of the best type; clean, rugged, with bone and action a plenty. Paris, Marners and Nebraska State Fair winners in our barn. Ages 2 to 5 years; weights from 1,900 to over 2,100 pounds. Intending buyers of herd headers will do well to visit our barn. Also Shorthorn bulls and heifers. All stock guaranteed. Terms to suit reliable customers.

### JACK AND STALLION For Sale.

One registered jack 6477; 8 years; 15½ hands; black, with white points. Stands straight on his legs with a large bone, hoof and ear; weight 1,100. Quick server and all O. K. in every way. A sure foal getter. Plenty of colts to show. Price \$700, if taken soon.

Also one high grade Percheron stallion; black, with small star; 4 years; sound and O. K. in every way; weight 1,850. This horse was sired by Coco 50033 (62931), an imported Percheron stallion weighing 2,110; the dam a high grade Percheron mare by an imported Percheron horse. This horse stands straight on his legs with a large bone. Is a very easy keeper. Plenty of colts to show. Easy to handle. State license. Reason for selling, am quitting the business. Price \$350.

WM. STROHMMEYER

SENECA, NEMAHA COUNTY, KANSAS.

### PERCHERONS, JACKS AND JENNETS.

A few tried imported black Percheron ton stallions; extra breeders and well bred enough to head any pure bred herd.

12 head of registered big black Mammoth jacks, from 2 to 5 years old; 14½ to 16 hands high; well broke and quick performers. We have the best herd of well bred jennets in the state, bred to our imported Spanish jack.

Anybody can own a good jack or stallion the way we price them. We have no little stuff.

Come and see us. Farm 30 miles northwest of Hutchinson. Will meet trains at Raymond or Chase.

J. P. AND M. H. MALONE, CHASE, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS.

## PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, STANDARDBREDS

We have a few Percheron and Belgian stallions from weanlings up. Also 25 head of choice Standard bred stallions—show horses, speed prospects. Big fellows of choicest breeding; ready to pay out in a few months, that must be sold before season opens. If you want good ones for cash or bankable paper—no trades—call or write.

Also one tried jack.

McGUIRE FARMS,

HOLSTEIN, IOWA.

### PRIZE WINNERS AT BARGAIN PRICES.

One Clydesdale stallion, Squire Benedict 17501; 3 years old, coming 4; weight 2,000. He is a show horse and has never been defeated in the show ring. Is a grandson of Benedict (10315) 9300. He is a low down, blocky horse, with two broad ends and a big middle; has an extra large neck and stands straight on his limbs. No better grown; perfectly marked; sure breeder and easy to handle; sound and right in every way. Price \$800. Also his mother and half sister, Jessie Benedict 12069 and May Westfield 17502; both in foal. Regular breeders and good workers. Sound and right way; will weigh 3,700 pounds when matured. Price \$750.

Also one registered Percheron stud colt; 10 months old; black-gray; weight 1,060. Will make better than a ton horse. The right kind. First prize winner last fall. Price \$200. Two coming three-year-old registered Percheron fillies; one is in foal. Broke to work. Price \$300 each. Also some brood mares and fillies. State your wants. Am overstocked and must sell. Will pay your way if not as I say they are.

C. D. WEMPE,

SENECA, (Nemaha County), KANSAS.

**STALLION AND JACK WANTED. STALLION AND TWO JACKS FOR SALE.**

One gray registered Percheron; 6 years; 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, according to flesh. Very sure, and a good breeder. Ilavo used him three seasons.

One black registered jack; 4 years; 15½ hands; 8½ inch bone; weight 1,000 or better; sure; average server on mares; not jennet spoiled. Want one black Percheron stallion, weighing a ton or better, of good conformation. Would consider trading one or both of the above for a black horse, 4 or 5 years old, if the horse suited me.

Also one black registered jack, with white points; 16 hands; weight 1,150; coming 8 years. Good server on mares and jennets. Would sell for cash or trade for a good big jack, equally as good.

HUGH M. COTTIER,

MOUND CITY, MO.

## Percherons and Jacks

### Not a Big Lot, But a Good Lot

I am anxious to show you my select bunch of 20 jacks and Percherons. Some herd headers in both; and stallions up to 2,100 pounds, representing such horses as Carnot, Diamant, Thiers, Charlemagne, etc. Easy terms and prices right.

**Wilmer L. McIlroy, Louisiana, Pike County, Mo.**

(40 miles west of Roodhouse, Ill., C. & A.; 90 miles north of St. Louis, C. B. & Q.)

### FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two jacks, one 2 years old; weight 1,000 pounds; one 6 years old; weight 1,200 pounds. Both black; 15½ and 16½ hands, standard.

One span Percheron mares; weight 1,800 pounds; sound; sure breeders; 7 years old; brown; both with foal.

One German Coach stallion; black; weight 1,300 pounds.

Will trade any of said stock for an extra good jennet jack under six years old.

CLEM S. GUDE, Hamburg, Iowa.

## JACKS AND STALLIONS

For sale. Some of the best big jacks in Missouri. Priced to sell. Some extra good Percheron stallions, weighing a ton or better. All to be sold with a guarantee backed by 30 years of honorable dealing.

**J. E. Park, Cameron, Mo.**

## Jacks, Jennets, Percherons

### FOR SALE.

7 Big Black Jacks, coming 2 to 5 years old. Also 7 jennets.

9 Registered Stallions, from yearlings up.

2 Black Percheron fillies.

Would like to dispose of this stock and will price to sell.

JOE FOX, GREELEY, KAS.

## JACKS AND JENNETS

For sale; 30 black Mammoth jacks and jennets; recorded; some in foal by Jumbo R. 3964, one of America's best. And a 3-year-old French draft black stallion, and mares. Inquire

THEODORE CONRAD,

Groom, Carson County, Texas.

### FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Three black Percherons, white stars. One imported, 8 years; one coming 3; one 3 past.

Three good jacks, black, white points. One 4 years, 16 hands; one coming 3, 15 hands; one 7, 16½ hands.

One saddle and show mare, Florence McDonald (9251); 8 years; gray; 15½ hands; 1,125 pounds. Was second to Kentucky's Best, under saddle and harness, at American Royal, 1913, and won at many other shows. One saddle stallion, Reckless Boy (3588); 6 years; own brother to Ruby Rice, outstanding winner in Missouri and Iowa fairs, 1905-06. Will take a pair of Percheron mares in foal, 1 to 8 years, 1,800 pounds to a ton each. Would exchange one stallion for another weighing 1,900 to 2,200.

ALBERT CARR, MARYVILLE, MO.

### TO SETTLE ESTATE.

For sale—Mammoth black jack; 15½ hands; Standard; 9 years old; heavy bodied and quick worker.

Also German Coach horse; 17 hands; Standard; well built; 8 years old; brown. Will take registered Short-horns or Percherons in exchange. Call or write.

MRS. J. W. REED, EDDY, OKLA.

### UPLAND STOCK FARM

Has for sale two black Percherons; 3 and 7 years; weight 1,600 and 1,800 lbs.; sound; registered in P. S. of A. One dark gray French draft mare; 3 years; weight 1,650; sound; registered in F. D. R. One black jack with white points; registered; 15 hands high; 3 years old last July; weight 850. Write for particulars. Prices right.

ISAAC HUSCHER, AMES, KAS.

### FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two large, handsome, registered Percheron stallions, three and five years old, for sale or will trade one for registered Belgian stallion.

Also 16 hand registered Mammoth jack, 6 years old; second prize jack in the American Breeder Jack Show of last summer. Will sell to some one wanting an extra good one.

H. H. BURNS,

Argonia, Sumner County, Kansas.

### JACKS AND DAIRY CATTLE.

Public Sale, February 19 and 20.

Commencing 10 a. m. February 19, about 20 jacks and 20 jennets; ages 1 to 8. Three pure bred draft stallions.

Time if desired. Terms made known on day of sale. Strangers kindly requested to bring references.

North bound trains arrive 9:30 a. m. and 5 p. m. South bound, 12:11 and 7:10 p. m. Sale half mile north I. C. Depot.

J. M. OUTHOUSE and W. H. WADE,

Patoka, Ill.

John A. Jennings, Auctioneer.

Dairy cattle sale on the day following, same town.

20 Holsteins, Jerseys, cows and heifers.

LOUIE WASEM, PATOKA, ILL.

## DEWITT STOCK FARM

American bred draft and trotting bred stallions. Good ones; ready for service. Your choice for \$500; none higher. Address your wants to, E. N. DEWITT, TINGLEY, IA.

## Hackneys, Percheron and Jack

For sale or exchange—Three Hackney stallions; three Hackney mares; one Percheron stallion and one three-year-old jack. All choice stock. For cash, mules, cattle or saddle horses. Apply to

CHAS. G. MUNROE, Rushville, Ill.

### STALLIONS AND JACKS

For trade or quick sale, cheap. One imported black Percheron; 1,750 pounds; old but active and a fine individual. Three American bred stallions, black, gray and bay. Four jacks, 2 to 5 years old, black with white points and in fine condition.

Will trade for work horses, mules or good unincumbered real estate. Get down to business first letter.

F. W. POLLMAN, LaCYGNE, KAS.

## Jack---Duroc Hogs

For sale. A black jack; light points; six years old; 15½ hands high. Also Duroc hogs.

LOUIS KOENIG, Solomon, Kas.

### 60 HEAD OF YOUNG HORSES

For sale; from weanlings up; Percherons and Belgians. Some three-fourth Belgian mares—a good class to raise mules from.

B. S. HOLLOPETER, Bigtimber, Mont.

### 12 YOUNG MULES

For sale; 2, 3 and 4 years old; all good ones; in good flesh; three broke to work; \$1,000 takes the bunch if sold before February 15. No trades.

W. F. DUSELL, MONTEVIDEO, MINN.

## Two Percheron Stallions

For sale. Registered; 3 and 4 years old; weight 1,900 and 2,000 pounds.

Also 1,000-pound jack for sale or trade. Address,

G. FRED SKANK, Henderson, Iowa.

### MISSOURI REGISTERED

#### Black Spanish Jacks and Jennets

For sale. I have 5 jacks and 7 jennets; ages ranging from 1 year to 5.

Also a fine 1,650-pound imported black German Coach stallion.

I will sell this stock cheaper than anybody else because I raised them myself, and am too old to continue in the business. They are by my 16-hand jack, San Salvador. Write for description and prices, or come and see them. FRANK BUSCH, VILLA RIDGE, MO. Route 1, Box 52.

## JACK AND STALLION

At Close Price for Cash, or Will Trade for Cattle, Mules, Jennets or Mares.

Briselaine (66268), imported Percheron stallion; 10 years; medium size; black.

High Tide II, 2947, black jack; 7 years; 15½ hands, standard; broke to both mares and jennets.

Colts by both to show. See or write W. B. EMISON, Wellington, Mo.

## Imported Percheron and Jack

For sale. Casino 64794 (68331); ton horse; black; 8 years old. Must change on account of colts.

Mammoth black jack; 15 hands; 10-inch bone; 1,160 pounds.

Many colts to show of both. \$1,500 takes the two. Part time, if wanted.

DR. F. W. ROACH, Anthony, Kans.

## BETTER BREEDING STOCK

Many readers of the American Breeder have seen the stock I show and win with at the fairs.

BELGIANS, PERCHERONS, JACKS.

I have this kind for sale—some of the show animals themselves. For particulars write, mentioning the American Breeder,

LEW JONES, ALMA, KAS.

### PERCHERON, JACKS AND BULL

#### For Sale or Exchange.

One Percheron, sired by Sapphire; weight 1900. A good one. Two good registered jacks. One Shorthorn bull calf, roan; dam, Princess Lavender; sire, Baron Cumberland.

H. M. WIBLE, Hazelton, Kans.

Fine Kentucky Mammoth jacks and jennets, saddle stallions, mares and geldings. Percheron stallions and mares. Write us, describing your wants. Best home grown bluegrass seed; 10 bushel lots and over, 85c. Cook Farms, Rr. 36, Lexington, Ky.





**JACK—IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION**

**And Herd of Good Jennets**  
For sale or part trade. Jack is 15½ hands high; weighs 1,050; 5 years old; black, with white points; a great show jack. All stock sound and guaranteed breeders, and right in every respect. 1 jack; 4 years, 16 hands, weighs 1,200; a great herd jack. Terms to suit on good paper, or would take some good Percheron mares or mare colts as part pay.  
**A. M. Perkins, Washington, Ind.**

**JACK—GRADE GERMAN COACH STALLION**

For sale. Jack is 6 years old; black with white points; 15 hands st., 63 inch girth; 33 inch ear; 16½ inch arm; 8½ inch bone; is a good worker. Stallion; a bright bay; 6 years; good action and style; 16½ hands. Colts to show for both. Prices right. This ad will not appear again.  
**M. H. DAVIS, Ava, Ill.**

**FOR SALE**

Two black jacks; height 60 and 61 inches. One pure bred gray Percheron stallion. Colts to show from all stock. Am going out of business. Will take a few good sheep in part payment.  
**FLOYD R. REED, Hall, Ill.**

**PERCHERON STALLION AND JACK** for sale. Stallion is black; 5 years; weight about 1700; excellent proportions; registered. Jack, 3 years, perfect in all respects; registered. Both fine breeders. Prices low. Write or phone me.  
**F. A. F. PRIBBENOW, Route 7, Chandler, Okla.**

**BREEDING STOCK BARGAIN.**

Chestnut sorrel Belgian stallion; 7 years; 1,800 pounds. One Percheron stallion; 4 years; black; weight 1,900. One Clydesdale stallion; bay; 8 years; weight 1,700.

Two jacks, 14½ and 15½ hands; 6 years old. All good stuff and for sale at bargain prices for the next 30 days. Might trade the jacks for pure bred stallions or mares.

**M. P. LYDON, Cresco, Howard County, Iowa, Route 1.**



**Buy of the Breeder** and save money on registered Percheron Stallions and Mares and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares; 35 head to select from.—E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur Co., Ia.

**9 PERCHERONS; 1 JACK.**

Two large, heavy boned stallions; ages 4 and 9; one yearling and one weanling stallion; five mares; ages 2, 5, 7, 8 and 11 years. Registered in P. S. of A.

Black jack with light points; 15 hands; 9 inch bone; registered. Will sell any or all. Would consider a trade on dairy property near school town. Western land not wanted.

**H. M. STEPHENS, MUNDEN, KAS.**

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**

One Belgian stallion; 9 years; weight 2000 pounds; color dark bay; sure foal getter. Also one Standard bred stallion; 7 years; weight 1250; color black; sure breeder. Sold for no fault. Would like to trade for registered draft mares, Belgians preferred.

**GUY W. ARMSTRONG, Rte. 6, Galesburg, Ill.**

**STALLIONS AND JACKS**

For sale. Two draft stallions, one all purpose, one combination and one saddle stallion. Also four head good jacks, 14 to 15½ hands. All this stock guaranteed breeders and good lookers. Wish to quit the business and will sell right. Call on or address

**J. W. WATTS, Rogersville, Mo., Route 2.**

**IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS**

of Percheron and Standard bred horses, Kentucky and Tennessee jacks. All stock guaranteed and priced to sell. Terms to suit purchaser.  
**FISHER & WALKER, Evansville, Ind.**

**PERCHERON STALLION-JACK**

For sale. Gitano 57540; imported Percheron stallion; black; 16½ hands; weighs 1900; 8 years old. Glideroy 6040; black jack, white points; 15 hands; 12 years; sure foal getter; prompt server. Both have sound pure bred state certificates. Will sell worth the money. No trades.  
**JOE S. COLLINGS, Bainbridge, Ind.**

**PERCHERON STALLION**

For sale. Grey; 8 years old; sound; weight 1900. Will sell worth the money.  
**E. C. HERRON, New London, Iowa.**

(Continued from page 21.)

Issue. We wish every inquirer for a catalogue of this sale to mention the American Breeder when writing Mr. Roan, as per address given in the advertisement. Please note the train service at La Plata and the convenient location of the sale pavilion. The catalogue will tell you all about the jacks and jennets, as it is the most liberally



Astral King 2805.

**Astral King Excels**

IN FORM, STYLE AND SUBSTANCE  
and Breeding Ability, and  
At Everyone of the Saddle Horse Galts

I have Astral King stallions and fillies for sale. No young breeder can afford to start with the wrong kind and no established breeder can afford not to have some of the most up-to-date breeding. Can give time to the right kind of buyers.

Registered Herefords for Sale—Weanling bulls and heifers at \$100, and yearlings at \$150.

**JAMES HOUGHIN, JEFFERSON CITY, MO.**

illustrated sale catalogue of the season.

A good business—one in which all your experience with live stock counts—is that of a farm and live stock auctioneer. Just made a little inquiry as to its profits and opportunities. Write the Missouri Auction School, Kansas City, Mo., 818 Walnut St., and mention the American Breeder.

The campaign Astral King made throughout the state fairs and horse shows, and the publicity and pictures which resulted, have attracted more favorable attention to the saddle horse business of the west than any similar influence in many years. In this alone, James Houchin, owner of Astral King, has done a great service to the business in which he takes greatest interest, and on this basis alone Mr. Houchin is entitled to every attention and response which breeders of saddle horses, or those who would like to become breeders, can give to Mr. Houchin's advertising which appears regularly in the American Breeder. We ask that every one writing him concerning either saddle horses or Hereford cattle, mention the American Breeder.

**R. L. Harrison, Bunceton, Mo.,** is the leading horse and jack auctioneer of the United States. He was a high class horseman, breeder and farmer, to begin with and his auction work is founded on competence and business ability.

**J. O. Singmaster & Sons, Keota, Iowa,** import and breed many stallions as colts and yearlings. This has enabled them to have on hands now a large and remarkably strong collection of imported Percheron stallions, fully developed and thoroughly acclimated. As this firm has also imported mares, while they were selecting stallion colts, their American bred Percherons include many out of imported dams. One cannot go into their barns and tell the American bred stallions from the imported. Write at once for their catalogue, mentioning the American Breeder.

**Parties wanting Holstein heifers** can buy them of Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., Lincoln, Neb. Mention the American Breeder when writing.

**The Percheron Importing Company,** Chas. R. Kirk, Pres., St. Joseph, Mo., advertises in this issue some interesting values in big, thoroughly developed imported stallions. This company is closing its importing business and that means a saving to the buyer.

**D. Angstin, Rte. 2, Carlock, Ill.,** is one of the oldest and most substantial breeders of Percheron horses in Illinois. His herd has been long established and buyers often have the advantage of seeing many of the relatives of the animals they are considering. Mention the American Breeder when visiting or writing Mr. Angstin.

**Bishop Bros., Towanda, Kas.,** is a live firm that has developed a good business in Percheron stallions by giving special attention to heavy bone in their breeding selections. Look up their advertisement in this issue, and mention the American Breeder when writing.

A special offer in a Belgian stallion is being made by **W. F. Dusell, Montivedo, Minn.,** who is building a herd of Belgians as a foundation that will endure. Look up his advertisement, and mention the American Breeder when writing him.

**W. H. Bayless & Co., Blue Mound, Kas.,** are the largest Western importers and breeders of Belgians. The way to appreciate what this firm is doing for its customers, and offering to them, is to visit the farm where imported and home bred stock are kept together and developed under conditions that make them successful.

**Dunham's Percherons,** established 48 years ago, are advertised regularly in the American Breeder. For new illustrated catalogue address them, Wayne, Du Page county, Ill.

Size and substance in Percherons and jacks are the specialties of **J. P. & M. H. Malone, Chase, Rice county, Kansas.** This firm, while not extensively engaged, advertise regularly in the American Breeder, and has now about 15 head of the above described stock for sale.

An old and successful business in Missouri registered jacks and jennets is conducted by **J. T. Watson, New London, Ralls county, Mo.,** whose advertisement appears regularly in the American Breeder. Mr. Watson also breeds big type Poland Chinas and wishes every inquirer to mention this paper.

**REGISTERED SADDLERS**

For sale. Stallions, mares, fillies and geldings, by Rex McDonald 833, Rex Monroe 2063, Star McDonald 2526 and Fos McDonald 3096; out of the finest lot of brood mares in the land. 60 head to select from. Address

**H. A. GREENWELL, LAKENAN, MO.**

**STALLIONS ARE SELLING**

First Buyers Get Best Values.

In Standard breds we offer bargains in two stallion colts (1 and 2 years), both by Claremont Director (Matinee) 2:17, a 1,260-pound horse, and out of Beatrice Butler, that has shown a 2:15 gait.

Can use good cattle or heavy mares on a trade.

**MILLER STOCK FARM**

**F. M. Lorimer, Mgr., Olathe, Kas.**  
39 Steam and Electric Trains Daily.

**REGISTERED MORGANS FOR SALE.**

A choice lot of young stallions and mares, weanlings to 4 years old. Weanlings and yearlings can be crated and delivered to any point by express at a moderate price. Can sell fillies and stallions of different breeding that would be suitable to mate together. Could sell a car load of registered mares and fillies that have been bred to registered Morgan stallions, at a very moderate price. Most of my young stock is out of The Admiral. Headlight Morgan is now at the head of my stud and I am expecting at least 40 colts from him next spring.

**RICHARD SELLMAN, Rochelle, Texas.**

**REGISTERED STANDARD BRED Stallion For Sale.**

Rapid Vyzant; color bay, two white hind feet, star; weight 1,300; 9 years; extra good foal getter and sure breeder. Colts all show up fine. Passed state inspection. This horse was bred in Iowa. Colts in the way, reason for selling. Priced right for cash. For full information, address,

**J. C. MOORE, Rushville, Ill.**

**CLOSING OUT FIVE SADDLE STALLIONS,**

Including Black Knight, head of the stables; a noted breeder; the handsomest stallion in the state. Good enough to head any establishment. Jennet jack wanted.

**J. E. BRADLEY, Carthage, Mo.**

**Shetland Ponies**

100 HEAD IN HERD.

Solid colors and spots. Special values for holiday buyers.

Nothing will give children the pleasure and service in proportion to first cost and care. Buy the good kind and they are always ready sale.

**W. J. THOMPSON, Dorchester, Neb.**

**EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.**

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. **W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas.** Member American Shetland Pony Club.

**H. T. Hincman & Sons, Dighton, Kas.,** have been among the leaders in putting Kansas on the "jack map" of America. No herd in any state has been productive of a better proportion of heavy bone and hardy constitution. Jacks and jennet buyers from this firm now have a choice of 25 head, from weanlings to seven years, and weighing as high as 1200 pounds. Read this firm's advertisement and guarantee.

Users of windmills, or those needing a windmill—as well as dealers—will be vitally interested in the special announcement in this issue of a perfected mill which runs in the slightest current of air. The proverbial "straw that shows the way the wind blows" has nothing on this windmill. Duplicate gears running in oil and every bearing constantly flooded with oil, make it run when there's scarcely any air stirring. And only two quarts of oil will keep the gears and bearings properly

**Mammoth Jacks**

For sale. Large, heavy boned, 15 to 16 hands high. Prices from \$250 up. Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.

**John Henry, Fairfax, Ia.**

**BIG MAMMOTH JACKS AND JENNETS**

For sale. I have some good jennets which are kin to my herd jack, for sale at a bargain. Also young jacks, one to coming four years old, and the large, big boned Poland China hogs, bred sows and boars old enough for service, and pigs. Seven miles north of Monett on Frisco R. R., and six miles southwest of Hoberg on Mo. Pac. R. R. Write for prices to

**Henry Obermann & Son, Freistatt, Mo.**

**MAMMOTH JACKS.**

You will find at my barns the largest number and the largest and best quality, registered, big boned, black jacks; 15 to over 16 hands standard, to be found in the United States. Reference, Banks of Lawrence. Prices reasonable.

**AL. E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KAS.**  
(40 miles west of Kansas City on the U. P. and Santa Fe R. R.)

**FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM**

32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

**J. C. HUCKSTEP, Eolla, Pike County, Mo.**

**KENTUCKY BRED**

Registered jack for sale; 6 years old; black with white points; 62 inches high; weight 1,150; 76-inch heart measure; big bone. Sure breeder; good server. First class mules to show. Going out of business, reason for selling.

**JOE ELLIOTT, YOSEMITE, KY.**

**LARGE YOUNG JACK**

For sale. Prosperity; black jack, white points; registered; 2 years old; 14½ hands standard; 15 hands tape; extra heavy body and bone. Broke to serve. If you want a money maker, buy this one.

**CHAS. A. GALT, MOUND CITY, KAS.**

**JACKS, JENNETS AND MULES.**

15 jacks, as good as can be found in Missouri; 15 jennets, all good; 30 high-class work mules, 4 to 7 years, all mares; 24 mare mule colts. None better in Missouri. Prices will suit you. Will pay your expenses if stock not found as represented.

**G. B. DOWELL, CENTER, MO.**

**3 BLACK JACKS.**

For sale. Registered; two of them good enough for jennet jack; 3 to 5 years old; 15½ to 15.3 hands high; good all around. From prize winning blood on both sides. Good workers on both mares and jennets. If you want a good jennet or mule jack, come and see me before buying. My own raising.

**H. H. TAYLOR, SEDALIA, MO.**  
Prairie View Stock Farm,  
Bell Phone 1199-2

**Jacks**

For sale. Eight young jacks, from 2 to 3 years old. Good stock. Raised right. Acclimated to cold climate. Scarce of room. Will sell cheap.

**D. E. BAUGHMAN, FORT DODGE, IA.**

**JACK—5 JENNETS**

For sale. One big black jack; 5 years old; registered; 15½ standard; 70-inch girth; 9-inch shin; 34-inch ear; weight 1,050. Good performer on mares. Sure foal getter. Colts to show. Also five jennets.

**W. J. LAW, BLOOMFIELD, MO.**

**Mammoth Jacks**

For sale. Registered, well boned, one to six years old. If you need a high-class jack, we have them. Prices right.  
**NEILD BROS., Ogden, Boone Co., Ia.**

**JACKS AND JENNETS**

For sale. Registered jacks; ages coming 3 to coming 6. Right every way. Colts to show; mares in foal. Priced to sell. Also some first class jennets in foal.

**L. W. GARRIOTT, AUSTIN, IND.**

**3-YEAR-OLD JACK FOR SALE.**

60 inches high; ears, 30½; arm, 19; knee, 16; hock, 18; front shin, 9½; heart, 66. Registered in the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry, No. 6468. Black with mealy points; good style and action; prompt server; broke to mares. I'll take a close price. Come and see him.

**M. A. BARTON, ELSBERRY, MO.**



**JACK WANTED; JACKS FOR SALE.**  
Ten big, black, heavy boned Mammoth jacks for sale, from weanlings to 5 years old. Some are good enough to head any herd of jennets in the state. I want a first class herd jack, not related to my jennets. Would trade one with any man whose wants are the same, provided they have one that is first class and young. All stock fully guaranteed and will be priced very reasonable.

JAS. M. SPURGEON,  
Lewis County, Williamstown, Mo.

#### CENTRAL KANSAS JACK FARM.

##### 15 Mammoth Jacks

2 years to 6 years—all broke to serve. See this stock before you buy. I can save you money.

Everything guaranteed as represented.

D. J. HUTCHINS, STERLING, KAS.

#### DON'T WAIT

##### For a Jack

Until You Have to Have It. First buyers get first choice. Look at these offers: 8-year jack, \$300; three 3-year jacks, \$600 to \$750; one 2-year jack, \$1,000; four yearlings by Highball, world's record priced 2-year-old.

Can sell jennets bred to one of the few really great big, good jacks living. Can use some good cattle or big mares in a trade.

MILLER STOCK FARM  
F. M. Lorimer, Mgr. Olathe, Kas.  
39 Steam and Electric Trains Daily.

##### 300 HEAD of Colorado

raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.

#### 8 JACKS FOR SALE.

Limestone Wonder, Antar and Black Giant breeding.

One imported Percheron horse, as good as there is in the state. One trotting bred stallion.

It will pay parties starting in the breeding business to look this stock up, as there are some money makers in this stock.

CHAS. WYATT, Petersburg, Ind.

#### JACK FOR SALE OR TRADE

For one as good. A good individual and a good breeder. Registered 1003. Is good enough to head a herd of jennets. Reason for selling, young jennets in his way.

W. W. HAINES, CORSO, MO.

#### THREE JACKS

For sale. Black, with white points; registered; two, four years old; one, three years old; well broke; good individuals; good bone; good conformation. Will dispose of these jacks right on account of sickness. Come and look at this stock.

Claude Thompson, Liberty, Mo., Rt. 2.

#### JACK

For sale. Emerald King 2278; black, with white points; 15 hands high, foaled in 1909. Sire, Commonwealth, by Old Giant; dam, by Montgomery Chief. A fine performer and shows extra quality colts. Have no use for him. Priced for quick sale at \$1,000.

L. S. MEYER, Springfield, Mo.

#### JACKS.

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

#### Worth County Jack Farm

Twenty-five head of jacks and jennets for sale.

CORSON BROS., POTTER, KAS.

#### 65 JACKS AND JENNETS.

Big boned; registered; Mammoth black jacks and jennets; most all ages and sizes up to 16 hands. Prices and terms reasonable.

J. H. SMITH, Kingfisher, Okla.

#### JACKS AND REGISTERED JENNETS

For sale or trade for other live stock. Would prefer registered Morgan or Percheron stallion, or a good herd jack.

WILL ALBIN, Saffordville, Kas.

lubricated for a year or more! Surely here is a boon to the windmill owner who has toiled up and down, up and down, many weary times "tinkering" with a cranky machine. This new windmill needs attention not oftener than once a year, by reason of its ability to take care of itself, and because of its steel helmet covering which protects all the working parts. The man-

#### WANTED JACKS AND SHIRE STALLION

Seven stallions for sale, 4 Percherons; one a herd header; 4 years and up; 1,600 to 2,000 pounds. Two German Coach; 1,400 and 1,500 pounds, one 9 years; bay. Sired and damed by the World's Fair champions. One Standard bred; 6 years old; sorrel; 15½ hands; weight 1,150. A first class jack or Shire stallion considered; either or both.

N. J. ROUNETT, Klamundy, Ill.

#### Stallion, Jack and Jennets

For sale. Standard bred stallion; Bay Gratt 55522; 16 hands; 1,300 pounds, extra good one.

Three good jacks, from 2 to 5 years. Some jennets from weanlings up. Priced to sell or would trade for draft fillies, mares or cattle.

LOUIS SCHNEIDER, Horton, Mo.

#### JACKS—JENNET

For sale. One 4-year-old jack; 15.1 hands; 900 pounds; broke. One 3-year-old jack; 15.1 hands; 800 pounds; broke. One 3-year-old; 15.2; 900 pounds; unbroke. Spoiled herd jack.

This stock is all black with white points and registered. Easy terms. Come and see them.

E. E. Laughlin, Foster, Bates Co., Mo.

#### 40 JACKS AND JENNETS.

Every one a black mammoth. Jacks 2 to 5 years old; 15 to 16½ hands. Will show you more bone and body than any breeder in this country, and I will leave it to you. My barns are all full of good ones.

ED BOEN, Lawson, Mo.  
(38 Miles Northeast of Kansas City.)

#### 2 Mammoth Jacks

For sale. Registered; 3 and 4 years old; both black; extra large.

WATSON BROS., Brimfield, Ill.

#### 40 Jacks and Jennets

For sale. An excellent Shire stallion; registered; coming 7; weight 1,900. dark brown, little white; compact in build; sound in every way; a good breeder. Colts to show. Fine server; fine disposition; sire Girton Charmer.

Also a good quarter section wheat land in Lane County, Kas.; 17 miles from county seat. Price \$8.00 per acre. Would exchange the horse for one fully as good and no older.

A. P. MILLER, Imperial, Kas.

manufacturer says "It is the most nearly perfect, perpetual and self-sufficient machine made for farm work." The editor takes pleasure in calling especial attention to this highly perfected mechanism which ranks high with other Twentieth Century triumphs in constructive achievement.

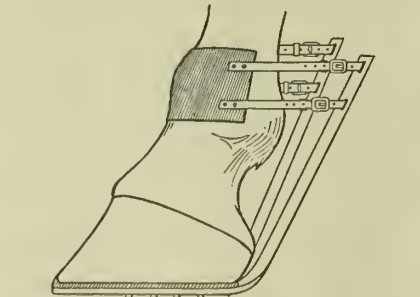
Frank P. Shekelton & Sons, Lawler, Ia., write: "The future never looked brighter, and with our present line up of big stallions, we expect to sell more horses this year than ever before. Last week we sold to the Richmond Horse Co., of Waucoma, Ia., the three year old imported gray Percheron stallion, Loudeac, this is one of the best Percheron stallions that left France within the last year. We have practically our usual number of stallions and the quality, taking them all around, never was better. Practically every stallion that we have on our farms is either a ton horse or will mature to a ton, and many weigh from 2,200 to 2,300 pounds. Always mention the American Breeder when writing."

P. G. Heldebrecht, Inman, Kas., writes as follows regarding the stock he is offering: "Our Percherons are doing fine. The young fellows are growing into good, big boned drafters."

L. W. Garriott, Austin, Ind., has registered jacks and jennets in foal advertised in this issue.

#### A SUCCESSFUL "KNUCKLING" REMEDY.

To the American Breeder:—I see in your last issue two inquiries for a remedy for knucklers. Necessity is said to be the mother of invention, as was certainly so with me. I have an exceptionally fine two year old jack that knuckled over badly in both front pasterns last winter. I called our local veterinarian and he pronounced him incurable; said he would break



MR. MOYER'S APPLIANCE FOR KNUCKLING COLTS.

#### 40 Jacks and Jennets at Delerling Jack Farm

FOR SALE, from 1 to 5 years old, including our purchase of Otto Brothers' interest in the jacks reserved from our October sale—jacks sired by Pride of Missouri, first prize at the Iowa and Missouri State Fairs and grand champion at the Illinois State Fair, 1912, and the great 4-year-old jack, Delerling's Missouri King, and other good jacks. Our jacks are of the largest known to the breed. Everything guaranteed as represented.

WM. DELERLING, On Wabash R. R., QUEEN CITY, MO.  
(Successor to Delerling & Otto)



#### GOOD JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE

One 4-year-old; 15½ hands; broad and deep. One coming 3, one 6 years; 15½ hands; broke to both mares and jennets. Three yearling jacks; extra good; one herd jack, sire of above jacks. These jacks are among the best in Central Missouri. Six splendid jennets. This stock is all black with white points, and registered where old enough. One German Coach stallion, 7 years old, from Crouch & Son. Will price this stuff right, as I want to sell.

Write for prices and come to see me.

O. L. POTTER (8 miles of M. K. & T. R. R.) ROCHEPORT, MO.

#### MAMMOTH BLACK JACK

With White Points, 2nd Prize Winner at Kansas State Fair, Topeka, Foaled August, 1911, 15½ hands; 1,000 pounds; in rather thin flesh. This is a very heavy boned jack, a sure colt getter, and a prompt server on mares. Its sire, Admiral Carter, is 16½ hands, weight 1,250; its dam, a big roomy jennet. This jack sells for \$800. Come or write.

J. F. True, Jr. Perry, Kas.



#### 6th Annual Auction

40 HIGH CLASS REGISTERED BLACK JACKS 40  
POLAND CHINA HOGS

Jackson, Missouri, February 23, 1915

Sale Will Be Held in Big Tents Supplied with Comfortable Seats and Heaters. Jacks all in good enough flesh to begin the season, ages 2 to 6 years, 14½ to 15½ hands, standard measure; big boned and suitable for mares and jennets. The Poland Chinas are registered; a good practical lot of boars and gilts.

Everything Guaranteed as Represented. Send for catalog, mentioning American Breeder.

W. F. SCHADE, JACKSON, MO.

#### Third Annual Sale

Wednesday, February 24, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

##### 20 HEAD OF JACKS AND JENNETS.

Jacks from weanlings to 6 years old. All 2 years and up, 15 to 16 hands standard measure. Some have 3½-inch ear and weigh close to 1,100 pounds.

Everything guaranteed as represented. Write for catalogue.

BEN M. GREEN, CAPE GIRARDEAU, CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY, MISSOURI.



#### Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks and Jennets

##### FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm. Guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Come and see them. Also big type Poland Chinas.

J. T. WATSON,  
New London, Ralls County, Mo.

#### TWENTY-TWO JACKS AND TWENTY JENNETS FOR SALE.

##### Ages from Yearlings to Six Years Old.

Blood lines that represent the Dr. McCords, Dr. Long, Starlight, Peacock, Jumbo, Orphan Boy, and other noted animals. Matured jacks are not less than 15 hands (standard) to 16½. All matured jacks have been tried out and a gilt edge contract accompanies every sale. Write me about our jacks and Percheron stallions. We will answer you.

L. W. HOYT, BARRY, PIKE COUNTY, ILL.  
(16 miles from Hannibal, Mo., on the Wabash Railroad.)

#### FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.

Registered Jacks Bred to Meet the Modern Requirements for Bone Substance and Stamina.

25 head, from weanlings to seven years old, and up to 1,200 pounds in weight. We won championship on both jacks and jennets at the Kansas State Fair, both 1913 and 1914.

Also for sale—one two-year-old Percheron and two yearling stallions. See our stock and get prices. We can save you money. Everything guaranteed as represented when sold.

H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, DIGHTON, KAS.

#### HOME OF THE GIANTS 100 HEAD OF JACKS AND JENNETS.

We handle the big, heavy Missouri jacks, all registered and guaranteed as represented.

We are breeding 40 head of the best jennets you ever saw. Ourselves and our neighbors raise more jacks than anybody we know of. We have herd headers and mule jacks.

BRADLEY BROS., WARRENSBURG, MO.  
(65 miles East of Kansas City, on main line Missouri Pacific.)

#### 10 OKLAHOMA JACKS

Yearlings, twos and aged jacks, with bone and quality. Priced to sell.

GAREE & GAREE, NOBLE, OKLA.

##### FOR SALE OR TRADE

For Any Kind of Live Stock.

A good black jack with white points; 5 years old; 16 hands high.

GUS WEBER, Rte. 3, GARNETT, KAS.

#### TWO JACKS

For sale. Extra good; black; 4 years old; 15 and 15½ hands high; 8¾ and 9¾ inch bone. A bargain. Write, F. M. BRANSTETTER, Gazette, Mo.

##### JACK—STALLION

For sale. Registered Mammoth jack, age 4, extra quality; also extra good grade stallion, age 5. If you want something good, write V. E. HIRTT, Solomon, Kas., Rt. 2.



# A PLAIN JACK TALK

Just to Give My Friends and Customers and Prospective Customers a Good, Fair Idea of the Standards by Which Our Jack Stock Is Bred and Our Business Conducted—and Especially of the Jacks and Jennets That Sell in Our

## Annual Public Sale March 4

In the first place, we who are in the business every day and all the time, know that the best demand keeps calling for more substance, more quality, better conformation, more vigor and constitution in both Jacks and Jennets. If you try to buy this kind in a sale where there are two or three tops and a lot that won't do, you pay too much or do without. I have made a business of putting, not two or three, but 20 or 30 Genuine Good Ones in every one of my sales, and it has brought me more good, substantial buyers from near and far than any feature of my business, except that of just being square with everybody.

In This Sale, Every Jack Past 3 Years Old Is Over 15 Hands. Eleven Jacks Are 15½ Hands. Every Jack Is Heavy Boned. Every Jack Is Right and Could Be Kept and Used Right Here. Jennets the Same Good Kind.

The Jack business in the Scott family was started 70 years ago by my great grandfather of Scott's Ridge, Marion County, Ky., my father brought the business to Missouri and for 30 years I have owned and handled Jacks and Jennets and annual sales have been a feature of our business for many years. The American Breeder and many other live stock papers and institutions know the extent of our breeding operations at Quiet Glen, where for ten years 700 to 950 mares and jennets are bred annually, and where for the last 15 years Our Annual Colt Shows have attracted people like a state fair—hundreds of colts each September lined up for premiums, and from 2,000 to 4,000 people there to see them. And in all this time—four generations of the breeding business in our family—I find there has not been a single case of litigation. It is to a sale of this kind, developed in connection with a business of this kind, that I invite you—every reader of the American Breeder interested in better, more profitable jack stock. I gladly give as reference the banks of my nearest towns—Savannah, Rea, Whitesville, Union Star and King City.

### —SALE WILL BE AT SAVANNAH, MO.—

Nine Railway Trains a Day; Electric Cars Hourly from St. Joseph. Write for Catalog Illustrated from Photographs and Mention the American Breeder.

# G. M. SCOTT QUIET GLEN STOCK FARM REA, MO.



Paymaster Longfellow 5194, Not the Best in the Sale, but One of Them, and Shown by the Photo Exactly as He Is.

#### REGISTER YOUR JACK NOW.

There is a growing demand for registered stock everywhere. Many jack breeders have been slow to realize the advantage in registered stock. Buyers are demanding registered jacks. Even those having mares to breed are sometimes demanding that the sires be registered. The owner of a good jennet must usually know that the jack he breeds to is registered in a recognized association so that the colts can be registered.

Every owner of a good jack that is not registered should register it now. It adds value to the animal. His advertising can show the name and number. If the jack is registered the owner should see that all of the good jennets in the country are also registered. Then when good jack colts appear the foundation for their registration is laid. Jacks should be registered as soon as possible so that the registry number can appear on all of the advertising, which will be printed soon, and the most important thing for all jack breeders to remember in this connection is, that after June 1st, 1915, more rigid rules will take effect and will bar a great many jacks and jennets from ever being registered. Those who wish to be safe should do it now. Send to Wm. E. Morton, 920 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for application blanks. This is the only jack association in America that we believe jack breeders are justified in using.

A lot of state laws require that jacks be registered in order to be advertised as pure bred animals. Other states are likely to have similar laws

in the very near future. Those who neglect to have their stock registered may repent at their leisure. The expense is so small that no breeder should hesitate to attend to this matter while it is yet time. The present rules are as follows:

1. Each application must give animal's name, color, sex, date of foaling, and name and address of owner. Also give breeder's name and address if possible.
2. Jacks must measure 14½ hands, standard, in height; at least 62 inches around the heart girth in average condition, and at least 7 inches around the front leg at the smallest place between the ankle and the knee, the leg to be normal size.
3. Jennets must measure 14 hands, standard, in height, at least 60 inches around the heart girth, and at least 6¼ inches around the front leg at the smallest place between the ankle and the knee, the leg to be normal size.
4. Any color admitted, upon compliance with the requirements of rules 1 and 2, 1 and 3, or 1, 5 and 6.
5. Young undeveloped jacks and jennets may be registered when their sires and dams are registered in this Registry, provided the sire fills the above measurements.
6. Each application for the registry of an animal under rule 5 must give the measurements of the sire (see rule 2), unless the sire was registered as foundation stock under rule 2.
7. Each application must be sworn to before a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace.
8. In registering foundation stock give the names (barn names) of sires and dams as far as possible.
9. This Registry will not recognize any other Jack Registry unless the animal meets the requirements of this Registry.
10. The transfer of a jennet must be recorded before the new owner can record her offspring.
11. The fees in the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America are:  
(a) For registering jacks and jennets, one dollar to members and two



## 25 JACKS AND 10 JENNETS

AT PUBLIC  
AUCTION MARCH 4



SALE TO BE HELD AT GREENCASTLE, IND., IN HEATED PAVILION, REGARDLESS OF WEATHER

This offering will consist of as good quality and blood as will be found any place in the United States, consisting of the blood lines of Limestone Mammoth, High Ball M., of very popular Missouri breeding. Also blood of Star Light, Pharaoh, Parigon, Brignolia and Tax Payer, very popular strains of Tennessee and Kentucky breeding. This offering will run from 15 to 16 hands, with best of bone, head and ear, style and finish. The real drafty kind that will appeal to the most discriminating. This offering should appeal to Northern buyers, as they are thoroughly acclimated.

Greencastle is located in Putnam County, midway between Indianapolis and Terre Haute, on Monon, Big Four and Vandalia R. R., and the Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern Traction.

#### SIGLER & SHANNON

For catalogues address, mentioning the American Breeder, either J. O. SIGLER, Greencastle, Ind., or CHAS. B. SHANNON, Russellville, Ind.

Auctioneers: R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo.; Geo. West, Amo, Ind.; J. R. Burks, Rockville, Ind.; Saylor Bros., New Market, Ind., and G. W. Potter, Russellville, Ind.

dollars to non-members, for each animal registered.  
(b) For duplicate of lost or destroyed Certificate of Registry, fifty cents to members and one dollar to non-members for each duplicate.  
(c) For certified copy of pedigree, one dollar. (An uncertified copy of a pedigree will be furnished free of charge to the breeder or owner.)  
(d) Membership fee is ten dollars.  
(e) Transfers will be made free of charge in all cases where the application for same, and the certificate of registry for the animal to be transferred, are received at the Registry office within 60 days from the date of

#### SIX BLACK JACKS FOR SALE.

From 2 to 8 years old; 14½ to 15½ hands, standard. All registered and good ones; bred right and priced to sell.

ALEX T. SILVEY & SON, Glasgow, Mo.

#### JACKS AND PERCHERON

Four jacks, one 3 years, two 4 years and one 6 years old. Also one Percheron stallion.

J. T. HEWITT, Mendon, Adams Co., Ill.



# SIXTH ANNUAL Public Sale of the CLOVER LEAF VALLEY JACK FARM

## La Plata, Mo., March 8th

### 50 HIGH CLASS JACKS AND JENNETS

#### THE BLOOD LINES



Sample of the Big, Heavy Boned Vigorous Jacks in This Public Sale.

of Mammoth J. C. No. 2046, Orphan Boy 696, Limestone Mammoth 298, and many other of the greatest jacks in the world, represented in this offering of 25 of the highest class registered jacks ever offered in any sale, and 25 jennets of the very best conformation and breeding in America.

This Sale Will Be Given in the Largest Exclusive Jack and Jennet Sale Pavilion in the United States, 100 Yards from the LaPlata Depots, Where 24 Passenger Trains Stop Every Day.

If you are interested in seeing the greatest lot of jacks and jennets to be offered in 1915, write for the greatest catalog of this stock ever printed, showing the Photograph of Every Animal in the Sale, and giving its extended pedigree. I sell more high class jacks that pay for themselves in one year than any other man in America. Mention the American Breeder when you send for catalog or any information.

**G. C. ROAN, Prop.,**  
**LaPlata, Macon County, Mo.**

the sale. Otherwise, a fee of fifty cents to members and one dollar to non-members will be required.

(f) The fee, in all cases, must accompany the application.

#### "LESSONS IN JACK TYPE."

Discussion of Jack No. 2 Shown in Issue of December 5.

"If the cut is true I find faults; first, too long in the coupling; second, too slim in body; third, cat-hammed, and fourth, hoof too short and club-footed. The jack may be all O. K., but the picture does not show it."—H. C. Niekust, Warren County, Mo.

"Jack No. 2 is a good jack in front; that is, he held his head up a good bit; is a little short in the neck; a little dish-faced; has a good breast; is about the right height; a little low in the back; is too narrow behind; too sloping on rump; stands too straight on front feet; is not standing natural on hind legs; tail is too long, but is a good color."—R. C. Brasel, Marion County, Ill.

"Jack No. 2 is good in front, but rather light in flank; good bone and good style; good feet; good ear and just a little dishd in face. Would like a little more flank and broader hips."—G. W. Chandler, Anderson County, Kas.

"In regard to Jack No. 2, his forefeet are too straight up and down; bows in at the knees; too large a throat latch; head too short for size of body; ears taper too fast; too high behind; cat ham; hind legs set out too far and he is not deep enough through the body for his measurements."—Eugene G. Bartlett, Humboldt County, Calif.

"I don't like his make-up. The sooner we get to breeding 1,100-pound jacks, short-legged fellows and plenty of bone, the sooner we will get good results."—H. Beattie, Pennsylvania.

"As I am only 19 years old, I don't know much about a jack, but I think his hind legs are crooked; has bad hind feet; his forefeet turn out too much; he has no tail and he does not hold his ears right; they look small and his back is a little low."—Clarence Keeler, Stafford County, Kas.

"Jack Type No. 2—Little necked; stands out on legs too far behind; point of rump too high and out too far; too much of a half moon shape between gambrel joint and point of rump under tail."—Frank Scott, Columbia County, Wis.

To the American Breeder:—In regard to Jack No. 2, will say that this jack is just my type of a jack. I can't fault him any place.—Loren Ombar, Madison County, Ia.

## LESSONS IN JACK TYPE

### Jack No. 3 For Discussion

There has been a great variety of opinion as to the proper conformation of a jack. Any breed of live stock having such great value should be better understood. An early demand was created for tall, slim jacks, 16 hands or higher. There are still some who believe this is the proper conformation.

A general discussion as to the most serviceable type of American jack should benefit our readers. The above is the third of a series of photographs of jacks, which all our readers are expected to discuss. This should be especially beneficial to those sections of the country where jacks are now being introduced. There are thousands of breeders throughout the country who own good stallions; they could just as well handle a jack in connection, and they will welcome this information.

Below the photograph are given the measurements of Jack No. 3. We want our readers to tell us where this jack is deficient and where he is good. All communications concerning this animal should be sent in immediately, so as to appear in the next issue. We want every one to feel perfectly free to express his opinion on this animal.

In the column to the left is some comment from subscribers on Jack No. 2, shown in the issue of December 5.



JACK No. 3, AGE, 5 YEARS; HEIGHT, 62 INS.; HEART, 69 INS.; BONE, 10½ INS.

#### FINE KENTUCKY JACKS

For Sale.

We have just shipped from Poplar Plains, Ky., to Hutchinson, Kans., 20 head of fine, registered jacks, from 3 to 8 years old; from 14½ to 16 hands high standard. All good colors, with big bone and plenty of weight. We want to say we have been shipping jacks to the West for years and this is by far the best load we have ever shipped. They are now for sale privately at the Midland barn, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Saunders & Maggard, Hutchinson, Kas.

#### KENTUCKY JACKS, TROTTERS AND Draft Stallions and Hereford Cattle.

Fine Mammoth jacks from colts to five years old, with plenty of bone and weight. Trotting colts from one to four years, by such sires as Peter the Great, 2:07½; Vice Commodore, 2:11; Tregantle, 2:09; Siliko, 2:08½; McDougal, 2:10½, and The Tramp. Three fine draft stallions; registered Hereford bulls, from 5 to 12 months old. Write, or better come and see stock.

U. G. SAUNDERS,  
Fairland Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky.

#### Jacks and Jennets

For sale. Registered; jacks all black with white points; from 14½ to 15½ hands; 3 to 6 years old; well broke and all good ones. Jacks from Dr. McCord 1766 and Dr. Long 1767. Come and see this stock. Farm one-half mile from station on C. & A. R. R.

Dillingham & DeWitt, Blue Springs, Mo.

#### Jack

For sale or trade for young saddle stallion. Registered.  
M. T. MILLIGAN, Pinckneyville, Ill.

#### A FEW YOUNG JACKS AND JENNETS

For sale, or would trade for good registered Percheron stallion or mares. Write quickly, as my jacks are O. K. in every way.

Elwood Rush, Lockwood, Mo., Rte. 1.

#### Stop! Read!

Jacks; 1200' pounds. Registered saddlers, stallions, mares and geldings. Show stock.

Going to sell.

OSCAR EDWARDS & SON,  
DeSoto, Jefferson County, Missouri.

#### REGISTERED JACKS

I want to sell one or two of my jacks; black with white points; prompt servers; heavy bone. For full description, write me.

H. S. MARKS, Greenfield, Mo., Rte. 2.

#### JACK BARGAIN.

I have a jack coming 4 years old for sale. Good bone and good style; fine head and ear. Well broke to serve mares. Will sell at a bargain if taken soon. Address  
W. H. MONSON, HALE, MO.



# Review of the Markets

Light Mules Added to the "War Horse Shipping List"—No Other Change in Equine Demand—Cattle Market Continues Unsettled; Hogs Went Below \$7; Sheep Feel Depression, But Grain and Feed Climb.

About the only new feature in the horse and mule market in the past two weeks was the purchase, in Kansas City, of about 700 light weight mules, 13½ to 14½ hands high, by the British government. This buy was made in addition to regular inspections of larger animals. Though no official announcement was made of the disposition of the small mules, it is generally believed that they were sent to India. It is the idea of the British government to install farming in that country on a much larger plan in order that food stuff, cotton and similar products may be increased during the war. Horse power for farming is deficient in that country, and light mules are expected to supply the need admirably. Such animals are in general use less than a decade ago. It is quite likely that additional purchases will follow.

With the light weight mules now in demand all classes of horses and mules, except overheavy drafters, are being shipped to other countries. In numbers, January receipts at principal markets were the largest ever reported and the five months supply, beginning September 1, when first war orders were placed in this country, were the largest for that period ever reported. Foreign buying shows no signs of subsiding, in fact, inspectors are less inclined to reject animals and at the same time they do not hesitate to grab onto quality. Fewer good riding horses were sent out in the past two weeks than early in January, but that may have been due to lack of offerings in that line. The artillery horses taken were fairly representative of our blocky class of all purpose animals.

Domestic trade in equines languishes just as much as the export demand is abnormal. A few loads are taken each week for southern and eastern points, but that outlet is unimportant when it is remembered that January receipts in 1914 were heavy and all sold to domestic sources. The South remains out of the market though sales of cotton have been large, and cash in the South is more plentiful now than at any time in the past six months.

Farm demand is about ready to start and late February may develop considerable trade in that line. Those who buy for farm use will undoubtedly meet the competition of foreign buying, and if the south delays its restocking period until fall high prices will be the result. The general situation instead of being a discouragement of production, should give the country a chance to rid itself of the common classes, and incentive for restocking with good mares.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

Horses—	
Drafters, 1700-pound, extra quality.....	\$200@250
Drafters, good to choice.....	170@200
Drafters, fair to good.....	150@175
Chunks, good.....	140@165
Chunks, fair.....	110@140
Southerners, good to choice.....	120@175
Southerners.....	50@100
Mules—	
13½ to 14½ hands.....	\$ 90@110
14½ to 15½ hands.....	105@135
15½ to 16 hands.....	130@175
16½ or better.....	175@250

## An Unsettled Cattle Market.

Conditions, mostly the uncertainties arising from the recent quarantine for the foot and mouth disease, have caused unsettled markets for fat cattle. That Chicago had to undergo another temporary quarantine against shipments of cattle because some cattle sent from there into Pennsylvania developed the foot and mouth disease, has placed the situation in nearly the same position it was in November. The entire section east of the Mississippi river is uneasy and is selling all its fat cattle, and not refilling feed lots. Shippers were forced to go to river markets to get supplies at higher prices, live weight and incur the additional expense of the extra four hundred mile haul and shrinkage.

Chicago prices for fat steers touched a new low point for the season under the quarantine order, but at Missouri river markets prices were advanced 25 to 50 cents. That markets are not in a relative price position will give rise to further changes until the situation in the east becomes normal again. Though Kansas City prices were higher last week there is no cause to believe that the improvement is more than temporary, as general conditions have not improved. The west is marketing comparatively few fat cattle, and is buying more thin cattle. Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio are clearing feed lots at a rapid pace, and at the same time not refilling them. How long this condition will last is a mere guess, but it will continue to a final clean up and start a period of famine supplies. Choice to prime steers are selling at \$8.50 to \$9. Most of the steers are in the short fed class and are selling at \$7.50 to \$8.35. Some common western steers are bringing \$6.50 to \$7.25. On the quarantine side steers are quoted at \$6 to \$7.50.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers.....	\$8.50@9.00
Good to choice steers.....	8.00@8.45
Fair to good steers.....	7.25@8.00
Common to fair steers.....	6.00@7.20
Meal fed, choice.....	7.75@8.25
Meal fed, common to fair.....	6.75@7.70
Quarantine steers, fed.....	7.00@8.00
Quarantine steers, plain.....	6.00@6.95

## Butcher Cattle Passed Low Mark.

Prices for butcher cattle slumped with steers, but later recovered most of the loss and are fully as high as the middle of January. However, prices are lower than a year ago and low for this season of the year. Butcher cattle gather price strength more readily than steers and owing to the small supplies coming killers are kept in constant need of that kind. Veal calves were up 25 to 50 cents, selling as high as \$11.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice.....	\$6.65@7.15
Common to fair.....	5.00@5.50
Good to choice.....	6.00@6.65
Fair to good.....	5.40@6.00
Canners.....	4.25@5.00
Heifers—	
Choice.....	8.00@8.50
Good to choice.....	7.50@8.00
Plain to fair.....	6.85@7.45
Common.....	6.00@6.80
Veal calves.....	7.50@11.00
Bulls.....	4.75@7.25

## Stockers and Feeders Sell Well.

In proportion to the relative cost of production stockers and feeders are selling relatively better than fat steers. Prices for them have fluctuated less than for fat steers. There is no trade in thin cattle in Iowa and surplus corn states east of the Mississippi river and Kansas has a quarantine ban against stockers and feeders that come from Iowa. In the west and southwest large deals in cattle have been reported, and doubtless the Texas Cattle Raisers Association, which meets in March, will report some active buying.

The following quotations are for the various grades of stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders.....	\$ 7.65@ 8.00
Good to choice feeders.....	7.15@ 7.60
Fair to good feeders.....	6.65@ 7.10
Plain to fair feeders.....	6.25@ 6.60
Selected stockers.....	7.50@ 8.00
Good to choice stockers.....	7.00@ 7.40
Plain to fair stockers.....	6.25@ 7.00
Stock calves.....	7.00@ 8.25
Stock cows.....	5.25@ 6.25
Stock heifers.....	5.75@ 7.50
Milch cows.....	60.00@110.00

## Hog Prices Below Seven Cents.

Though 7 cents was paid for a few hogs in the past two weeks the market remained under \$6.85 most of the time and on a few days the bulk of the hogs sold at \$6.50 to \$6.60, the lowest price this season, and nearly \$2 under a year ago. Shipping demand has been the cause of some fluctuation, and at times was urgent causing sharp advances. Most of the time, however, packers have been in control of the situation and kept prices near the low point. Receipts have been liberal and weight is on the increase so that light weight hogs now are selling at a premium over

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The Beery Course gives you the priceless secrets of a lifetime—enables you to master any horse—to tell the disposition of any horse at sight—to add many dollars to the value of every horse you handle—and my students are all good traders.

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You can do it by my simple, practical, humane system. There is a lot of money in colt training. **Make \$1,200 to \$3,000 a Year**

Many of my graduates are making big money as professional horse trainers at home or



### My Graduates Are Doing Wonders

A. L. Dickinson, of Friendship, N. Y., says: "I am working a pair of horses that cleaned out several men. I got them for \$110, gave them a few lessons, and have been offered \$400 for the pair." Fred Bowden, R. R. No. 2, Keosauke, Iowa writes: "It's worth many times its cost." I have many similar letters from graduates all over the world.

traveling. I made a fortune traveling and giving exhibitions. You have the same opportunity.

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and get the Introductory Course in Horse Training **FREE.** This special offer may never be repeated. Act now. Tell me about your horse.

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heavies whereas a year ago heavy hogs were scarce and commanded a premium. Liberal receipts are expected to continue for some time. The high price of corn, if continued, will make many farmers sell hogs at lighter weight and earlier than they expected.

The range in prices of hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

	Preceding Week
Monday .....	\$6.60@6.80 \$6.75@7.00
Tuesday .....	6.50@6.70 6.70@6.95
Wednesday .....	6.45@6.70 6.60@6.90

Thursday .....	6.60@6.80	6.60@6.82½
Friday .....	6.70@7.00	6.50@6.75
Saturday .....	6.65@6.95	6.50@6.77½
Monday .....	6.60@6.90	

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.....	\$6.75@6.85
Medium, 200@250 lbs.....	6.70@6.85
Mixed, 190@215.....	6.65@6.90
Light weights.....	6.50@6.90
Light lights.....	5.50@6.45
Common mixed.....	6.25@6.60
Rough heavy.....	6.40@6.60
Stags.....	5.00@6.70
Boars.....	4.00@4.75
Bulk of sales.....	6.65@6.85



## SUCCULENT FEED FOR ANY KIND OF FARM ANIMALS

Mangel Wurzels on Farm of Henry Field, Page County, Iowa, Which Yielded 60 Tons Per Acre. The Big Beet at Lower Right Weighed 20 Pounds. These Beets Had the Best of Soil and Care, But Less Than the Usual Amount of Moisture.



### Irregular Sheep Prices.

If the sheep market were not influenced by the recent slump in prices of cattle and hogs, prices would be much higher. However, mutton is not primarily a winter meat and normal demand has easily been unsettled by lower prices for pork and beef. Prices have fluctuated 25 to 50 cents and are about in the same position as the middle of January. Receipts continue moderate. The market is on the basis of fed sheep. Fat lambs are quoted at \$8.00 to \$8.75, yearlings \$7 to \$7.60, wethers \$5.75 to \$6.50, and ewes \$5.50 to \$6.35.

### Grain Prices Continue Upwards.

Though wheat and corn prices suffered some violent declines in the past two weeks, each setback was followed by a return to new high levels. As high as 1.52½ was paid in Chicago, the highest in more than six years. The market is still unsettled

and still higher levels may be expected. Corn and oats have followed the advance in wheat.

Wheat—		
No. 2 hard	1.45 ½	@ 1.46 ½
No. 3 hard	1.44 ½	@ 1.46
No. 2 red	1.45	@ 1.46
No. 3 red	1.44	@ 1.45
Corn—		
No. 2 white	.78 ½	@ .79
No. 3 white	.77	@ .77 ½
No. 2 mixed	.75	@ .75 ½
No. 3 mixed	.74 ½	@ .75
Oats—		
No. 2 white	.57	@ .57 ½
No. 2 mixed	.56	@ .56 ½
Bran	1.13	
Shorts	1.28	@ 1.40
Corn chop	1.43	
Rye	1.20	
Kafir	1.38	@ 1.40
Barley	.73	

### Big Receipts of Hay.

Receipts of hay in the past few weeks have averaged about 800 cars weekly. This large supply was cared for readily, the only quotable change being higher prices for low grade prairie.

Quotations follow: Prairie, \$12.50 @13.00; No. 1, \$10.50@12.00; No. 2, \$8@10.00; No. 3, \$6.00@7.50. Alfalfa, choice, \$15@16.50; No. 1, \$13@14.50. Standard, \$11.50@12.50; No. 2, \$10.00 @11.00; No. 3, \$8@9.50; Timothy, No. 1, \$15.50@16; No. 2, \$13@15.00; No. 3, \$9.50@12.50. Clover, mixed, choice, \$15@15.50; No. 1, \$14@14.50; No. 2, \$10.50@12.50. Clover, choice, \$14@14.50; No. 1, \$13@13.50. Straw, \$5.50 @6.

### BROWN SWISS CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

In line with their campaign of extermination against foot and mouth disease, the authorities recently have slaughtered what was probably the most valuable herd of Brown Swiss cattle in the United States, on the model dairy farm of Enos M. Barton,

near Chicago. The herd contained over 200 head. Mr. Barton will be paid \$48,000.

### WINTER CARE OF BROOD SOWS

To the American Breeder:—Proper care of the pregnant sow during winter demands that attention be paid to three things, namely: Her feed shelter and exercise. Neglect of any one of these three essentials may mean failure, even though the other two be watched carefully.

The most common mistake made in feeding the brood sow in winter is to supply too much corn. Perhaps not too many pounds of corn, but the ration is not properly supplemented with other feeds. There are several reasons why corn should not make up the entire ration for brood sows. It does not contain enough muscle and bone building nutrients to supply the needs of the brood sow. It is constipating in its effect and does not furnish bulk enough. It has a tendency to put on a large amount of internal fat which is injurious to the pigs in utero. Corn should be supplemented with a small amount of some feed like tankage, linseed oil meal, ship-stuff, bran and the like. Some good leguminous hay such as alfalfa, clover, cowpea, etc., also supplies the needed protein bulk and produces the laxative effect desired. At the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station it has been possible to materially decrease the cost of maintenance by using such hays. The same end is being reached at the college this season by the use of early sown rye pasture.

This brings us to the question of how to supply the necessary exercise. By placing hays, such as mentioned above, in racks and allowing the sows to eat at will, they are induced to exercise. The same thing is, of course, true if the sows are grazing on rye pasture.

The shelter for the pregnant sow need not be expensive to be efficient. The things to be guarded against are lack of space so that the sows "pile up," damp floors, filth and lack of sunshine.

It should not be necessary to add that the sow should be given opportunity to get all the pure water she will drink. Too much corn, lack of exercise and too little water result in constipation—a thing which must be guarded against for best results with the brood sow.—L. A. Weaver, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station

### THUMPS IN PIGS.

To the American Breeder:—This is a spasmodic or irregular contraction of the diaphragm, and is due to an irritated condition of the nerves supplying this organ. Digestive disorders especially overloading of the stomach and lack of exercise are the main causes. It occurs more often with sloppy feeds.

The most prominent symptom is a jerking movement of the flank.

These jerking movements are irregular and may be of such force as to move the body backward and forward.

They are more noticeable when the pig is standing still, and usually occur shortly after a full meal. The affected pig soon becomes stunted and very thin in flesh, often being affected with a chronic diarrhoea.

Preventive treatment consists of providing plenty of exercise. Pigs turned out to pasture are very seldom troubled. To relieve the spasm give from five to fifteen drops of tincture of opium in a small amount of water three times a day. A teaspoonful of castor oil should be given to prevent constipation.—A. R. Hohner, Veterinarian, Idaho Experiment Station.

### THE RIGHT ADVICE.

To the American Breeder:—As I have been a reader of your great paper since last January, I would not take anything and do without it. The value of it cannot be written with pen. I always advise farmers that are not a subscriber at present to join the Breeder army at once.—Illinois Subscriber.

# One Worm-sick Hog

## Will Infect Your Entire Herd



## Take No Chances!

A single worm-sick hog is liable to infect your whole herd. You know that wormy hogs have little vitality and so are easier victims of cholera and swine plague. That scrawny, worm-sick hog—the one with the rough coat, white eyes and harsh cough, is a positive danger to all the rest in your herd. Take no chances. Feed SAL-VET and be assured your hogs are free from these dangerous pests and much less liable to fatal diseases. Let me feed them 60 days on SAL-VET at my risk—let me prove the value of this wonderful worm destroyer and conditioner. Let me prove that you can't afford to be without it. If it fails to do what I claim, it won't cost you a cent. Thousands have found it so profitable to feed SAL-VET that they feel they cannot afford to be without it. The hog that is wormy usually eats more than it can digest, is ravenous, ill-natured—discontented and unthrifty. It is a profit-eater instead of a profit-maker.



Is not a food; it is the medicated salt which contains no antimony—which rids all stock of stomach and intestinal worms—aids digestion—allowing animals to get the utmost good of rations fed, instead of having the feed absorbed by myriads of these parasites. I want you to try SAL-VET on your own stock—in your own barn-yard, at my risk—I want to prove to you that your hogs will gain faster on no more feed—look better, act better, and be in healthier condition, less liable to disease and sell better. Here is my offer:

## Don't Send Money—Just the Coupon

Tell me how many head of hogs and other stock you have; I'll ship you enough SAL-VET to last them 60 days. Simply pay the freight

on arrival—feed the SAL-VET according to directions. If SAL-VET has not done all I claim, and you report results in 60 days, I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me one cent. Here is a chance for you to see with your own eyes, without risking a cent, what this wonderful preparation will do; see it stop your losses from worms; see it save you money—save you feed and make money faster by shortening your feeding period.

**SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.**  
**THE FEIL MFG. CO., Chemists**  
Dept. AB CLEVELAND, OHIO



Look for This Label on top of all SAL-VET packages. Don't be deceived by imitations. Don't buy "Sal" this or "Sal" that. Get the original genuine Sal-Vet.

### PRICES

40 pounds . . . \$2.25  
100 pounds . . . 5.00  
200 pounds . . . 9.00  
300 pounds . . . 13.00  
500 pounds . . . 21.12

No orders filled for less than 40 pounds, on this 60-day trial offer. Never sold by peddlers nor in bulk; only in Trade-Marked SAL-VET packages. Shipments for 60 days' trial are based on 1 lb. of SAL-VET for each sheep or hog, and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular sized packages.

### \$125 Profit in Four Weeks.

"Four weeks ago, just before I received my SAL-VET, I offered to sell my hogs for \$25.00, but could not do so. Since feeding SAL-VET, they have passed many worms, some of them ten inches long, and they made such gains, that I would not sell them now for \$150." Dan MacAloney, Tenney, Minn.

### SAL-VET Saved His Hogs.

"Hogs all around me are dying with cholera. We have lost none yet, and all are doing well since feeding SAL-VET."—Frank Bally, Alto Vista, Ia.

### Rid Them of Worms.

"I had a bunch of twenty-eight hogs that coughed continually, and refused to eat. After feeding them SAL-VET a while, the coughing ceased entirely, they recovered their appetites, and grew rapidly." Jacob Brennecke, Jackson, Mo.

### Gives SAL-VET the Credit.

"Am still feeding SAL-VET to my hogs and sheep all the time. Last week, I was in Chicago with a carload of hogs which had had constant access to SAL-VET—they came within a nickel of the top." Donald E. Asay, Mgr. Burr Oak Farm, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

THE FEIL MFG. CO., Dept. A32-15

Cleveland, O.

Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock sixty days. I agree to pay the freight, feed it as directed, and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it fails and I so report in sixty days, you are to cancel the charge and I will owe you nothing.

I have.....hogs.....sheep.....horses.....cattle,

Name.....

P. O. ....

Ship to.....State.....



## ADVERTISING STALLIONS FOR SERVICE.

One of the most important things in the breeding business, as well as any other line of business, is advertising. In a locality where a breeder is personally known, opportunities are great for increasing the number of mares. A personal letter or a postcard from this particular individual has proven to be the most profitable method of local advertising for stallions and jacks. The first thing necessary is to get a complete list of the names and addresses of those owning mares for considerable distance in every direction. The breeder who has lived in one community a great length of time remembers the names and addresses of every man on a particular section line going in one direction for many miles. He can think of these names nearly as fast as he can write them down. He can then take the next section line and make a thorough canvass. All of those about whom he is not sure should be listed on a separate sheet of paper, so that he can make inquiries as to who has moved or is liable to move. It does not take long to accumulate 500 or 1,000 names and addresses. Occasionally it is profitable to interview the rural route carrier, so as to know where every route goes, then it would be possible to put the man's rural route on the letter or advertising. This list should be revised and enlarged every spring. Every breeder should know who is changing, as many would get away without paying the service fees. After the names have been put in order a postal card or a letter should be prepared, with such information on it as the breeder would like to have go to his customers. If a postal card is to be used, it should be taken to the printing office and printed with typewriter type, so that it will look just like a postal card written on a typewriter. There should be space on the bottom for the breeder to sign his name with ink. That particular postal card will be read carefully. If the breeder wishes to say more than he can put on a postal card, a letter can be prepared with a regular letterhead printed on it. This can be placed in an envelope not sealed, with a one cent stamp on it. The postal card, however, will get the best results for the first communication. One thousand postal cards will cost \$10.00; printing them, about \$1.50 to \$2.50. This is the cheapest, quickest and the best way to advertise.

We would suggest that every breeder send out a large number of postal cards immediately, notifying all of his customers and those he would like to have for customers that he will be in business again the coming spring, and give a brief description of the stock he will have for service. A few weeks later another letter should follow to the same addresses. State a few reasons why this stock should be used, or at least seen. Try to get as many as possible to visit the barn. This will call for a general cleaning up around the breeding establishment. The stock must be in a good, presentable condition. Those who have microscopes should invite the people in to see the semen through that instrument. This will bring more people to the barn than anything else. When one man sees it he will tell somebody else, or at least mention that he went there to look through the microscope. This not only serves as an advertisement, but it gives the people confidence in the breeder and the breeding stock. He can explain how he can tell whether the stallion or jack is discharging live spermatozoa or not. Very few ever object to using capsules after they have an opportunity to see live spermatozoa through a microscope. Very frequently a breeder states that he has been in business a certain number of years, and is so well known that he does not need to advertise. It is only a question of time until such a breeder will meet up with advertising competition and be forced to retire from the game because some other fellow was a little more up-to-date.

It is also profitable to place a small advertisement in the local papers, but insist that your advertisement be prepared as reading material so everyone

## Natural Temperature Semen Extractor

RECOMMENDED BY THE GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

This instrument has been improved. It is the best instrument on the market as a semen extractor or an impregnator. It is guaranteed to hold the natural temperature longer than any other instrument on the market. Less chance for chilling the semen and more easily operated. This instrument is made and for sale only by this firm. We can make delivery next month. Send your orders now. Price \$7.00. We also have breeding appliances of all kinds.

**Kansas City Impregnator Company,**  
12th and Central Streets  
**KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI**

reading the news in that particular paper will come across it. The breeder who has a large number of names and addresses is in a position to hold colt shows, breeding demonstrations, to notify everyone interested that a new stallion or jack has been purchased, or anything else of interest.

### REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE, TO SAY THE LEAST.

To the American Breeder:—Individually, in business, I have little need for your paper now as I am 68. Sold my last stallion and never expect to handle another, but the Breeder and I have become friends and I can't part with it for a dollar. Only my age keeps me from the Breeding School.

Quite a while ago I saw something in your paper claiming foreign influence could have no effect on the embryo. In 1879 I bought a large stallion (a dark bay without a spot on him.) I traded for a dark brown mare with a very narrow white ring around right hind foot. She was bred to a Percheron Norman horse and had a gray colt, after which she had five colts to my own horse. The first, second and fourth were horse colts, very much like the sire in form and color; the fifth was a mare colt very much like the others, but had a small star in forehead and one white hind foot. After foaling the second colt I was plowing with the mare and stallion together. Fourteen days after foaling she showed signs of heat. The sixteenth day when I unharnessed the team in the evening I let the horse serve her, as I was not going to work them next day. The next day wife's sister came 12 miles to visit us; drove a large light bay gelding with a large peculiarly shaped white spot on his forehead and a triangular white spot on his nose. His left eye was blind and had turned white. I put him in the stall directly facing the mare's—six feet between the mangers, where they stood facing each other 24 hours. When the colt was foaled it was a light bay; had the same shaped spots in its face and a glass eye on the left side, except the pupil of the left eye being a little darker. He looked as near like that gelding as two white leghorn pullets. After that everyone in our neighborhood believed in birthmarks, so I advise anyone breeding a mare of nervous temperament to be careful of her company.—J. W. Park, V. S., Wells County, Ind.

### MORE QUICK SERVICE.

George J. Stoll, Logan County, Ill., owner of the champion Shire stallion, Lockinge Hengist, writes as follows: "You may discontinue my ad in your paper, as I have received enough inquiries to be able to dispose of the stock. Will gladly commend you to anyone having stock for sale."

### HEREFORD PRIZES TO RUN OVER \$15,000.

Opportunity will be offered for Hereford exhibitors at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco next year to win approximately \$15,000 in cash prizes, in addition to medals, diplomas and commendations. Of this amount the exposition management offers \$4,965, the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association \$5,530, and the remainder will be paid by the various states in which the exhibitors live.

## BIGGEST BARGAINS IN BEST HARNESS



YOU cannot afford to buy anything in the Harness Line until you

### Get Our Big Free Catalog

It has lifelike pictures of every kind and style of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, BRIDLES, HALTERS, BLANKETS, WHIPS, BITS, Etc. Everything in good harness and stable equipment. We save you 20 to 35 per cent and you get stronger and better goods. We guarantee to please you.

WE SELL OUR GOODS DIRECT TO CONSUMER AND PAY THE FREIGHT

Send for Big FREE CATALOG H. & M. Harness Shop Box G Stock Yds. St. Joseph, Mo.



## LET US CARRY PART OF YOUR GREAT RISK

INSURE THE LIFE OF YOUR VALUABLE HORSE BY A POLICY WITH US

### NORTHWESTERN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY

DES MOINES, IOWA

AGENTS WANTED

## Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 6.)

little as necessary after the first thorough cleaning up.

1433 — **SUCCESSFUL CAPSULE BREEDING**—I am a new subscriber and would like to know whether mares can be bred successfully with capsules or not? I have a good draft stallion and he will get more mares than can be accommodated by natural service. Would it be profitable to prepare for such breeding?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Hundreds of testimonials from successful capsule breeders have been printed in this paper. It is not difficult to learn to use capsules successfully. The right temperature must be maintained; the operator must be clean in his work and the sire must discharge live spermatozoa. If you have these three things you can get just as good results or a little better per cent of foals with capsules, than you can get with the natural service. One extra colt should purchase the instruments necessary for capsule breeding, except the microscope. Many of the best breeders are using microscopes whether they use capsules or not. You can get mares with foal with the capsule system that you never could settle with the natural service. There are some mares that cannot be fertilized with any method. We believe every breeder should study not only capsule breeding but everything pertaining to the breeding business. Capsule breeding, however, offers a great opportunity for making money with good stallions and jacks.

1434 — **RUPTURED DIAPHRAGM**—I had a 2-year-old filly die, and on opening her found a hole in the striffin that separates intestines from the liver, lungs and heart, and six feet of the intestines passed through the hole. The hole was eight inches from where the striffin fastens to the left side. The part of the intestines that came through the hole was near the back or second stomach, within 18 inches of second stomach, and continued for six feet of intestines. What do you think caused it, and could there have been anything done for her?—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—While your description is not very plain, yet we suspect that the diaphragm was ruptured. A lack of recital of previous symptoms does not enable us to intelligently answer your question. Very frequently the diaphragm ruptured in severe colics, es-



### Get Aniser's NEW BARGAIN BOOK!

This book is saving thousands of dollars for harness and saddle buyers everywhere—it offers highest grade, dependable goods direct from our great factory to you with one small manufacturing profit added.

### 2000 Harness, Saddle & Vehicle Bargains!

In this book you'll find illustrated, fully described and attractively priced 2,000 desirable items in guaranteed harness, saddlery and findings—everything that you will ever need in this line. The book is mailed free and prepaid to all who write for it—and YOUR copy is ready NOW! Address

ANISER HARNESS MFG. CO.  
1521 Seventh St. St. Joseph, Mo.

## HUMANE HORSE COLLARS

These collars are the only kind suitable for working on a stallion. We make them to fit any size and kind of trace. In ordering describe style of hames you use. If single trace hames be sure to state width of trace and length of hame tug from hame to buckle. If you use chain or Moeller hook traces, so state.

Sizes 15 to 25 inches, \$7.50 each; larger than 25 inches, 50 cents extra. We prepay shipping charges.

BREEDERS' HARNESS & WHIP CO.,  
Williamson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

### AFTER TWO YEARS USE OF FRAVEL'S.

We have been using Fravel's Influenza and Distemper Remedy for two years and during that time we have cured every case we have had of pneumonia or any sickness which causes fever. We are more than pleased to recommend it to our friends and are constantly doing so. We feel that it has saved us thousands of dollars, that there is no medicine like it, and that we wouldn't be without it. — GILLEN-HEIMAN-HARPER MULE CO., National Stocks Yards, Ill.

This remedy is made and sold by A. W. Fravel, Ph., D. V. S., Centralia, Mo.—Adv.

pecially if the sick animal is permitted to throw itself violently on the hard ground.



**1435—FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE**—Please tell me how we may know when stock has, or is taking, the foot and mouth disease.—Arkansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—If you refer to the contagious foot and mouth disease we might answer that shortly after exposure animals, especially cattle, will be noticed to refrain from eating, will slobber and emit a smacking sound. The mouth parts will show small vesicles or blisters. In severe cases the disease spreads to the feet and sores appear around the lower part of those organs.

**1436—THREATENED ABORTION**—I have a 12-year-old mare which foaled her colt last year at ten months. It died a few days later. At present the mare is running loose with other mares and colts, with a large shed to go into. They have a light feed of corn twice a day and all the good oats, straw and corn fodder they care for. She is due to foal April 14. Her bag is swollen until the milk has been running out of it. She eats well, but is a little cross to the other horses. Is there much danger of her aborting again? If so, what can I do to prevent it? If she does abort, is there anything I can do to prevent it the third time?—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—In such case there is great danger of this mare aborting again. She should by all means be separated from the other members of the herd and it would be well to give her an ounce of the fluid extract of black haw in her feed three times a day. By persisting you may be able to ward off the threatened trouble. Should she abort you should discontinue breeding her for a year and in the meantime should have some good veterinarian outline a course of treatment which will no doubt involve irrigating the genital tract.

**1437—BEST DRAFT FEET**—Please tell me what breed of draft horse has the best feet, and in the rotation they come.—Clydesdale, Percheron, Shire and Belgian.—Idaho Subscriber.

**REPLY**—There are good ones and bad ones in all breeds. It would be useless to enter into a discussion as to what particular breed may have the best feet. The intelligent thing to do is to be able to tell the good ones from the bad ones. We have printed several good articles on this subject and expect to prepare more material along these lines.

**1438—FREQUENT CHOKE**—I have a stallion 8 years old; have had him three years; work him just the same as my other horses, only we don't overwork; on a hard day's work we use him moderately. We always wet his feed, hay and all; we feed nothing but the best. Last October he choked on oats. When we have him in the stalk field he seems to choke on stalks, but will get over it. He has choked on hay in the barn several times, but we have to help him with the aid of a veterinarian. He is in good flesh. Is his throat paralyzed? How would you treat him?—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is quite likely that your stallion has met with some injury that has resulted in a slight stricture at some point and this is the reason why he shows symptoms of being choked at times. In such cases not much can be done excepting to feed him such food as he can easily swallow. It would be well to arrange his feed box so he cannot gather up large mouthfuls at a time, also his hay should be put in a slatted rack so that he can only pull out a small amount at one time. It may be necessary to continue to dampen the feed but by all means arrange it so he cannot eat greedily. In this way you may be able to prolong his life but must expect that some day the choke may cost him his life.

**1439—PREMATURE BIRTH**—A few years ago I had an old mare that had milk come in her udder three months before she was due to foal. It ran out for ten days or more on her legs. She then foaled a living colt, but it only lived a few hours. Now I have a young mare that is doing the same way. She had a colt last year that came to time but died at two days old. What about this mare running with other mares and jennets that are due to foal in the spring? I have her separated from them. I have been breeding stock of all kinds for forty years; also doing a public breeding business, and would like a little information.—Tennessee Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Whenever a mare begins to secrete milk before the proper time it is indicative that an abortion is threatened in the most of cases. A

## Stallion Service Record Book

This book has 200 pages like the specimen page in this ad. It is substantially bound with a good, strong waterproof cover. It has 20 index pages for keeping the owners' names in alphabetical order so that any name or mare can be found quickly.

The breeding contract at the bottom is the strongest possible kind of a note. It is a big help in making collections, as nearly every state has a law for the collection of labor debts without exemption, and this is a contract to pay for services rendered. Before it is signed run a pencil through two of the lines in the contract, leaving the line that makes the kind of a contract you want. Many will sign a contract who would refuse to give a note.

This book has a calendar and a gestation table. It can be used for several sires without carrying more than one book. This is the most complete and up-to-date service record book printed. It is a nice size and can be carried easily in any pocket. Every breeder should have one. After improving it for several years, the result is this most satisfactory book. A complete new edition is just out. Although this new book has double the capacity of those offered heretofore, it sells at the old price. It is not bulky, as it carries no advertising or other unnecessary matter. It will be the standard record book used by the leading breeders.

If you are not satisfied with the book or do not consider it the best and cheapest on the market, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. The price is 50 cents; six for \$2.75; postage prepaid. Send all orders to the

**GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.**

225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

mare may carry a colt the usual recognized time and yet it may in fact be an abortion. In such cases there has been sufficient disturbance during the period of gestation to seriously interfere with the proper development of the foetus and it is born a weakling and dies. It is not to be understood that all weaklings are victims of abortion, but many are even though they may be carried their full term. We would view with suspicion any mare showing symptoms such as you describe and would not let her run with the remainder of the herd. During such times try giving from a half to an ounce of the fluid extract of black haw three times a day in the feed.

**1440—FOUL SHEATH**—I have a black Percheron stallion, 6 years old; has very foul sheath. I have washed and greased him repeatedly, but he soon gets foul again. He is lively and in good condition. What should I do for him?—Montana Subscriber.

**REPLY**—You have washed him and greased him too much, and have irritated the secreting glands within the sheath until there is now a condition that will be difficult to overcome. Never use any grease of any character in the sheath of a horse. When necessary to clean the sheath, mix about two quarts of wheat bran with warm water so as to form a soft mash. Introduce hands full of this mash well up on the sheath and work it around until all the filth is loosened up. Rinse out the sheath with warm water. Follow in your case by applying to the interior of the sheath once a day the following: Sugar of lead one and one-half ounces; rain water, one quart. You will probably not find it necessary to apply the medicine high up in the sheath. The affected parts can ordinarily be reached with a soft cloth or sponge which should be kept clean.

**1441—THE ACID TEST**—I have a 6-year-old mare which fails to get with foal. Have bred her several times. She seems to be normal in every way. She is in good flesh and shows no discharge.

Sire Lucifer  
Mare Belle Color Gray Age 6  
Marks Left front foot white  
Womb Closed Height 16 hands Colt Yes  
Mare Owner John Brown  
P. O. Kansas City, Mo.

Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1									
22									

Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
15									
22									

**BREEDING CONTRACT**  
\$ 15.00 Date Feb. 1, 1914

For services rendered, I promise to pay (fill in with stallion owner's name) or assigns fifteen dollars  
~~When above described mare is known to be in foal~~  
~~When above described mare delivers a living colt~~  
or before mare changes ownership, mortgaged or leaves county.

Signed John Brown Page 16

Above shows exact size of page and the way to properly fill out the blank for one form of breeding contract, scratching out extra lines.

## Cuts of All Kinds Made from Photographs

If you have a good photograph of your stallion, jack or any other animal, or of your house, barn or yourself, we can make you a cut from it, any size you want. \$2 pays for such a cut 3x3½ inches, or smaller, if photo is clear. Larger cuts in proportion.

### Ready Made Cuts at Lower Prices

We keep on hands the best line of stallion and jack cuts to be found in the country—a new line true to life, made from original photographs. Send for sample sheet and subscribers' prices.

N. B.—We do not do any printing. We simply furnish the cuts.

**GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.**  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

**REPLY**—Use the litmus paper. If the color changes color use the saline solution once and then the soda treatment once while she is in heat and breed her, two days after she goes out of heat, with a capsule.

**1442—COWS FAIL TO BREED**—I have, within the past four years, had trouble occasionally in cows in failing to have them breed. This occurs after first calf or in older cows. I now have three cases and in addition have an 18 months old heifer. In the case of the heifer it may be a malformation, but with the 3-year-old it is a contraction and hardening of the os uteri. One is a 6-year-old cow and the others after first calf. I opened them and had them served, and one has again come in heat. In the older cow I am inclined to think that I broke through the os uteri into the abdominal cavity. In other cases I have opened them, but never succeeded in getting them in calf. One neighbor has had two or three of the same and never succeeded, and now still another man has two or more Jerseys with same affection. Can you give cause, treatment or suggestions?—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—There are so many reasons why cows, as well as other domestic animals do not breed regularly, that it would take a volume to discuss all

the causes of sterility. The state of rigidity of the os complained of in the cows is nearly always a natural one and harsh measures should not be indulged in to overcome this condition. We believe you could enlarge your understanding of these problems very much by attending a term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School.

**1443—IODINE TREATMENT**—Last year I sold a 10-year-old mare and this year I bought her back. This mare is thin and has lost her spirit. There is pus in the uterus and she has considerable discharge; it is of a white or light yellowish color. I have treated her once with the iodine treatment and intend to treat her once a week for three weeks. Is this right?—Idaho Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Use the iodine treatment once and three weeks later use the saline solution at 120 degrees. Alternate every three weeks. Use plenty of fluid at each treatment. Give her the best of attention and feed. Perhaps in a case of this kind you had better take her to a good veterinarian if you have one. Ask him not to use drugs too strongly as you want a breeder out of her. Very frequently when mares are given severe treat-



ment the discharge is stopped, but the breeding qualities are ruined. It would not be advisable to try to breed her until she has had several weeks on grass, then breed her with a capsule about two days after she goes out of heat. Breeders are having remarkable success with shy breeding mares by letting them go over one or two days after the heat period has passed and then inserting a capsule. It is not wise to attempt to make a natural service on a mare that is not in good heat.

**1444—THRUSH**—I have a mare that has thrush in the hoof. The crack in the center of the frog smells badly and matter runs out. I have been putting tar on them and burning with a hot iron. She also had a tumor on her legs when I bought her; would stand and scratch the hide and hair off her legs with the other foot; her legs swelled some. She had a clean stall; good bedding of oat straw. Please tell me if there is anything I can do for her.—Pennsylvania Subscriber.

**REPLY**—This case may be thrush and may be that more intractable disease known as canker. Ordinarily in a case of thrush if the affected parts are carefully scraped and washed and then filled with calomel each day, being careful to push the medicine well down into all the cracks, such cases will recover in a reasonable time.

**1445—JACK, JENNET AND HINNY**—I notice in all ads describing asses for sale they use the word "jennet." Now, my understanding of the word is that it is a cross between a stallion and a jennet, or she ass. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary gives jennet as a small Spanish horse. Will you please give the feminine gender of ass. He says a jack ass is a male ass. What is a jennet?—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—The best informed jack and jennet breeders used the word "jennet" for a female ass. The progeny from a jennet and a stallion is called hinny.

**1446—SPLINT**—I have a coming 4-year-old filly colt which has a splint about the size of a butternut a little below the right knee. Said splint appeared about the middle of September. I have painted it with iodine since that time, but it has done no good. The other leg shows signs of a splint in about the same place. Any advice would be gladly received through the best paper on horses I have ever read.—Ohio Subscriber.

**REPLY**—You fail to state whether or not the filly is lame. If not lame you will do well to continue the application of iodine as that agent will promote absorption of the enlargement about as rapidly as any agent. You must remember that splints are of a bony nature, hence their absorption is necessarily slow.

**1447—SHY BREEDING MARE**—I bought a full blooded mare a year ago to raise colts from and she has had two colts, one living and one dead. The man that owned her did not watch her and she could not deliver the colt; it was partly born and dead when they found it. I heard from other people that she had the milk fever afterwards. She is in good condition and comes in heat every two weeks. I have bred her several times, but the neck of her womb is so large everything comes out. I have used an impregnator. I think the neck of the womb is too large; it does not seem to close when in heat or out. If you can tell me anything to do for her I would appreciate it. I have two stallions of my own and have bred her enough. She is 7 years old and weighs 1,700 pounds.—Minnesota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Use the iodine treatment on her every three weeks, for three times, then the saline solution twice, a week apart. Breed her two days after she goes out of heat with a capsule.

**1448—SCRATCHES AND GREASE**—I saw your article in the last American Breeder on scratches and grease heel, and causes for such diseases. Will you please explain the difference between scratches and grease heel, and also a treatment. I have two young jacks that are bothered with something of that nature. I don't know whether it is grease heel or scratches. It affects the foot around the hoof where the hair and hoof joins together, and has a greasy appearance just above the heel and under the pastern joint in the hollow above the heel. Now, I would be glad of a remedy from you, as I feel like I could not get a remedy from any source that would or could be better.—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—There is no very marked difference from a practical view point in these two affections except as to degree. Grease heel may prove far more obstinate and difficult to cure, but a case that may at first appear like scratches may through aggravation develop into grease. After thoroughly cleansing the affected parts with warm water and soap, apply the following twice a day: Sugar of lead, two ounces; zinc sulphate, one and one-half ounces; water one quart. Shake well before applying. Wash the limbs only as often as necessary to keep them respectable after beginning the treatment. Be sure that your animals are kept in clean, dry stalls.

**1449—CHANGING HAIR COLOR**—I have two geldings, brothers; ages 4 and 5. One is pure black and the other has white feet in front. Is there any way I could make black feet white or white feet black, without paint? I would like to have them marked just alike.—South Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We do not know of any way to make these horses match.

**1450—ENLARGEMENT ON STIFLE**—I have a colt that has a bunch about the size of an apple which seems to me

## THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

## SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and \$1.00; \$5.00 and \$10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,

Chemists and Bacteriologists.

Box 834.

Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



### FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER REMEDY

Guaranteed to Cure and Prevent Colts and Horses in same stable with sick ones from having Distemper, Influenza, Epizootic, Pink eye, Shipping Fever, Catarrhal Fever, Coughs, Colds and all Diseases of the Horse affecting the nose and throat. A powerful germicide given internally alone will do the work, and that is found in FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER CURE.

Made and sold by A. W. FRAVEL, Ph. G.V.S. Centralia, Mo.



## DISTEMPER

COUGHS  
COLDS  
INFLUENZA  
PINK-EYE

Catarrhal Fever, and all Nose and Throat diseases. One bottle a guaranteed cure, or your money back. Cures the sick and prevents other horses and colts from taking the disease. Best Kidney and Worm Remedy; safe for mares in foal and all others. \$1.00 bottle holds three 50c bottles. Send postal card for free horse booklet. Sold by all druggists, or prepaid from BINKLEY MEDICAL CO. Dept E. Nappanee, Ind.

as though it is going to interfere with the use of the leg. The bunch is just below the point of the stifle bone and on the front of the bone. The colt's mother has a bunch in the same place which she had when I got her, but it does not seem to hurt her any and the only time she seems to favor that leg is in going down hill with a load when hauling loads on the road, and maybe that will be only once or twice a day. The colt when standing still seems to rest that leg a good deal of the time, which makes me think that it may develop and get worse. Would appreciate any advice you can give me.—South Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We are not able to determine from your description just the nature of the growth, but fear that it is something that will need to be dissected out. Of course, if it is attached to the capsular ligament of the joint sack, an operation is hardly to be recommended. We would advise that you procure the services of a well qualified veterinarian and have a careful examination made as such an examination should precede any method of treatment.

**1451—SCURFY LEGS**—Please tell me what to do for my stallion's scurfiness on his hind legs just above the fetlocks. His skin seems dry and cracked and no hair grows on the affected surface. He is only a 3-year-old horse and has had this for about four months. He is in good condition; eats well and seems to feel good. The cracks seem to be only in the skin. Can it be grease heel? I washed it a few times and rubbed it with lard, but it did not seem to help. He is being fed about 15 pounds of corn and barley mixed together with a handful of oil meal three times a day.—Minnesota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Your stallion has some form of skin disease that may prove difficult to overcome unless you are careful. In the first place we believe it advisable to discontinue the corn and barley diet and substitute good, clean oats. Oil meal and some bran may be fed with the oats. Be careful that his stall is kept scrupulously clean and well aired daily, so that no irritating gases may irritate the skin. After carefully washing the limbs with tar soap and water apply the following twice daily, rubbing in well into the skin and carefully wiping off the excess with a clean soft cloth. Blue ointment and vaseline, equal parts, mixed well together. Wash the limbs as little as possible after beginning the treatment but keep the limbs clean with soft, clean cloths. Give the horse a reasonable amount of exercise.

**1452—REGISTERING A STANDARD BRED MARE**—I would like a little information in regard to registering my mare. This mare is a Hambletonian trotting mare, 10 years old, and has proved to be a good brood mare. I wish to register her, if possible. I

## Don't Have a Blind One

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A Remedy for  
Moon Blindness



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and Conjunctivitis  
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from diseased eyes.

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\$3 Package guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1 Package sufficient for ordinary cases. MINERAL HEAVE REMEDY CO. 428 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

purchased this mare of a neighbor who raised her from a Standardbred mare, which was registered and he has her number. My mare's sire was a Standardbred, and registered. Can you tell me how to go about this to register my mare; who to write to and what proof must I have?—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—For full information concerning your mare write to Wm. H. Knight, secretary, American Trotting Association, 137 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

## SAVE EVERY COPY OF THE AMERICAN BREEDER

Hundreds of our readers have written us that they are doing this, that the many articles and the Questions and Answers thus preserved make them a breeder's reference library they could not get any other way "for love or money."

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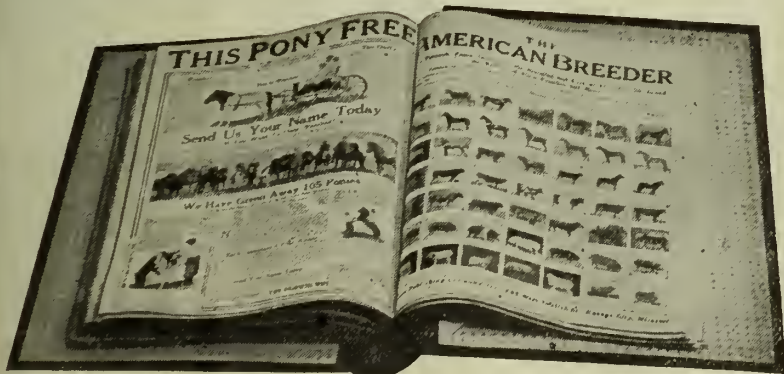


Photo of Binder (now holding 50 copies) That Has Been in Daily Use in The American Breeder Office for Two Years.

Send to us for one of the American Breeder binders pictured above. We had two of these binders made for our own use two years ago, and the one shown in the photograph has been in daily use ever since. When the photo was taken it contained 50 copies of the American Breeder, with room for many more. The covers of the binder project beyond the edges of the pages and protect them perfectly. A minute's time (a child can do it) is all that is needed to fasten each paper securely in its place in the binder.

We are having a special lot of these binders made up for our subscribers and will send them, by Parcels Post, Prepaid, at \$1.00 each. Address orders to

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If you own a horse or a cow mail me the coupon below, or even a post card with your name and address, and I will send you a big can of **Corona Wool Fat** on **20 days' trial**, with full directions how to use it. I want you to try it for 20 days after you get it. Then if satisfied with results send me 50c. If not satisfied or if it does not do what I claim, you don't have to pay me one penny for it.

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I take all the risk—furnish you with a big can of **Corona Wool Fat** to try on any case you have. If it does what I claim you would not hesitate to pay me a five dollar bill for it. If it does not, it won't cost you one cent. I leave it all to you. Send coupon today and I'll send the trial can of **Corona Wool Fat** by return mail—postpaid—as offered.

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KENTON, OHIO

Cures Collar Bolls

Corona Cures Sore Teats of Cows

Before and After—Case of Grease Heel



Heals Quarter Crack



Before and After Using

### Read the Proof

Corona Mfg. Co., Kenton, Ohio. Gentlemen—I received the can of Corona Wool Fat and tried it on a Barb Wire Cut. Your Corona Wool Fat is the right thing for wire cuts, and every Stock Man should have a big box of it on hand at all times. Yours truly, W. S. Dennis, Robinson, Kan.

Corona Mfg. Co., Kenton, Ohio. Dear Sirs—I have tested Corona Wool Fat thoroughly and find it to be all and even more than you claim for it. It is the best thing I have ever tried. Yours truly, Warren, E. Stover, R. F. D. No. 2 Spring Mills, Pa.



Cures Scratches



Heals Wire Cuts Without Leaving a Scar



Cures Galled and Sore Shoulder



**20 Days Free Trial Coupon**

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Name.....

Address.....

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State.....

Mention ailment you intend using it on.



# AMERICAN BREEDER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW

A Farmers' and Breeders' Paper Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Live Stock and the Welfare of Farm Families and Homes

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, One Year 50c, Three Years \$1.00

Vol. VIII

Kansas City, Missouri, February 20, 1915

Number 12



JACK STOCK FROM EVERY CORNER OF THE COUNTRY—AND A FEW BREEDERS THROWN IN.

This is just an ordinary issue of the American Breeder for this time of year—not quite up to the average, in fact. But would you, Mr. Subscriber, like to miss this particular copy? The next issue will be a better one. Would you like to make sure of getting your copy of that? Every day requests for back numbers are received from subscribers who have been busy, or forgetful, or for some reason failed to renew in time. As far as possible we supply these requests, but in many—perhaps half—of the cases, the particular issues requested have been exhausted. It is no uncommon thing for requests for a certain issue from Animal Husbandry classes, Farmers' Institutes, etc., to take every extra copy we have. We regret this, and for that reason urge the necessity of ALWAYS RENEWING YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IMMEDIATELY WHEN YOU RECEIVE NOTICE OF EXPIRATION. REMEMBER, YOUR BUSY SEASON IS COMING. Every issue will contain something you need.



# MORE THAN 1100 BREEDERS

Students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School

**Are Equipped to Make 1915 Doubly as Profitable a Year for Their Business as they ever could have made it without the help of this—  
The only Horse and Cattle Breeding School in the United States  
And a New Class of Over 100 Breeders**

Has Just Completed a Term at this School, Learning the Inside, Practical Facts of Their Business. You Have a Chance to Join the Ranks of the Most Progressive in Your Profession, Benefit From Your Past Experience While You Learn, if You

**Come to the Next Term  
March 1 to 6 Inclusive**

A term of this school is one full, intensely interesting and profitable week, beginning every morning at 7:30 and continuing until 10:30 at night. Proper changes in the manner of instruction are made, so as not to tire the students. Sufficient exercise is taken each day with the entire class.

This is the only school in the world, devoted exclusively to breeding. More practical information is given concerning the genital organs of breeding stock, than at any other school. The instructions are made so plain that the average breeder can surely master it.

Carcasses of mares and cows for class work are supported in natural position. Students are required to take the practical work of dissecting and making examinations under the instruction of experts, each student passing to the next animal after finishing a particular subject. Females are selected to illustrate the different diseases and abnormal conditions. Students are impressed with facts in a way they will remember.

After the dissecting, the different genital tracts are then removed from the animals and placed on a table to allow more thorough comparison. By this method, students are easily taught things that would require much greater time, if they were compelled to prepare in a technical manner.

All technical work that can be is eliminated. The object is to give a course the average breeder can master in a short time. The genital organs of cattle and horses are so similar, that after a breeder becomes familiar with horse breeding, a little extra time prepares him as a cattle breeder. Cattle breeding can be given with

practically no waste of time to the horse breeders. Nearly all of the lectures are just as necessary for cattle breeding, as for horse breeding.

All of the instructors, excepting two, are post graduate veterinarians, or professors of animal husbandry, doing work recognized by the United States government. The instructions given at this school have stood the test of the best posted men. A fortune has been invested in the development of the course. Nearly every section of the United States has a student from this school.

This is a clean institution. Men are given plain lectures on subjects every human adult should be familiar with. The lectures are illustrated with lantern slides. Students help each other like brothers. Mothers and wives need not be afraid to send their sons or husbands.

This school is guaranteed to be satisfactory in every respect, or the tuition fee will be refunded. This offer has been in effect from the beginning. Not a single student has been dissatisfied. Nothing succeeds like success. Distance should not prevent any one from attending. Breeders from across the ocean have been in attendance and glad they came.

Learn to avoid the dangers in the breeding business that cause so much loss to owners of good stock. We have no agents. Do not ask for commission or cut rates. After August 1, 1915, the tuition will be doubled.

The sooner you get this knowledge the longer you can use it. Get a substantial foundation to work on. Get a Diploma. Make your business a pleasure. Breed intelligently.

**REMEMBER THE DATE--March 1 to 6, Inclusive**

#### SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT

Dissecting Females, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs—Physiology of the Generative Organs—Cells—Infection—Breeding Questions—Breeding Instruments—Foaling—Scientific Mating—Horse and Mule Judging—Barren Females—Barren Males—Abnormal Conditions—Diseases of the Foal and Fetus—Diseases of the Male and Female Generative Organs—Contagious Abortion—Feeding—Testing Breeding Stock—Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition—Buying Breeding Stock—Hereditary Defects—Horse Breeding—Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not—Getting the Semen—Inserting Capsules, etc.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. Tuition is \$25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life. For other information address

#### EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lecture on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from \$1 to \$1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

**The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL**  
**225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.**



THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined  
**CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW.**  
FEBRUARY 20, 1915.  
Volume VIII. Number 12.  
**FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE,**  
Editors.

Published semi-monthly (on the 5th and 20th of each month) by the  
**GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED,**  
235 WEST TWELFTH STREET,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
BELL TELEPHONE, 4297 GRAND.

All communications for this paper should be addressed to the American Breeder, or the Graham Publishing Company, and not to individuals.

Subscription Rates within the United States: \$1 for 3 years; 50 cents for one year. All other countries, \$2 for 3 years; \$1 for one year.

When sending subscriptions, please state whether they are renewals or new ones. Always renew under the same name and initials as previously used, and at least two weeks before your present subscription expires, so that you will not miss any number. When changing your postoffice address, state the old address as well as the new one.

If you miss your paper please notify us at once and all lost copies will be replaced.

Entered as second class matter November 28, 1911, at the postoffice at Kansas City, Mo., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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ENJOYING LIFE.

A well-to-do farmer said a few months ago that as soon as he got his debts paid he was going to enjoy life. He has raised a family. He had very little sickness or sorrow during his fifty years of life. His children were all near him. His good wife had practically all of the good things that one needs. Just recently this man has become paralyzed so that he cannot walk; he can scarcely talk. He must be continually cared for. Two of his children have had serious sickness. Financial troubles have been brought on. In all it seems that his troubles in general are coming at one time.

There is a wonderful lesson to be learned from this man's experience. During all of his fifty years he has been waiting for some particular time when he might enjoy life. He has never realized the great beauties of Nature. Now he is willing to admit that every man should enjoy life each day. This man had much of this world's goods, but he was not charitable. He had no special interest in anyone except himself and his family. Was this punishment brought on to this man in order to make him understand that there are others? When he was busily engaged in making money he had very little thought of what was in store for him. He did not enjoy life because he didn't stop to consider that there was anything in life except a money consideration. He is now a changed man. He can sympathize with the unfortunate and is continually asking himself this question: "Why did I not make use of the great opportunities while they were at hand?" He has learned one great lesson, however, that there are others.

We are wondering how many of our readers are overlooking the enjoyment that comes from helping others. Would it not be a good resolution to live each day a little better and enjoy life continuously?

RAISING COLTS.

The average farmer can make more clear profit from his brood mares than from any other part of his farm operations. In order to do this the subject must have some thought. Mares must be properly cared for in order to be successful producers. Regular feed, water and attention must be given. Those who expect to abuse their mares had better own geldings or mules. Very frequently a mare owner is heard to say that if the mare loses the colt he will not have to pay for the service fee. He perhaps never realized that when a mare aborts she is usually hard to settle again and sometimes a nonproducer for years, as a result of that abortion.

Mares which are in a run down condition are more liable to disease. This is especially true of the genital organs. Mares which are changed from one kind of labor to another frequently are not regular producers. This is especially true where they are used strenuously. The mare owner who is abusive, jerking, whipping or otherwise exciting, will not get a very large per cent of foals. Kindness, fresh air, sunshine, water and out door exercise are all very cheap, but not used enough for the best results. From seven to nine years of age is the best period in mares for producing young. At 14 years of age they begin to decrease rapidly in percentage of production. Thin, overworked mares will not conceive readily. Neither will they produce big strong foals.

The mare should be in a strong, thrifty condition at all times, either for a producer or a work animal. A little extra feed and attention will make a more serviceable animal and more satisfactory and profitable at every angle of the game. When a mare is thin from starvation or overwork she is sluggish and will not take care of herself, causing more accidents, and the greatest expense is that her feed will not return the same value as if she was in a better condition. When all of the functions are working properly all of the nutrition will be utilized to the best advantage. It costs more money to maintain an animal in a run down condition. Mare owners lose a lot of money because they do not take better care of the mares.

When the stallion owner sees a mare coming he forms an idea from the general appearances of that mare as to what he may expect. The individual who maintains a nice team of mares thinks more of them and himself, as well as his family and all of his acquaintances. In order to raise a good colt the mare should be in a good strong condition when she is bred and kept that way until the colt is weaned. The mare will require more feed while the colt is nursing as there are often three bodies to be nourished, besides the demand for any labor she performs.

DISINFECTING STOCK CARS.

An order has been made by the United States government requiring all railroads to disinfect stock cars used since January 15, in any of the foot and mouth quarantine districts. All such cars shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of an employe of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in order that a card may be attached to the car showing the date on which the work was done. During winter weather any immovable frozen material on the floors of the cars shall be covered with air-slacked lime not less than two inches deep. This is an excellent order. It would add much safety to the transportation of live stock if every car used for shipping live stock was disinfected, at least once a year, under the same regulations. Disease is easily spread by shipping diseased animals in stock cars. The germs will usually live in such cars a long time. Those who expect to ship stock, other than for im-

mediate slaughter, might well afford to disinfect the cars at their own expense.

PERCHERON SOCIETY AFFAIRS.

There are a number of firms and individuals who have been found guilty, by the Percheron Society of America, of irregular registration. Some have been fined; others have been dealt with otherwise.

The Percheron Society repeatedly has been asked to publish the names and addresses of those who have been found guilty of falsifying the records. The question was also asked at the last annual meeting: Why are these names and addresses not made public? Why has the secretary, Wayne Dinsmore, refused to let breeders investigate the records? What are record associations for? We believe the public should know who these parties are.

PROTECT YOUR OWN BUSINESS.

You believe in advertising—in publicity. You describe what you have to dispose of and openly offer it for sale (or for trade), over your own signature. Do you know that there are people so short-sighted as not to realize that the one who does not advertise, does business by word of mouth and has no written or printed statements out by which he is bound. You know that those who try to do a "gum shoe" business, picking up accidental customers here and there as best they can, have their stock longer on their hands than anybody else, and necessarily their feed bills, rent or other expenses, are larger in proportion to the business done. The man who buys of these non-advertisers gets to pay this extra expense. In your business you answer the inquiries of a lot of good people who may not realize this fact. Wouldn't it pay you well to protect yourself from "pussy foot" competition by printing on all your letterheads, catalog or circulars, something like the paragraph below. Any printer can put it on for you, and you should never write a business letter excepting on paper on which is printed your name, address and business—and this truth about the advisability of buying from advertisers:

**BUY FROM ADVERTISERS.**  
Remember that the prices and quality of advertised stock are more sure to be right than any others, for advertised animals are sold faster, sold more direct and sold in more open competition than any others, and the seller's printed advertisement in an honorable publication obligates him to those who answer the same. Always mention the American Breeder when writing advertiser.

HOG CHOLERA ORGANIZATIONS.

When there is an outbreak of hog cholera the first thing necessary is for some public spirited man to call all of his friends and neighbors together at a school house and form a hog cholera organization. The farmer who has hog cholera on his farm should be instructed to burn every hog that dies, as soon as possible. He should have a separate pen where all of the sick hogs can be separated from the healthy ones. He should be instructed never to leave the farm with clothing, teams or wagon which might carry the infection, and not allow anyone to cross the farm until the hogs are fully recovered. No one should visit that farm.

Such an organization could practically quarantine the disease on that particular place. There is one particular thing that every individual should understand, and that is that if the germ of hog cholera does not in some way reach the premises, the hogs will not have hog cholera. It does not break out without the presence of germs.

Nearly every state has its quarantine laws. This organization should have a president, secretary and treasurer, and a committee whose duty it will be to see that these quarantine laws are enforced. Investigate every infected or exposed farm. It may be

necessary to assess the members in order to employ a guard who will watch the premises where hog cholera exists. Who would not be glad to make a good donation for such a purpose? There should also be another committee whose duty should be to instruct the farmers in that section to kill pigeons, crows or other birds which are liable to carry infection. Also to see that every dog was tied up or killed, and to see that no visiting was done that would carry infection and prevent the spread of the disease. Hog cholera very frequently is spread by some thoughtless or careless person and there are not many individuals who wish to gain the ill will of such a person. Individuals hesitate to speak to him about spreading the disease, but a good big organization can do this with safety. We believe the farmers in one community can practically stamp out the hog cholera without any outside help, if they will do it, and there is no reason why they should not do it.

If it was not for the quarantining among people, what would be the result? Smallpox, for instance, is wiped out of every community by quarantine measures. Why is it not possible to eradicate hog cholera by the same method? Quarantine measures are just as necessary as the serum treatment. Practically every farmer who has hogs dying with hog cholera would be only too glad to assist with the cleaning up process, if he only knew how. Hog cholera organizations should be conducted practically the same as a Farmers' Institute. Is it not just as necessary to save the product as it is to grow it? The first and important thing to do is for some man with enough public spirit to start such an organization. After they are assembled let every man talk on that subject that he cares to. Enlightenment will eliminate the spread of disease. Because of the great tax on American farmers, through this epidemic, every man interested should be stimulated to take part in these organizations.

SAVING COLTS.

The mare should be watched at foaling time. During warm weather the pasture is an excellent place for delivery, provided there are no manure piles or old straw stacks in the enclosure. These are usually hot beds for disease germs. The sun is the cheapest disinfectant. It destroys the germs on top of the soil or grass. During cold weather it is better to have a large box stall bedded with fresh clean straw. Some breeders use a large canvas which has been boiled in order to destroy all disease germs. This is placed under the colt to prevent naval infection.

At the time of delivery it is necessary that the colt be expelled promptly after a part of the body is out, as it is liable to die from suffocation. In some cases the mare can be turned on her back which will greatly expediate the delivery. The head and the two front feet must come out first. If any other presentation is noted a veterinarian should be summoned promptly. It is not wise to pull on the fetus except while the mare is straining. Do not annoy her, but be very quiet. After the colt is safely delivered thoroughly wash the hands and strip the naval cord down, so that all of the fluid is out of it. Promptly dust the naval cord and all of the parts about the naval with a drying powder. Do not use any liquids or tie the naval cord. Germs thrive in moisture. A liquid disinfectant on the outside of the cord will moisten the inside of the cord so that germs can find their way into the body through the entrance of the naval cord. If the cord is tied the germs above it may enter the body. When the naval cord is tied the liquid cannot escape from the naval cord. Irritation results from tying and may cause a point of infection.

There are several forms of naval ill. More colts die from naval ill than from practically all other cause. If the naval cord is kept dusted with a drying powder three times a day for two or three days there is practically no danger of naval ill. The cord will



dry up and loosen from the body at the proper place without any injurious results. The prescription for the naval ill drying powder cannot usually be filled at the average drug store. Neither can it be satisfactorily mixed. Those who have purchased it at drug stores state that it cannot be used without great loss when done up in paper packages. For this reason the American Breeder has purchased the drugs at cost and has had them put up in cans like a pepper box so that it can be dusted on the naval cord without any waste. There is enough material in each can to save a dozen colts. These cans sell for fifty cents each. The powder is properly mixed and will keep for a long time. Orders should be addressed to the American Breeder.

The colt should by all means have the first milk from the mare. Do not milk the mare before the colt sucks.

The first milk is intended to move the bowels of the colt. The colt should be watched closely the first 24 hours to see that the bowels move properly and that it urinates naturally. The mare should not have much water after foaling, but should have a small quantity often. The mare should be fed a slightly laxative feed a few days before delivery. Do not rub the colt dry with a towel or blanket until it sucks as the mare might refuse to own it. If the weather is chilly or cold assist the colt to its nursing and keep it warm. Pneumonia is very often fatal to colts delivered during cold or chilly weather. In assisting the mare to delivery be very careful that everything touching the genital organs of the mare is thoroughly washed. Mares are very liable to infection at that time.

#### TRANSMISSABLE WEAKNESSES.

Statements are frequently made to the effect that blemishes can be transmitted from the sire or dam to the offspring. It is not the blemish that is transmitted, but the weakness. A sire having a curby formation of the hock or a weakness in those parts might transmit that weakness to the progeny. The colts might not have curbs, but later in life these blemishes would be easily developed. The same weakness might be transmitted from the dam. A sire or dam may have blemishes which are not associated with natural weaknesses. Any part of the body can be blemished if the accident is severe enough. The great question for breeders to study is concerning transmissible defects, that of the relative importance of a weakness and an accidental blemish, and learn to distinguish between them. This is an important study. A blemish may so impair a part that its natural form cannot be readily observed. Transmissible weaknesses do not always show early in life. Some of them do not develop until maturity.

Transmissible weaknesses apply not only to the exterior conformation, but may apply also to all of the organs of the body. An idea has existed for ages that tuberculosis in the human was transmitted from parents to the offspring. Scientific men declare that this is not the case. They have determined that the child is infected after birth; but that in many cases the child has a weakness which has been transmitted from one of the parents, making such a child a ready victim for tubercular germs. It has been demonstrated, beyond any question of doubt, that children from tubercular parents can be taken from the mother at the time of birth and raised under sanitary conditions and be perfectly healthy and normal. The difficulty with children being raised with tubercular parents is that they are associated with these germs and become infected after birth.

Transmissible characters do not stop with weaknesses. It is a wonderful study when we think of a cell from a jack being mated with a cell from a mare, forming an embryo that results in a mule. The combination of characters from this extreme mating might impress one with the great powers of nature, the mule taking on some of the characteristics of the jack as well as those of the mare, gives one an idea of the transmission characters in reproduction.

#### WHY DO YOU TAKE THE AMERICAN BREEDER?

The same reasons will apply to some of your neighbors. We want you to tell them why you subscribe and get them to subscribe, too. We want you to get acquainted with all our subscribers in your community and get the subscription renewals. In fact, we want you to be our agent and represent us personally, if we do not already have an active man in your community. We pay for this service, for it is a matter of business, as well as friendship. Good substantial breeders and stock farmers in hundreds of neighborhoods are sending us subscriptions, but we may have none in YOUR neighborhood. Please write us about it at once, addressing

FRANK B. GRAHAM, Pres. American Breeder,  
225 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

#### "STRAWS" OF THE HORSE TRADE.

The American Breeder does not hunt for boom news of the horse market. The best help to any legitimate business comes from publicity that sticks to facts, and bases its opinions on information, not desire. That the situation in draft and farm work horses has shown the steady improvement we anticipated is each day being made more plain.

What the opening of spring work will mean in many localities is illustrated by an advertisement published elsewhere, which came from a town in Iowa, asking for two carloads of farm horses to be sold at that point. That this represents not an isolated instance, but a condition prevailing in many sections, is suggested by the following horse market paragraph from one of the big central markets:

"In the British and French inspections—three running this forenoon, four to go this afternoon—business was as lively as usual, with the inspectors hardly as critical as formerly. Buyers of farm stock from Wisconsin, Michigan and New York competed for such animals as suited them, the result being that the nondescripts seemed relatively about the dearest stuff on the list, hardly anything being procurable under \$125, and a lot of just fair material being taken at a range of \$130 @150 or a little better."

This much is happening on suspicion, for farm sales have not yet proven the adequacy or inadequacy of farm horse supply. There are no generally accepted figures on the number of horses the European war has taken up to date, the government live stock census report, from information gathered last December, having little value for this purpose.

The attitude of breeders of and dealers in draft horse breeding stock is pretty well shown by the small number of registered mares offered for sale. As this issue is being prepared for the press, one of the biggest breeding and importing firms writes that its offer of mares in foal is good only through March. Similar action by other advertisers already has been noted, but this lead should not tempt anybody to hang on to the unfit. Now is the time to clear. The cost of feed, the price of land, the buying standard of the best trade, all emphasize the fact that the best profits will be found only in the really good ones.

phazize the fact that the best profits will be found only in the really good ones.

#### AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT AT THE P-P-I EXPOSITION.

Some idea of the immensity of the department devoted to agriculture at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition may be gained when it is stated that the floor area of the Palace of Agriculture covers eight acres. In addition to this great area, three acres are devoted outside the building to displaying the heavier implements of agriculture; sixty-five acres to the live stock section, and four acres of floor space to the allied industry with agriculture, food products, in the beautiful Palace of Food Products.

Not in the history of world's fairs has so great a space been allowed for this particular subject and never has one building devoted to agriculture covered so great an area.

The Palace of Agriculture, one of the exhibit buildings in the main group of eight, was built at a cost of \$425,610.

This palace is stocked with exhibits of primary agricultural importance, embracing all products of the farm, equipment, methods of improving lands, fertilizers and the theory and statistics of the industry. Extensive exhibits are shown covering inedible agricultural products, plant diseases, useful and injurious insects, forestry and forest products, and modern intensive methods, including dry farming, adopted in many agricultural countries of the world.

Among the most extensive exhibitors in this palace outside of the states of the United States, are China, Argentina and New Zealand, each with nearly one-third of an acre of floor space. The United States government has an exhibit covering a similar amount of space, as has the Philippine Islands.

For completeness of detail and diversity of interest, the exhibit of the International Harvester Company will attract the visitor, 23,300 square feet of floor space being occupied by this exhibit. In the center of the exhibit

is a panoramic booth, twenty-five feet in diameter and twenty feet high, with a revolving dome. The lower part of the booth is arranged to show a small American farm during each of the four seasons, with miniature buildings and operating machinery, blending so deceptively with the painted background that it is difficult to distinguish the actual from the imitation. This centerpiece cost \$12,000, and is unanimously pronounced the finest exemplar of its type ever built.

#### TO ALL ADVERTISERS.

Last issue we announced the discontinuance of all reading notices for advertisers, on the ground that it would be worth more to advertisers, if the space heretofore given to such reading notices, be devoted to good articles of general interest. We aim to make up the pages of the American Breeder so that every advertisement is alongside, or opposite, reading matter. This arrangement, together with the fact that our advertisements are "alive" to an unusual degree, constitutes part of the business managements co-operation for advertising results. Of course, results depend in the main upon having a large circulation among actual readers who are especially interested in the subject matter of the paper. That is the foundation of all advertising results.

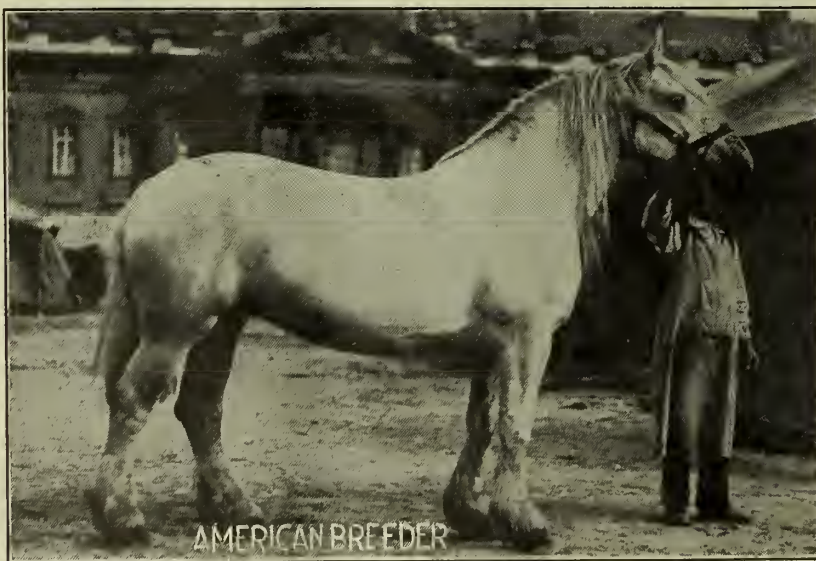
The purpose of this note, however, is not to explain why advertising results are good, but to suggest how all advertisers can co-operate with us in making them better. First, every advertisement should be kept alive and interesting. We make no charge for changing the wording or form of an advertisement. We want all advertisements kept up to date. In writing an advertisement try to put something special in it to interest prospective customers. Consider yourself a salesman. Your advertisement is your first statement to a prospective customer. You want it to get his interest. You are paying for space in which to say it, so it is worth your while to give the matter some study. It is a good thing to be brief, but do not be so brief you have to omit the points that are necessary to make your advertisement of interest. If there is nothing of interest to say about what you have to offer then you had better make the price so low that it will be interesting, and put the price in the advertisement.

Advertisers using large space have a great opportunity to print testimonial letters from satisfied customers; give figures on the profits of the business for which they sell live stock or merchandise; or to tell every month, or two weeks, the business story of their particular establishment for that particular season. To thousands of people, you have not seen, but who may become your customers any day, your advertisement must stand as your personality. Be no less careful about it.

Another, and a much longer story, could well be written about how to handle the inquiries you receive, in answer to your advertisement. The larger advertisers have this matter pretty well worked out, using printed catalogs, frequent letters, price lists and other literature, to help them make sales after an inquiry has been received. But hundreds of smaller advertisers need to do a lot of studying on this point. We will gladly help if requested.

#### POINTS OUT SHORTAGE IN "FARM CHUNKS."

One of the big Iowa dealers in draft stallions and mares, predicts that good draft geldings, 1,250 to 1,500 pounds, will sell in April higher than in the history of this country stating that over 200,000 artillery chunks of this kind have already gone to war and if they can be bought, fully 200,000 more will go to war by May 1st. Most of these artillery horses must be replaced by other horses. The large number of cavalry horses that has gone to the Allies does not affect the market because we had a surplus of them. But we have no surplus of good chunks, he says.



DAM OF THE HIGHEST PRICED MULES.

A question that comes up many times in practical horse business is "How good a mare can one afford to breed to a jack?" In France the highest priced mules in the world are produced by breeding registered draft mares to registered jacks. The particular breeds used for this purpose are Mulesaire mares and Poltjou jacks. We show above a fine specimen of the Mulesaire mare. An equally good specimen of Poltjou jack is shown on page 21.



FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Every state in the Union should make provisions for paying the owners of live stock that are slaughtered because of the foot and mouth disease. This action is very important. The United States Government has authorized the payment of one-half of the appraisement upon all live stock destroyed to prevent the spread of the foot and mouth disease. In the state of Illinois owners of live stock were afraid that provisions would not be made for the payment of these losses in that state. Live stock was hid to prevent its being slaughtered. As a result the state has had almost as much foot and mouth disease as all the rest of the nation. Satisfactory arrangements seem to have been made in Illinois. We are informed that all infected stock in that state have been slaughtered, so that it will only be a short time until conditions are much better. There are a few scattering cases in the Eastern states which are being looked after rigidly.

A load of dairy cattle, shipped from Wisconsin to Southern Kansas in sealed cars, has caused four counties in Kansas to be quarantined, but conditions in that section seem to be well in hand. The Department of Agriculture has placed a rigid quarantine on all stock east of the Mississippi and north of Tennessee, not allowing any shipments west or south from that part of the United States, except for stock which is to be slaughtered within 48 hours.

The eradication process seems to be working nicely throughout the country. If everyone will assist in cleaning up this disease it should be stamped out in a few months. This is a very infectious disease, and the cheapest and best way is to slaughter the infected stock at once and quarantine the premises. This country cannot, at any cost, afford to have this disease become established.

Those who have interfered with the eradication of it have caused great damage to the live stock industry.

WHY THE SERUM ALONE TREATMENT.

To the American Breeder:—Since hog cholera has become so prevalent in this country and the loss from it is so great, the question of eradication and control is naturally raised. A number of suggestions and methods have been offered which have been somewhat varying in their effectiveness and mode of administration.

The Veterinary Department of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station has been recommending and using the serum alone treatment. The question is often heard, "Why the serum alone treatment?" The serum alone treatment properly administered has for its object the control and eventually the absolute eradication of hog cholera. It makes it possible in a large measure to do away with vaccination with its attending cost and trouble. The serum alone treatment is a safe method to use and is simple. It can be handled with good results by the careful inexperienced man. There are none of the bad after results such as sometimes follow other treatments.

Serum alone can neither start new outbreaks of cholera nor bring the infection on your non-infected farm. When administered under proper conditions it produces an immunity of sufficient duration to allow ample time for cleaning up and disinfecting the yards and in this way destroying the infection before the hogs outgrow the immunity. Under ordinary conditions this is of far greater importance than simply protecting hogs from the cholera for a varying period of time and not making any attempt to avoid harboring the germs. The germs, whether in the litter about the pens or in the virus of the double treatment, will cause the disease to develop. If cholera is to be controlled

OUR NEW BOOK DEPARTMENT

The American Breeder receives a great many questions about books on various subjects. Our readers who asked them doubtless have wondered why we did not answer through the paper. We were (as fast as we could get the time) investigating the great mass of books now being offered, for selections that were worth buying and reading. Few people have time to read all the literature offered, and so we have listed only such books as came highly recommended. The list below will be increased from time to time, but we are ready to receive orders at once on any of the books listed. Remit to us the amount given as the price, and we will have the books sent, postage prepaid, direct from the publisher. Address all orders to American Breeder (Book Department), 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo. Make your order on a sheet separate from any other communication.

Books For Sale by The American Breeder

Types and Breeds of Farm Animals.....	By C. S. Plumb.....	(C)....	2.40
Principles of Breeding.....	By Eugene Davenport.....	(C)....	3.00
Principles and Practice of Poultry Breeding.....	By Robinson.....	(C)....	3.00
Soil Fertility and Permanent Agriculture.....	By Cyril Hopkins.....	(C)....	2.70
The Country Church and Rural Problem.....	By Butterfield.....	(I)....	1.10
Beginnings in Animal Husbandry.....	By Plumb.....	(J)....	1.25
Sisson's Veterinary Anatomy.....	By Sepimus Sisson.....	(G)....	\$7.00
Diseases of Swine.....	By Chas. L. Lynch.....	(G)....	5.00
Plant Studies.....	By John M. Coulter.....	(A)....	1.37
Plant Relations.....	By John M. Coulter.....	(A)....	1.22
Plant Breeding.....	By John M. Coulter.....	(A)....	2.12
Animal Life, a First Book of Zoology.....	By Jordan and Kellogg.....	(A)....	1.32
Big Jack and Other True Stories of Horses.....	By G. E. Jackson.....	(A)....	1.12
Education by Development.....	By F. Froebel.....	(A)....	1.62
English Grammar.....	By Wm. Cobbet.....	(A)....	1.12
Gas Engine Principles.....	By Whitman.....	(A)....	1.62
Poultry Book.....	By Harrison Weir.....	(B)....	1.65
Open Air Schools.....	By Dr. Ayers.....	(B)....	1.32
We and Our Children.....	By Dr. Hutchinson.....	(B)....	1.32
Soil Management.....	By F. H. King.....	(B).....	1.50
Rural Improvement.....	By F. A. Waugh.....	(B).....	1.25
The Home Vegetable Garden.....	By Adolph Kruhm.....	(B).....	1.00
Management and Breeding of Horses.....	By M. W. Harper.....	(B).....	2.00
Farm Manures.....	By Chas. E. Thorne.....	(B).....	1.50
The Study of Corn.....	By Prof. V. M. Shoemith.....	(B).....	1.50
Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.....	By Davidson and Chase.....	(B).....	2.00
First Principles of Soil Fertility.....	By Alfred Vivian.....	(B).....	1.00
Rural School Agriculture.....	By Chas. M. Davis.....	(B).....	1.00
Manual of Corn Judging.....	By A. D. Shamel.....	(B).....	.50
Clean Milk.....	By S. D. Belcher, M. D.....	(B).....	1.00
Swine in America.....	By F. D. Coburn.....	(B).....	2.50
Diseases of Swine.....	By Dr. R. A. Craig.....	(B).....	.75
Turkeys and How to Grow Them.....	By Herbert Myrick.....	(B).....	1.00
Canary Birds.....	By F. D. Coburn.....	(B).....	.50
The Boof of Alfalfa.....	By Herbert Myrick.....	(B).....	2.00
The Book of Corn.....	By W. J. Spillman.....	(B).....	1.50
Farm Grasses of the United States.....	By F. A. Waugh.....	(B).....	1.00
The American Peach Orchard.....	By F. A. Waugh.....	(B).....	1.00
The American Apple Orchard.....	By F. A. Waugh.....	(B).....	1.00
Beginner's Guide to Fruit Growing.....	By F. A. Waugh.....	(B).....	.75
Spraying Crops.....	By C. M. Weed.....	(B).....	.50
Modern House Plans for Everybody.....	By S. B. Reed.....	(B).....	1.00
Handy Farm Devices and How to Make Them.....	By R. Cobleigh.....	(E).....	1.50



The Home Maker

# Get Your Farm Home

from the

## Canadian Pacific

OME where rich, fertile soil awaits your plow, and where hogs, sheep, horses and cattle bring big profits. We have your new home ready for you in the fertile Canadian West. Here you have highly productive soil—good climate—ready markets—unexcelled transportation—fine churches and educational facilities—live near established towns—and all the comforts of civilization.

You have plenty of wild pasture—you can fatten livestock quickly—you can carry on farming of the same class that you are accustomed to, and make a whole lot more for your work and investment.

### You Have Twenty Years to Pay

You can pick out rich Canadian land for from \$11 to \$30 an acre—in irrigation districts from \$35. You need only pay one-twentieth down—balance within twenty years, with interest at 6 per cent. Many good farmers in Western Canada have paid for their farms with one crop.

#### Accept \$2,000 Loan for Farm Improvements

If you want it, in certain specified areas on the Canadian Pacific Railway lines, comprising in all about 3,000,000 acres, providing you are a married man, of farming experience and have sufficient farming equipment to carry on the work, accept \$2,000 for farm improvements—no other security than the land itself, and give you twenty years to repay it. This gives you money to provide buildings, build fences, sink a well, etc. Interest only 6 per cent.

#### \$1,000 Livestock Advance

To settlers in certain specified areas who have been one year in occupation of their land, who have the necessary feed and shelter and can satisfy the Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal Industry that they are possessed of practical experience in the care and handling of livestock, cattle and in some cases sheep, to a value not exceeding \$1,000, may be advanced under easy terms.

#### If You Want a Ready Made Farm

If you want a place already established—ready to step into—select one already developed by our agricultural experts. These improved farms have houses and buildings, well and fences; fields are cultivated and in crop. Take twenty years to pay. Write for special terms on this plan, which are exceptionally liberal. We give expert advice by our agricultural specialists. This service is yours—free.

#### This Great Offer Is Based on Good Land

To assist settlers on irrigable, improved farms, or land upon which the Company will advance a loan, specially easy terms of payment are offered—particulars on request.

The Canadian Pacific offers you the finest land on earth for grain growing, cattle, hogs, sheep and horse raising, dairying, poultry, vegetables and general mixed farming—irrigated lands for intensive farming, other lands with ample rainfall for mixed and grain farming.

#### Highest Grain Prices Ever Known

Realize, therefore, the great opportunity presented to farmers owing to the present European conditions. Europe must look to the North American Continent to feed her great population, which insures highest prices for grain and food products for some years.

The best land will be taken first—so time is precious to you. Write today.

**K.T. THORNTON, Colonization Agent**  
Canadian Pacific Railway, Colonization Department  
112 West Adams St., Chicago, Illinois

For Sale—Town Lots in all growing towns, on lines of Canadian Pacific Railway. Ask for information concerning Industrial—Business openings in these towns.

### Livestock Raisers Make Big Incomes

You could ask for no better land for fattening stock. You can feed barley and oats with field peas and alfalfa to cattle, sheep and hogs with better results than corn—make sweeter, more solid meat with far less expense.

Owing to the generous supply of excellent wild grasses, native hay and other advantageous conditions, Nature works to increase the value of your stock.

Cattle diseases are practically unknown. There is no duty on livestock from Canada. Cattle, sheep, horses and hogs bring good big prices and can be raised cheaper than anywhere else. Low-priced lands give you plenty of pasture and feed for fattening steers—raising dual purpose and dairy cows. This is an ideal country for dairymen, too. \$1.82 per 100 lbs. was average price paid for milk by the Carlyle Dairy Co., last year.



**Write or Mail the Coupon**

☐ Book on Alberta-Saskatchewan-Manitoba

☐ Irrigation Farming

☐ Information on Business and Industrial Opportunities in Western Canada

☐ (Make a cross in square opposite book wanted)

**K.T. THORNTON, Colonization Agent**  
Canadian Pacific Railway, Colonization Dept.  
112 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me the books indicated above.

Name.....

Address.....

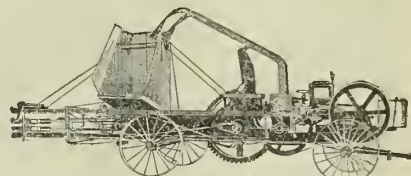
Town.....State.....

it is necessary to destroy the germ. The use of the serum alone is to protect the hogs until the germs can be destroyed by cleaning up, burning and disinfecting.

The effectiveness of the serum alone treatment has been well demonstrated in localities where the College of Agriculture has had the direct supervision of the administering of the serum and of the sanitation or clean-up work. There have been only eight orders (1,236 doses) sent to Dade county since the anti-hog cholera campaign work was done there. The cholera has been kept well under control in Johnson county where a campaign to eradicate it was carried on some time ago. In Bates and Cass counties where the campaigns for eradication have been more recent the cholera is being brought well under control. The results in the four counties named are especially significant because all of them were surrounded by badly infected districts.—J. B. Gingery, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

BACTERIAL CULTURES FOR LEGUMES.

To the American Breeder:—Frequent requests are received by the Agricultural Experiment Stations for advice concerning the use of the various commercial cultures of bacteria for inoculating leguminous crops. No harm can result from employing these, but their use is often unnecessary. If an examination of the roots of such plants reveals an abundance of nodules or tubercles, then little benefit will follow from further inoculation. The lack of root tubercles may indicate either a soil condition unfavorable to the development of the nodular bacteria, or the absence of the micro-organisms. If the first condition maintains, additional inocula-



THE "TUTTLE" SELF-FEEDING AND SELF-WIRING HAY PRESS

Operates with less help; makes money and saves money; one man can operate it and bale one ton in one hour; two men one and one-half tons; three men two tons, hay being delivered on ground at side of press. Saves one-third of wire cost. Sold on 10 days' trial; guaranteed for one year. Price with 6 H. P. engine, \$460.

**TUTTLE MOTOR PRESS CO.**  
610 South Walnut St. Iola, Kas.



**Cheap as Wood** We manufacture Lawn and Farm Fence. Sell direct, shipping to users only at manufacturers' prices. Write for FREE CATALOG. UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO., 990 10th St. Terre Haute, Ind.

Why Pay Two Prices for Fences?



Buy direct from our factory. Hundreds of exclusive styles. Wire and Ornamental Iron guaranteed Fences for every purpose. Gates, etc. Write for Free Catalog, First Order and Early Buyers' Offer! **WARD MFG. CO.** 618 Ward St., Decatur, Ind.



**ORNAMENTAL FENCE** Outrivals all steel, handsome, costs less than wood, more durable. We can save you money. Write for free catalog and special prices. **KOKOMO FENCE MACH. CO.** 451 North Street, Kokomo, Ind.

tion would be useless without first correcting the soil trouble; if the second exists, some benefit would probably result from inoculation either by means of commercial cultures or by naturally infected soil secured from



## KEEP YOUR EYE

on Oregon as a corn state. Acreage about doubled during the last year. How does a yield of 121½ bushels per acre strike you, with an average of 83 bushels per acre and a minimum of 40-1-3 bushels per acre in a corn contest entered by thirty-one farmers?

Climate, soil and water favor corn growing there. Excellent land for diversified farming, stock raising, fruit growing—in fact, for any purpose—can be purchased at reasonable figures. Ask me about it. Information free.

R. A. SMITH,  
Colonization and Industrial  
Agent, Union Pacific R. R. Co.,  
Room 3732 Union Pacific Bldg.,  
OMAHA, NEB.

## THREE FARMS FOR SALE

Will consider good trade offers. One of 90 acres; well improved; all cultivatable; adjoins Salt river and only 3½ miles from Shelby, Shelby County, Missouri. Price, \$12,000.

One of 140 acres; good improvements; gas, timber and water available; all good land; only 1½ miles from Havana, Montgomery County, Kansas. Price, \$7,500.

One of 62 acres; with some timber (no improvements); all rich, level bottom land; 3 miles north of Warrensburg, Johnson County, Missouri. Price, \$6,000.

Can make good terms to intending buyers of good farms for a home, near good settlements and markets. Will give full particulars. Write to

HELDER & HOSTRUP, Manhattan, Kans.

## 98-ACRE FARM AND TWO TOWN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TRADE.

75 acres of the farm is under cultivation; 23 acres are in saw timber. Is only ½ mi. from good railroad town, 2 elevators, stock yards, bank, canning factory, mill, good schools and churches. The two houses are in nearby town on same railroad.

Will consider registered draft stallions or any other live stock on trade.

G. W. WILSON,  
422 E. Elm St., Springfield, Mo.

## KANSAS FARM FOR SALE.

Splendid dairy or stock farm; irrigated alfalfa; 180 improved; adjoins large pasture; abundant water, Arkansas Valley, near Santa Fe railroad; \$18,000; easy terms or sell share to competent manager investing \$5,000. No trades. Address,  
BOX 745, DODGE CITY, KAS.

## 162 ACRE FARM

For sale. 100 acres in cultivation; 50 acres in meadow; 40 in pasture; 10 corn land and truck patches; comparatively level, very few stones; good buildings; bearing orchard; 3 miles to market; 2 miles to church; 1¼ miles to school. Priced to sell; \$22 per acre; \$1,000 incumbrance, 2 years to run. Would consider a good jack as part payment. Address,  
OWNER, J. E. B., Box 4, Dora, Mo.

## TWO FARMS FOR SALE.

One is three miles southeast of Plantersville; 320 acres, 150 in cultivation, 60 or 75 in pasture, balance in wood land. Suitable for raising corn, cotton, small grain, alfalfa. Five deep wells of fine water on place.

Also some land in Southwest Texas for sale; one-half section; level, rich land, unimproved. For further information, write  
J. F. McWHORTER, Plantersville, Miss.

## THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN COUNTRY

Has good land at low prices. Descriptive magazine free for a year.  
W. Q. NICHOLSON, IMGR. AGENT,  
K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.

a field free from weeds and where the germs are abundant as shown by the nodular growths. — Walter G. Sackett, Colorado Experiment Station.

## A VACCINE FOR ROUP.

Dr. J. W. Connaway, head of the veterinary department of the Agricultural College of Missouri, developer of the serum for the prevention of hog cholera, has announced a new vaccine. It is a treatment to make poultry immune to roup.

The treatment is that of vaccination. A substance found in the swellings that come on the heads of roup chickens is used. It is sterilized to kill the bacteria in it, which leaves the toxin, or disease resisting properties, unharmed. It is then dissolved in a salt solution and injected in the neck of the fowl. One bird furnished enough to vaccinate ten others. It is not yet ready to offer commercially.

## A Department For Women

### LAYING WHEN EGGS ARE HIGH-EST.

At the National Egg Laying Contest now starting on its fourth year at Mountain Grove, Mo., the following record was made by the highest ten pens for the three months of November, December and January:

Pen 26, Buff Wyandottes, Missouri, 182 eggs.

Pen 47, Buff Orpingtons, J. W. Jackson, Paris, Mo., 177 eggs.

Pen 40, Barred P. Rocks, E. B. Evans, Mountain Grove, 176 eggs.

Pen 34, Barred P. Rocks, Missouri, 176 eggs.

Pen 35, S. C. Reds, W. R. Kendall, Independence, Mo., 171 eggs.

Pen 4, S. C. W. Leghorns, Mrs. R. L. Higginbotham, Ashley, Mo., 168 eggs.

Pen 6, S. C. W. Leghorns, Missouri, 168 eggs.

Pen 14, S. C. W. Leghorns, Missouri, 168 eggs.

Pen 49, Black Langshans, Ed Floyd, Mountain Grove, Mo., 167 eggs.

Pen 36, Buff P. Rocks, Missouri, 163 eggs.

Each pen contains five hens. The five Barred Plymouth Rock hens in pen 34 laid 9½ dozen eggs in the 31 days in January, or almost two dozen each.

### SELECTING LAYERS BY FORM.

To the American Breeder:—There is no question that is asked more times by the prospective keeper of poultry than "What breed shall I carry?" The answer we generally give him is that it depends whether he wants fowls for back yard or the farm, or wishes to go into the specialty business to produce eggs for the market. The next thing our inquirer wants to know is, "Which breed has the best layers?" We tell him that depends upon what the fowl has inherited, as good laying is not confined to any one breed. It is a scientific fact that you cannot develop that which an animal or fowl does not inherit. You cannot give enough feed to a hen that has not inherited the egg-laying characteristic to make her produce eggs. For example, there is one hen that has been in the national contest for two years that has never produced an egg.

Some hens lay during the winter months, some do not. Some will put fat on their bodies, others put their feed into eggs. There is one pen at the Missouri station selected on account of poor laying points, thick pelvic bones and narrow behind. These hens are given the same feed that a check pen is fed which is selected for layers, thin pelvic bones and lots of capacity. The hens of poor laying make-up are putting their feed into fat, the latter are using the feed to produce eggs. The ones selected for egg production from external appearances alone are far in advance of those selected in the same way as non-layers.—T. E. Quisenberry, Superintendent National Egg Laying Contest.

### PATTERNS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

### CATALOGUE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-date 1915, large Spring and Summer Catalogue, containing over 400 designs of Ladies, Misses and Children's Patterns, as well as the latest embroidery designs, also a CONCISE AND COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING, giving valuable hints to the Home Dressmaker.

1078. Girls' Dress.—Cut in 4 sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material for a 10-year size. Price, 10c.

1198. Girls' Dress.—Cut in 4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 4 yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size. Price, 10c.

1197. Costume for Misses and Small Women.—Cut in 4 sizes, 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 6¾ yards of 40-inch material for a 16-year size.

The skirt measures about 3 yards, with plaits drawn out. Price, 10c.

1199. Ladies' Over Basques.—Cut in 6 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inch bust measure. It requires 3 yards of 36-inch material for No. 1, and 2¾ yards for No. 2, for a medium size. Price, 10c.

9434. Ladies' One-Piece Gored Petticoat.—Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large. It requires 3 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. Price, 10c.

1175. Child's Rompers.—Cut in 4 sizes, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. It requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for a 4-year size. Price, 10c.

1186-1185. Ladies' Costume.—Waist 1186. Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42-inch bust measure. Skirt 1185. cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure. It requires 6 yards of 44-inch material for a medi-



### Pattern Coupon.

In ordering patterns, be sure and fill in name and address plainly, also number and size of pattern desired.

No. .... Size. ....  
No. .... Size. ....  
No. .... Size. ....  
No. .... Size. ....  
No. .... Size. ....

Address all orders to Pattern Department, American Breeder, 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

## This Little Girl Had A Spinal Deformity

Little Miss Taylor had Potts Disease, a progressive, destructive disease of the spinal column, usually tubercular, and often accompanied by paralysis. The trouble in this case had been in existence three years when her mother, Mrs. W. S. Taylor, R. F. D. No. 2, Clinton, Ind., brought the child to this Sanitarium, Feb. 22, 1910. At that time, because of the disease and deformity of the spine, the child's head was forced forward—her chin in contact with her chest.

This picture, recently taken, shows her condition and appearance at this time. Write Mrs. Taylor. *In treatment of this case plaster paris was not used.* The



## L. C. McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium

is a private institution, devoted exclusively to the treatment of crippled and deformed conditions, especially of children and young adults.

Write us freely regarding Club Feet, Spinal Diseases or Deformities, Infantile Paralysis, Hip Disease, Bow Legs, Knock Knees, Wry Neck, etc. We will send you descriptive literature and advise you fully. Ex-patients as references everywhere.

THE L. C. McLAIN  
Orthopedic Sanitarium  
858 Aubert Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

## LOW COST MORE LIGHT

No Smoke, No Dirt, No Odor—A convenient lamp for every purpose. —For the Home, Office or Store. Costs ½ cent per hour—300 candle-power—soft yet brilliant light. Agents make money—men or women—quick, easy, sure. All year business—Experience Not Necessary. They buy on Sight. Every home a prospect. Write today for free description and agent's proposition. ACORN BRASS MFG. CO., Dept. 12 Chicago, or Kansas City, Mo. Mfrs. Gasoline lights—every description, for every purpose.

## Wanted SALESMEN SALESWOMEN

Our representatives are earning \$50 to \$150 per week. Write quick for sample and territory. It's selling like wild-fire. Every body's a Customer. Hytee's Factories, Majestic Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

um size, for the entire dress. The skirt measures about 2 1-3 yards at the lower edge, with plaits drawn out. TWO separate patterns, 10c FOR EACH.

1174. Ladies' Apron. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large. It requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. Price, 10c.

## ALFALFA SEED PEST THAT RESEMBLES A GNAT.

A quite important alfalfa seed destroyer, known as the chalcis fly, does its destructive work in clover or alfalfa seed, from the Gulf Coast to the northern limits of the United States, according to the United States Department of Agriculture's specialist, who has personally seen the widespread devastations of this pest. By harvesting severely infested crops, by cleaning fence lines and ditch banks, and by winter cultivation the grower of alfalfa seed may help to control this insect. A new Farmers' Bulletin (No. 636), entitled "The Chalcis Fly in Alfalfa Seed," gives the details of these methods of control, and may be had free of charge on application to the Department.

The chalcis fly is frequently confused with the gnat. These pests may be seen in great numbers flying over alfalfa seed shocks and swarming over the sickle bar when the alfalfa is being cut. The eggs are so small as to be invisible to the naked eye, and are deposited through the soft, green seed pods directly into the soft seeds when the pods are about half-grown. Immediately upon becoming a fly the insect eats its way out through the shells of the infested seeds, then through the green pods. Large portions of the seeds are hollowed out in this manner, when they are still green and growing.

The infested seeds which still contain the living larvae of the insect may be recognized by their abnormal shape and usually by the dull brown color. Some of the infested seeds, however, retain their natural color, but they always lack the glossy appearance of normal seeds.



# A Genuine Rupture Cure Sent on Trial to Prove It

## Don't Wear a Truss any Longer

AFTER THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE I HAVE PRODUCED AN APPLIANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN THAT ACTUALLY CURES RUPTURE

### ARE YOU RUPTURED?

If so, the BROOKS APPLIANCE is made for You; You and all other Men, Women and Children who are sufferers from this annoying and dangerous trouble. That truss you have been wearing—one of many you have tried—chafed and irritated you and was worse than nothing. It had springs and pads and harness and straps and fixings galore and was continually getting out of shape—slipping down or working up and always needing attention. Then, there were salves and washes and ointments to make the case worse and harder to bear. I want to say that you will find none of these annoyances and vexations in the BROOKS APPLIANCE. At least they are reduced to a minimum. This APPLIANCE was made with a view to eliminate, to do away with, just such trouble. I would have been foolish to work half a lifetime, thinking out and perfecting a thing that had no advantage or was not better than scores of other inventions upon the market. In my APPLIANCE you will find the old objectionable features LEFT OUT. You will find it easy to wear. You will scarcely realize you are wearing it. There is no binding, drawing and slipping out of place. It does its work effectively and with comfort to the wearer. I want you to read my book, in which I have taken pains to give full particulars about it. Then, there are a few letters printed in it—selected at random from among hundreds written by men and women who have been cured. You can write these folks and see what they say. If I were you I would see to this matter without waiting. You can put off some things without running much risk, but a rupture is a dangerous proposition to neglect. A rupture is not only bad and serious itself, but it leads to things infinitely worse. Fill out coupon and mail TODAY. Tomorrow will do, but today is better.

### DON'T MAKE THE CHILD WEAR A TRUSS THROUGH LIFE

WANT TO REACH THE PARENTS OF  
EVERY RUPTURED CHILD IN THE  
COUNTRY.

The Truss is a Flesh Torturing Invention  
Fit Only As a Relic of Barbarity.  
I want them to know about the Automatic Air Cushion Rupture Appliance that make for children who are afflicted in this way.



The Brooks Appliance Cured His Rupture.  
Now He is as Sound and Whole as If He Had Never Been Ruptured.  
My appliance can be put on any child with perfect safety to the little one. For young children there is nothing better to be had—no matter how much you pay—I can my Appliance. I want the parents of others who may have children in their care to understand that there should be no delay in getting proper help for ruptured children.  
Every day that the rupture is allowed to go on without the right means of correcting it—just so much harder will it be for the child to get rid of it.  
No ruptured child can ever be free from the thought of the rupture and it is not for to any child not to have an equal chance with other children. No matter what we may wish to think—ruptured children do not have an equal chance. Common trusses do not help.  
Thousands of men and women know that from their own experience with such trusses. But it is not necessary for children to suffer harsh, cumbersome, steel trusses any more.



The Above Is C. E. Brooks of Marshall, Mich., the Inventor, Who Has Been Curing Rupture For Over 30 Years. If Ruptured Write Him Today.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will send you free my illustrated book on rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you may also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my appliance or not.

You may have had to wear something like this but don't make your child do it. Give the child something better.

My Appliance is better and I want to prove it to you.

I will make an Appliance to the child's measure, send it on TRIAL—put it into your hands to see and use and then you can say whether it is what I claim or not.

The Automatic Air Cushion conforms with every movement of the child; there is an even, gentle pressure which gradually binds the broken parts together—as you would bind a broken limb—and then no matter how much the child jumps, runs, rolls over or falls down—the pressure is kept up just the same—always drawing the parts together.

Write me today and get all the information—send the coupon.

### Others Failed But The Appliance Cured

C. E. Brooks,  
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

Your Appliance did all you claim for the little boy and more, for it cured him sound and well. We let him wear it for about a year in all, altogether it cured him 3 months after he had begun to wear it. We had tried several other remedies and got no relief, and I shall certainly recommend it to friends, for we surely owe it to you.

Yours respectfully,

WM. PATTERSON.

No. 717 S. Main St., Akron, O.

### Pennsylvania Man Thankful

Mr. C. E. Brooks,  
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

Perhaps it will interest you to know that I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it till I got your Appliance. It is very easy to wear, fits neat and snug, and is not in the way at any time, day or night. In fact, at times I did not know I had it on; it just adapted itself to the shape of the body and seemed to be a part of the body, as it clung to the spot, no matter what position I was in.

It would be a veritable God-send to the unfortunate who suffer from rupture if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance and wear it. They would certainly never regret it.

My rupture is now all healed up and nothing ever did it but your Appliance. Whenever the opportunity presents itself I will say a good word for your Appliance, and also the honorable way in which you deal with ruptured people. It is a pleasure to recommend a good thing among your friends or strangers. I am,

Yours very sincerely,

JAMES A. BRITTON.

80 Spring St., Bethlehem, Pa.

### Remember

I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out free coupon below and mail today.

### Ten Reasons Why

YOU SHOULD SEND FOR BROOKS' RUPTURE APPLIANCE.

1. It is absolutely the only Appliance of the kind on the market today, and in it are embodied the principles that inventors have sought after for years.
2. The Appliance for retaining the rupture cannot be thrown out of position.
3. Being an air cushion of soft rubber it clings closely to the body, yet never blisters or causes irritation.
4. Unlike the ordinary so-called pads, used in other trusses, it is not cumbersome or ungainly.
5. It is small, soft and pliable, and positively cannot be detected through the clothing.
6. The soft, pliable bands holding the Appliance do not give one the unpleasant sensation of wearing a harness.
7. There is nothing about it to get foul, and when it becomes soiled it can be washed without injuring it in the least.
8. There are no metal springs in the Appliance to torture one by cutting and bruising the flesh.
9. All of the material of which the Appliances are made is of the very best that money can buy, making it a durable and safe Appliance to wear.
10. My reputation for honesty and fair dealing is so thoroughly established by an experience of over thirty years of dealing with the public, and my prices are so reasonable, my terms so fair, that there certainly should be no hesitancy in sending free coupon today.

### Cured at the Age of 76

Mr. C. E. Brooks,  
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

I began using your Appliance for the cure of rupture (I had a pretty bad case) I think in May, 1905. On November 20, 1905, I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, 76 years, I regard as remarkable.

Very sincerely yours,

SAM A. HOOVER.

High Point, N. C.

### Child Cured In Four Months

C. E. Brooks,

Dear Sir:—The baby's rupture is altogether cured, thanks to your appliance and we are so thankful to you. If we could only have known of it sooner our little boy would not have had to suffer near as much as he did. He wore your brace a little over four months and has not worn it now for six weeks.

Yours very truly,

ANDREW EGGENBERGER.

21 Jansen St., Dubuque, Iowa.

### Confederate Veteran Cured

Commerce, Ga., R. F. D. No. 11.

Mr. C. E. Brooks,

Dear Sir:—I am glad to tell you that I am now sound and well and can plough or do any heavy work. I can say your Appliance has effected a permanent cure. Before getting your Appliance I was in a terrible condition and had given up all hope of ever being any better. If it hadn't been for your Appliance I would never have been cured. I am sixty-eight years old and served three years in Eckle's Artillery, Oglethorpe Co. I hope God will reward you for the good you are doing for suffering humanity.

Yours sincerely,

H. D. BANKS.

### Free Information Coupon

C. E. BROOKS,

1724B STATE ST., MARSHALL, MICH.

Please send me by mail, in plain wrapper, your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name .....

City .....

R. F. D. .... State .....



## THE AUTO-OILED WINDMILL

WITH DUPLICATE GEARS  
RUNNING IN OIL

Every bearing is constantly flooded with oil. Two quarts of oil in the gear case of this 8-foot auto-oiled windmill will keep the gears and every bearing flooded with oil for a year or more.

The galvanized steel helmet covers the gears, keeps out rain, keeps out dust, keeps in oil. The mill needs oiling but once a year.

There is a windmill, known the world over as "the windmill which runs when all others stand still." This new windmill with gears and bearings flooded with oil runs in much less wind than that well known windmill.

The two large gears, which lift the load straight up, are each independent of the other and each is driven by its own pinion on the main shaft and must take its half of the load at all times.

The auto-oiled windmill, with its duplicate gears and two pitmen lifting the load straight up, is unbreakable. Every 8-foot mill is tested under a pumping load of 3000 pounds on the pump rod. For the larger sizes the load is proportionately greater. We know that every one of these windmills is unbreakable. We venture the assertion that this is the most nearly perfect, best made, best tested, best oiled, most nearly perpetual, automatic and self-sufficient of any machine of any kind ever made for farm work and the most nearly fool-proof.

There is no friction on any part of the furling device when the mill is running and very little when the wheel is furlled.

**DUPLICATE GEARS  
RUNNING IN OIL**  
**Oil Annually**  
**EVERY BEARING  
FLOODED WITH OIL**

A small child can easily furl this windmill or an automatic regulator can take care of it. One of these mills has been furlled 10,000 times in one day by a man on our premises—more times than it would ordinarily be furlled in 30 years of service.

A band brake, of the automobile type, is used, and it always holds.

The gear case contains two pairs of gears and the supply of oil. From this gear case the oil circulates to every bearing in a constant stream. It flows out through the friction washers in the hub of the wheel and is automatically returned to the gear case. Not a drop of oil can escape. It is used over and over. So long as there is any oil in the gear case the gears and every bearing will be flooded with oil.

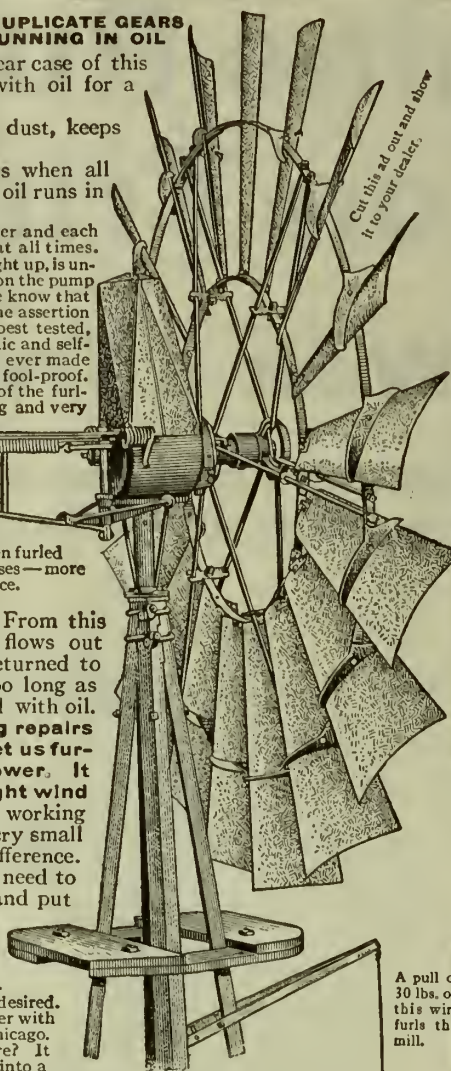
If you are tired of climbing a windmill tower; if you are tired of buying repairs and having them put on; or, if you are tired of waiting for a big wind, let us furnish you an unbreakable, self-oiling, ever-going mill to go on any old tower. It costs but little and you will get the difference between no water in a light wind and an abundance of water in almost no wind. The flooding of all the working parts with oil, the perfect balance of the wheel and vane on the tower, the very small turntable on which the mill pivots and the outside furling device make this difference.

Now there is no objection to a high tower. Have as high a tower as you need to get wind. You don't have to climb it. Your dealer can come once a year and put in oil, if needed, and inspect the mill.

Running water purifies itself—stagnant water, standing water, collects and retains impurities. If you pump from your well constantly all the water it can spare, the water that comes in to take its place will be pure. If the water in your well stands until you happen to want some, and you pump but little, then it is likely that surface water will flow into it and carry in impurities. The unsafe well is the one that has standing water. A flowing stream is the thing to be desired.

The auto-oiled windmill makes all this possible as it can run from one year's end to the other with practically no wear and no cost. If interested, write Aermotor Co., 1146 So. Campbell Ave., Chicago. Why not have flowing water, cool in summer and warm in winter, always fresh and pure? It will cost next to nothing. It will give health to your family and stock. Let the water run into a good size reservoir and raise all the fish of the choice kinds your family can eat, and have water to irrigate your garden and make it raise many times as much as it would otherwise. Water costs nothing. Use it.

We need and must have the best dealers everywhere. They need us if they are going to remain in the windmill business. Write right now.



A pull of 30 lbs. on this wire furls the mill.

### TENTATIVE FAIR DATES.

At the meeting of national, state and district fair managers, the following tentative dates (subject to change) were submitted by officials of the fairs represented.

North Dakota State Fair, Grand Forks, July 20-24.  
Vancouver Exposition Association, Vancouver, B. C., August 13-21.  
Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, August 25-September 3.  
Forest City Fair, North Randall, O., August 19-26.  
Ohio State Fair, Columbus, August 30-September 4.  
Minnesota State Fair, Hamline, September 4-11.  
Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln, September 6-10.  
Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, September 6-10.  
Michigan State Fair, Detroit, September 6-15.  
Rochester Industrial Exposition, Rochester, N. Y., September 6-18.  
Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, September 13-18.  
Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, September 11-18.  
Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, September 11-18.  
South Dakota State Fair, Huron, September 13-18.  
Spokane Interstate Fair, Spokane, Wash., September 13-18.  
New York State Fair, Syracuse, September 13-18.  
Kansas State Fair Association, Topeka, September 13-17.  
Illinois State Fair, Springfield, September 17-25.  
Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, September 20-25.  
Montana State Fair, Helena, September 20-25.  
Interstate Live Stock Fair Association, Sioux City, Ia., September 20-25.  
Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City, September 21-October 2.  
Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, September 25-October 2.  
Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Tenn., September 26-October 2.  
Utah State Fair, Salt Lake City, September 26-October 3.  
Wyoming State Fair, Douglass, September 28-October 2.  
Interstate Fair, Trenton, N. J., September 27-October 1.  
Alabama State Fair, Birmingham, October 4-16.  
American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo., October 4-9.  
New State Fair, Muskogee, Okla., October 4-9.  
Texas State Fair, Dallas, October 16-31.  
Alabama State Exposition, Montgomery, October 18-23.  
Mississippi-Alabama Fair, Meridian, Miss., October 18-23.  
Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport, November 1-13.  
Texas Cotton Palace Association, Waco, November 6-21.

### WHAT FERTILIZERS ARE WORTH.

The real relative chemical values of one ton each of several fertilizers have been figured by the Illinois College of Agriculture as follows:

A ton of fresh farm manure contains ten pounds of nitrogen, two pounds of phosphorus and ten pounds of potassium, with a total value of \$2.34.

Of dried blood, 280 pounds of nitrogen worth \$42.

Of raw bone meal, eight pounds of nitrogen and 180 pounds of phosphorus, worth in all \$33.60.

Of sodium nitrate, 310 pounds of nitrogen worth \$46.50.

Of steamed bone meal, twenty pounds of nitrogen and 250 pounds of phosphorus worth \$33.

Of ammonium sulphate, 400 pounds of nitrogen valued at \$60.

Of acidulated bone meal, forty pounds of nitrogen and 140 pounds of phosphorus worth \$22.80.

Of slag phosphate, 160 pounds of phosphorus worth \$19.20.

Of rock phosphate, 250 pounds of phosphorus worth \$30.

Of acid phosphate, 125 pounds of phosphorus valued at \$15.

Of potassium chloride (muriate of potash), 540 pounds of potassium worth \$50.40.

Of potassium sulphate (sulphate of potash), 800 pounds of potassium worth \$48.

Of kainit, 200 pounds of potassium worth \$12.

Of wood ashes (unbleached, 100 pounds of phosphorus and 100 pounds of potassium worth \$7.20.

### A STATE'S SHORTHORN CATTLE HISTORY.

One of the first and most interesting of the series of bulletins in which Missouri is writing her own live stock history, is the one entitled "Shorthorn Cattle In Missouri," which recently came off the press. The preparation of this bulletin we believe to be something new in the agricultural literature of states, and we are inclined to credit W. L. Nelson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, with the idea. At any rate, the bulletin is being put out by the office of the

Missouri State Board of Agriculture at Columbia, Mo. In its preparation the board enlisted the services of one of Missouri's best loved former Shorthorn cattle breeders. B. O. Cowan, who for years was connected with the Shorthorn Record, and who now lives in California.

### ICE HOUSE PLANS WANTED.

To the American Breeder:—I want suggestions for making an ice house with refrigerator in it.—E. J. Hawley, Eagle County, Colo.

Editor's Note:—Farmer's Bulletin 623, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is devoted to ice houses and the use of ice on dairy farms. This can be had by writing the department at Washington, D. C. We will be glad to publish the plan of any reader who will send one.

### ALL PURPOSE COWS.

While the writer was investigating live stock conditions in France one summer, a very nice team of white cows came up the road, hitched to a heavy cart. The owner was asked about these cattle, and he said that they were all purpose cows. They were good milkers, easily fattened, raised good calves and did a lot of heavy hauling. He also said they were easily kept. These cows wore harness and were not yoked like oxen. While we were talking one of the cows got herself into such a position that she sucked herself. Then the writer saw readily why this cow was such a wonder—an "all purpose" animal, so easily kept.

These cattle are used extensively for work purposes. The southern half of France works more cattle than all other animals, but we do not believe that they are all self supporting.

### WHEAT AND STOCK FARM

For sale. 240 acres in northeast corner of Barber County, Kansas; 3 1/2 miles from Isabel. One-half in wheat; balance pasture; all well fenced and watered by everlasting spring. Good 4-room house; barn and cement cave. Landlord's share of wheat (one-third delivered at the elevator) goes with the place and the tenant will sell his interest at a reasonable price. \$3,000 mortgage due in 5 years at 6 per cent, but can be paid any time. Cash price \$30 per acre. Would take clear smaller farm or live stock on a cash basis for my equity of \$4,200.  
OWNER, J. F. TRUE, JR.,

PERRY, KAS

## Lowest Prices on Steel Shingles

### Save Money—Save Roofs From Fire, Rot and Rust

But you must act NOW. Offer will soon be gone. Edwards Steel Shingles now cover 135,000 roofs. Cheaper than good wood shingles. Last five times longer. Need no after-care. A man with a hammer and nails can quickly apply them. The Edwards patented "Tightcote" process prevents rot, rust, fire. Millions have been saved to Edwards users.

### Edwards STEEL Shingles

No raw or exposed edges. Dipped in molten zinc after they are cut. Joints everlastingly water-tight through Edwards Patented "Interlocking" Device. An Edwards roof lasts as long as the building. Insurance from lightning fire under our \$10,000 guarantee.

Free Roof Insurance

Offer  
Limited

Factory prices. Direct to you. Freight paid. Have a better roof, every way, and save money by acting now. Offer soon gone. More for your money every way. Quick action important. Costs nothing to find out. No obligation. Write now—RIGHT NOW.

### Don't Delay Writing

Give size of roof, if possible, when you write. We will quote prices on entire job. New Bargain Circular contains prices that will make you gasp with wonder at savings they offer. Write now for Catalog No. 276

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
226-276 Lock Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO

## 6 H. P. \$96<sup>75</sup>

1 1/2 H.P. - \$24.75  
2 H.P. - 28.75  
3 H.P. - 53.90  
4 H.P. - 68.90  
5 H.P. - 87.50  
8 H.P. - 135.50  
10 H.P. - 179.90  
12 1/2 H.P. - 214.90  
Many other sizes—all sold direct and fully guaranteed. BIG 32-PAGE CATALOG FREE. Write today.  
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 221 King St., Ottawa, Kans.



## The Chinese Woolflower

The three most popular garden flowers the world over were all named and introduced by us within the past 20 years (the Golden Glow, Hybrid Cosmos and Gladiolus Chirisi America), a record without a parallel. This year we add to the trio another novelty equally unique, equally valuable and of surpassing brilliancy. It will find its way over the world as quickly as the others did and take its place everywhere as the foremost garden annual.

The Chinese Woolflower is a Celosia of new form and easy growth, two feet high with a score of branches each crowned with a great crimson ball of woolly substance which holds its color and beauty all through the season making it the most interesting, novel and showy of all garden or pot annuals. Price 20 cts. per pkt. of 40 to 50 seeds; 3 pkts. for 50 cts., together with NEW BLUE PETUNIA and GIANT SUMMER COSMOS free for trial and Catalog. Our Big Catalogue of Flower and Veg. Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and rare new Fruits free to all who apply. We are the largest growers in the world of Gladiolus, Cannas, Dahlias, Lilies, Iris, etc., and our stocks are best and cheapest.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.

## Sudan Grass

Northern grown seed, hardy and free from Johnson Grass. Write for free sample and prices.

Henry Field, Box 8, Shenandoah, Iowa

### SUDAN GRASS

Most productive grass grown; rich in protein; several cuttings each season. Grows anywhere. This seed has been inspected and re-cleaned. 60c per pound in small packages; 10 pounds 50c per pound. Cash with orders. Write me for prices on 50 pounds or more.  
E. FOSBERG, LITTLEFIELD, TEX

## SWEET CLOVER SEED

The true white blooming variety (Melilotus Alba). Write for free sample of new crop seed and latest prices.  
Henry Field, Box 8, Shenandoah, Iowa



# Review of the Markets

Conditions Afford More Satisfaction to Man With Horses Than to Producer of Meat Animals—Cattle Feeders Have Been Up Against Worst Condition in Years—Grains Appear to Have Touched the Top.

The period of the year is approaching when purchases of horses and mules for farm use cannot be longer delayed. As yet only a scattered inquiry has been reported. Apparently the South still lacks the money to increase horse power. In the central farming sections deposits in banks are at high records, and lack of inquiry for horses is due to a desire on the part of farmers to delay purchasers as long as possible. However, judging from the high prices prevailing for grain and hay, a safe guess that heavy spring seeding is at hand. This will entail large use of horse power. Market receipts of horses and mules since last September have been unusually large and practically none have been retained for domestic use. The delayed buying is due now and may show up at any time, causing a red hot trade.

Markets that usually handle a large per cent of heavy drafters report a duller trade than those that handle the lighter classes. The prevailing demand is for horses for war use, and the commercial domestic outlet remains small.

The government figures on exports of horses during the war period, up to February 1, is 75,000. This takes into account only the number that has cleared from seaboard points and does not take into consideration the large numbers awaiting sea passage, nor the number that went over the border into Canada. Whether the number is much larger than the government authorities estimate is of little consideration, the fact is that country buyers claim that they are having trouble in obtaining the numbers they need. On several days in the past two weeks British army officers suspended inspection because supplies were not offered. The government authorities also state that the period of biggest foreign demand for horses will come at the close of the war, as countries now engaged in the struggle will be forced to restock. Their needs will be of the larger and more expensive classes.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

<b>Horses—</b>	
Drafters, 1700-pound, extra quality . . . . .	\$200@250
Drafters, good to choice. . . . .	170@200
Drafters, fair to good. . . . .	150@175
Chunks, good . . . . .	140@165
Chunks, fair . . . . .	110@140
Southerners, good to choice. . . . .	120@175
Southerners . . . . .	50@100
<b>Mules—</b>	
13½ to 14½ hands. . . . .	\$90@110
14½ to 15½ hands. . . . .	105@125
15½ to 16 hands. . . . .	130@175
16½ or better. . . . .	175@250

### Worst Cattle Market in Years.

The cattle market for two weeks past has shown extreme dullness and sagging prices. Values were carried to new low positions for the past three years, and to such a low level that all fat cattle have lost money. The market now rests with the big dressed beef men, and they are making no effort to buy more than for current demand. While the direct cause of lower prices for fat steers is lack of demand, arising from slack industrial conditions, the foot and mouth disease has become such an element of disturbance that countrymen are buying no feeding cattle, and nearly all the cattle received have to sell to packers. This gives them the privilege of making their own prices. A few more months of their own price making will demoralize the feeding industry of the country, notwithstanding less than a year ago the big packers voted \$50,000 to be spent in advertising the needs of larger production of beef.

Since the first of February prices for fat cattle have declined 50c to 75c, and are \$2 to \$2.75 lower than the first week in December, the high point this year. It is hard to get \$8 and better for choice thick fleshed steers now; in fact, those that sell at \$6.50 to \$7.25 meet a better demand than the higher priced steers. Cattle feeding in all directions is on

the decrease, and it will take a big rally in the price of fat cattle to revive operations. A bare spot, the biggest ever known, is looming up for the near future.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:  
Prime corn fat steers. . . . . \$8.00@8.25  
Good to choice steers. . . . . 7.50@8.00  
Fair to good steers. . . . . 6.85@7.50  
Common to fair steers. . . . . 6.00@6.80  
Meal fed, choice. . . . . 7.50@7.85  
Meal fed, common to fair. . . . . 6.75@7.45  
Quarantine steers, fed. . . . . 6.75@7.50  
Quarantine steers, grass fat. . . . . 4.75@6.70  
**Butcher Cattle Lower Also.**

There has been no better demand for butcher cattle than for fat steers; in fact, killers in some cases have made nearly a hide price on the commonest classes. Order buyers are doing nothing in either cows or heifers, and bulls are selling relatively better than cows. Veal calves continue in active demand.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

<b>Cows—</b>	
Choice . . . . .	\$6.00@6.50
Common to fair. . . . .	4.25@4.85
Good to choice. . . . .	5.50@6.00
Fair to good. . . . .	4.90@5.40
Canners . . . . .	4.00@4.25
<b>Heifers—</b>	
Choice . . . . .	7.50@8.00
Good to choice. . . . .	6.85@7.45
Plain to fair. . . . .	6.25@6.80
Common . . . . .	5.50@6.25
Veal calves. . . . .	7.00@10.50
Bulls . . . . .	4.50@6.25

### Demoralized Stocker Trade.

Federal quarantine for the foot and mouth disease, and state quarantine against importing thin cattle, has demoralized the trade in stockers and feeders. Missouri is the only state that has no ban of some kind on the movement of thin cattle, and demand from that direction is extremely small. Few thin cattle are offered, but where values have been tested recently prices are 75 cents to \$1 lower than two weeks ago.

The following quotations are for the various grades of stock and feeding

## SHIRE STALLIONS

### AND MARES FOR SALE.

Stock is registered and includes:  
Black stallion, white points; rising 3 years, will mature at a ton; sound and gentle; price, \$700.

Black stallion, white points, same age; will mature at 1,600 pounds; sound and gentle; price, \$300.

Mares, 4 to 7 years; large, and in foal; price, \$350 each.

Three bay and brown stallions, white points; 1,900 pounds each; gentle; good breeders; price, \$350 each, or will trade for registered Percheron stallions or mares.

JOHN R. LOVE, R. 6, ALBIA, IA.

### SHIRE STALLION

For sale; eight years; imported by Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm; will weigh close to a ton; sound and right every way; sure breeder; nice to handle. Will sell very reasonable, as I am going out of the business, or will exchange him for work horses or Poland China brood sows. This horse won first at Iowa and Indiana State Fairs, as a 2-year-old.

T. E. ORTH, Washington, Ill.

## Shire Stallions

Well Bred, First Class Stock

JAMES AULD  
Wakefield, Clay County, Kansas.

### SHIRE STALLIONS FOR SALE.

Coming 1, 2 and 3 years old; 1,000 to 1,700 pounds. One full aged horse 1,900 pounds; prices \$200 to \$500; sound and right.

J. E. McWHERTER, PLYMOUTH, ILL.  
Hancock County.

### THREE SHIRE STALLIONS

For sale or trade. One is imported, 9 years; others 2 and 3; all sound. Would consider Shire mares in foal, and span of good mules. Close price for cash.

HENRY W. KOERPER, SANBORN, IA.

### FOR SALE OR TRADE.

One thorough Shire stallion and one Mammoth Kentucky jack. Will exchange either for young Percheron stallion or young mares. Photos on request.

DANIEL GRAVES, Jr., Bradshaw, Nebr.  
Route 1.

### IMPORTED SHIRE STALLION

For sale. A good one; certified sound by the state inspector. Priced to sell.  
J. T. MAGNUSON, GRESHAM, NEBR.  
York County.



THE GRAND CHAMPION SHIRE STALLION  
BORO BLUSTERER

THE GRAND CHAMPION PERCH-  
ERON MARE, JOIE

# TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD

FOUNDED IN 1878

SHIRE, PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS and  
SHIRE and PERCHERON MARES

A collection that measures up to the advancing high  
standard we have maintained for 36 years.

LAST IMPORTATION SEPT. 10

No other establishment in America can give you the same  
breadth of selection.

No Increase in Prices on Account of the War

Send for Catalog, mentioning this paper, and addressing

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Box A, Bushnell, Ill.

FRANK HYLAND, Auctioneer, Devils Lake, No. Dak.

### PRIZE WINNERS AT BARGAIN PRICES.

One Clydesdale stallion, Squire Benedict 17501; 3 years old, coming 4; weight 2,000. He is a show horse and has never been defeated in the show ring. Is a grandson of Benedict (10315) 9300. He is a low down, blocky horse, with two broad ends and a big middle; has an extra large neck and stands straight on his limbs. No better grown; perfectly marked; sure breeder and easy to handle; sound and right in every way. Price \$800. Also his mother and half sister, Jessie Benedict 12069 and May Westfield 17502; both in foal. Regular breeders and good workers. Sound and right way; will weigh 3,700 pounds when matured. Price \$750.

Also one registered Percheron stud colt; 10 months old; black-gray; weight 1,060. will make better than a ton horse. The right kind. First prize winner last fall. Price \$200. Two coming three-year-old registered Percheron fillies; one is in foal. Broke to work. Price \$300 each. Also some brood mares and fillies. State your wants. Am overstocked and must sell. Will pay your way if not as I say they are.

C. H. WEMPE,

SENECA, (Nemaha County), KANSAS.

### Closing Out Clydesdales.

I wish to sell my entire stud consisting of two coming 5 year old and two 3 year old stallions, two aged mares and one 2 year old filly; all bred in the purple, and prize winners. They are as fine as can be made.

GEO. T. LEE,  
Bowling Green, Mo.

## CLYDESDALE HORSES

Twenty mares from weanlings up. A number of extra good young stallions that will make better than ton horses.

In Shorthorns I have 5 young Scotch bulls, roans and reds, that are good ones.

W. A. DeMERRITT, Plainfield, Ill.

### CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

For sale. Registered; two 2-year-olds and one yearling. Will sell at breeder's prices. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for particulars.

W. W. LUTTON, North English, Ia.

The range in prices of hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

	Preceding Week
Monday . . . . .	\$6.50@6.90 \$6.50@6.85
Tuesday . . . . .	6.45@6.80 6.60@6.90..
Wednesday . . . . .	6.35@6.60 6.70@7.02½
Thursday . . . . .	6.30@6.55 6.65@6.95
Friday . . . . .	6.50@6.75 6.60@6.90
Saturday . . . . .	6.55@6.80 6.55@6.85

### Sheep Market Unsettled.

Trade in sheep has been dull. Low prices for beef and pork have curtailed demand for mutton and on that account killers have been maintaining lower prices on limited supplies. The sheep coming are of excellent qual-

<b>cattle:</b>	
Selected Feeders . . . . .	\$ 6.85@ 7.25
Good to choice feeders. . . . .	6.50@ 6.80
Fair to good feeders. . . . .	6.00@ 6.45
Plain to fair feeders. . . . .	5.50@ 6.00
Selected stockers . . . . .	7.00@ 7.25
Good to choice stockers. . . . .	6.25@ 6.90
Plain to fair stockers. . . . .	5.85@ 6.20
Stock calves . . . . .	6.50@ 7.25
Stock cows . . . . .	5.00@ 5.75
Stock heifers . . . . .	5.25@ 6.25
Milch cows . . . . .	50.00@100.00

### Fluctuating Hog Prices.

Hog prices in the past two weeks have moved up and down between \$6.45 and \$7. A fair average has been \$6.60 to \$6.75, and about the same as in the two preceding weeks. Packers are making large purchases, but not much pork is being used. Stocks of meats and lard now are the largest in many years past, and there is every indication that receipts of hogs will continue large for some time to come. The quality of the hogs now is better than for several years past. Average weight is holding at 200 pounds and better, and practically no pigs are being marketed. Light weight hogs command a premium over the heavy grades. Shipping demand is more or less uncertain.

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs. . . . .	\$6.65@6.75
Medium, 200@250 lbs. . . . .	6.60@6.75
Mixed, 190@215 lbs. . . . .	6.70@6.80
Light weights . . . . .	6.65@6.75
Light lights. . . . .	6.50@6.65
Common mixed . . . . .	6.35@6.60
Rough heavy . . . . .	6.40@6.60
Stags . . . . .	5.00@6.60
Boars . . . . .	4.00@4.75
Bulk of sales. . . . .	6.65@6.75



# CLOSING OUT SALE

TO BE HELD IN THE CITY OF GRAND FORKS, NO. DAKOTA

**MARCH 10th, 1915**

**12 STALLIONS -- 12 MARES**

Nine imported Belgian and Percheron stallions; fully acclimated; from 4 to 7 years old; weighing from 1,900 to 2,200 pounds. All these stallions have been examined by the stallion registration board and pronounced sound, and are licensed to stand for public service in North Dakota.

3 registered stallion colts from 6 to 9 months old.

4 imported Belgian brood mares, from 6 to 6 years old; weighing from 1,800 to 2,000; all heavy with foal.

4 imported Percheron brood mares, 4 years old; weighing from 1,700 to 1,900; all heavy with foal.

4 registered fillies, 6 and 7 months old.

TERMS—2 per cent discount for cash; 8 per cent interest on bankable paper. Catalog sent upon request.

**E. TOUSSAINT CO., Owners**  
GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA

## BELGIANS



I can show anybody the best lot of imported and home bred Belgian stallions and mares in the United States, with more bone and quality, and priced to sell, from weanlings to aged horses.

Edw. C. Boll, R. R. 5, Scribner, Nebr.

## ROYAL BELGIAN STALLIONS

I have a few imported stallions for sale, 2 to 4 years old; well acclimated. No better horses for this country. Hardy and vigorous. Have won many blue ribbons with them. Prices right. Such horses will not be imported for the next six years. Buy them now before they are out of reach.

LEON VAN MELDERT,  
Cedar Bayou, Harris County, Texas.

## LEFEBURES' BELGIANS

Largest Collection on Earth.  
Over 140 head on hand November 1, 1914. Two importations received in 1914, before declaration of war. We also have some choice Percherons, 1 to 6 years old, and a number of home bred stallions. Write for catalog and circulars, mentioning the American Breeder.

H. LEFEBURE & SON, Fairfax, Ia.  
Eight miles west of Cedar Rapids.

ity, but killers prefer the light to the heavy weight offerings. The Fort Collins district in Colorado has just begun marketing about 800,000. Fat lambs are quoted at \$7.75 to \$8.25, yearlings \$6.50 to \$7.25, wethers \$5.75 to \$6.35, and ewes \$5.50 to \$6.15.

### Big Movement in Grain Prices.

In the first half of February grain prices went through a couple of upheavals, on some days rising or falling back as much as 9 cents a bushel. The general price level, however, reached new high levels for the year, and though that position was not maintained, present price is 6 to 8 cents above late January. Corn prices have fluctuated moderately, with a slight net advance. Bran shorts, chops and other feeds are lower.

Wheat—		
No. 2 hard.....	1.54	@ 1.55
No. 3 hard.....	1.53 1/2	@ 1.54 1/2
No. 2 red.....	1.54 1/2	@ 1.55
No. 3 red.....	1.54	@ 1.54 1/2
Corn—		
No. 2 white.....	.78	@ .78 1/2
No. 3 white.....	.76 1/2	@ .77 1/2
No. 2 mixed.....	.74	@ .75 1/2
No. 3 mixed.....	.72 3/4	@ .74
Oats—		
No. 2 white.....	.57 1/2	@ .58
No. 2 mixed.....	.54	@ .55
Bran.....	1.08	@ 1.09
Shorts.....	1.20	@ 1.25
Corn chop.....	1.41	
Rye.....	1.25	
Kafr.....	1.36	@ 1.38
Barley.....	.74	

### Irregular Hay Prices.

Hay prices were irregular, alfalfa showing decided strength and prairie prices a decline. Straw was lower also. Receipts have been enormous, aggregating about 900 cars weekly.

Quotations follow: Prairie, \$11.50 @ 12.50; No. 1, \$10.00 @ 11.50; No. 2,



\$8.00 @ 9.50; No. 3, \$6.00 @ 8.00. Alfalfa, choice, \$15.00 @ 16.50; No. 1, \$13.00 @ 14.50. Standard, \$12.00 @ 13.50; No. 2, \$10.50 @ 12.00; No. 3, \$9.00 @ 10.50. Timothy, No. 1, \$15.50 @ 16.00; No. 2, \$13.00 @ 15.00; No. 3, \$9.50 @ 12.50. Clover, mixed, choice, \$15.00 @ 15.50; No. 1, \$14.00 @ 14.50; No. 2, \$10.50 @ 12.50. Clover, choice, \$14.00 @ 14.50; No. 1, \$13.00 @ 13.50. Straw, \$5.25 @ 5.50.

## SPEAKS FOR A STALLIONERS' UNION.

To the American Breeder:—You will please find enclosed 50 cents for which you will send me the paper for one year. I do not want to try to do without it through the breeding season. A friend of mine handed me a sample copy and it was the second copy printed and I found it of so much interest and so helpful to me that I have never been without it until now.

I have taken up and tried out some of your ideas and had what I call a good success. I took up the capsule plan. I sent and got a box of capsules to try the first of the season. I tried only six and got them all in foal. Two of the mares had never been in foal and had been bred for three and four seasons throughout the season. The other four were mares that quit breeding and had been a great trouble. Two of the four aborted but the others came through all right. I don't know whether you would call that good or not but I did. I am 55 years old and have been in business practically all of my life. My father was in business before me and when he went out I took his place.

I have had a little of all kinds of experience. Some of the kind that I did not like; some of the kind that I hope to have no more of, but when I have such unsatisfactory experience as I now have in mares being improperly fed and cared for and in being traded off, I think the thing we need most is a Stallioners' Union. I can not see why it would not be of great value to stock breeders. Where there is a union there is strength. All the other firms have their unions, lawyers, doctors, merchants, druggists and saloons; all have their interests combined.

Cattle, hog and sheep breeders all have their meeting and their rules by which they are governed. I think the horse men are fast coming to see the need of organizing a Stallioners' Union. Right never wronged anybody.—C. C. Hessler, Hendricks County, Indiana.

## ANOTHER ADVERTISER INDORSES OUR POLICY.

To the American Breeder:—I note your article concerning reading notices of advertisers. I agree with you. No one but advertisers read the no-

## IRVINEDALE BELGIANS

SEND FOR NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

One of the Few Establishments in America Offering Recently Imported Animals.



### OUR AUGUST IMPORTATION

Was one of the best we have ever had, and about the last to leave a European port. We have

40 Stallions; 20 Mares.

A few good Percherons among them. Will refund the expenses of any visitor who thinks we have deceived him concerning what we have to offer. Ankeny is ten miles north of Des Moines on the Northwestern Ry. and Ft. Dodge Interurban. Always mention the American Breeder.

CHAS. IRVINE

Box 7

Ankeny, Iowa

## Sorrel Belgian Stallion, Fox Re (7365) 1472

For sale. Foaled April 7, 1910; sire Fripon Bogarden 48842; he by Parfait Bogarden 30814; dam Phancy Re 7095; 2nd dam Jeanne Re 35747. Fox Re was imported January 2, 1913; is acclimated and is in fine condition to do a heavy stud season. He is the surest horse I ever owned; weighs 1,680 with his ribs showing. Is broke to work and is a fine worker; has the best of clean, flat legs, with a good foot under them.

The first certified draft for \$700 takes him. Will give him a test with microscope if desired. This is a good one.

W. F. DUSELL,

MONTEVIDEO, MINN.



## Belgian Importers and Breeders

Largest in the West.

We specialize in the type best adapted to this section—the most modern one—clean, compact, good movers, weighing 1,800 to 2,200. One of the few firms selling good mares in foal and broke to work.

Stallions Always on Hand.

BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM,  
W. H. Bayless & Co., Blue Mound, Kas.

## Belgians and Percherons

Chestnuts and Blacks; Typical of These Great Draft Breeds.

Our stallions are two, three and four, some imported last year, some home bred, so that they are thoroughly acclimated. The Belgians are grandsons of the great Brussels champion, Indigene du Fosteau. Come, or write, mentioning American Breeder.

**CRAWFORD & GRIFFIN, - - NEWTON, IOWA.**

## IMPORTED AND HOME BRED PERCHERONS and BELGIANS

I give a gilt edge guarantee good for two years with each animal. Priced to sell quick.

W. H. RICHARDS,

EMPORIA, KAS.

(Barns four blocks from A. T. & S. F. Depot.)



## Oak Lawn Stock Farm

Breeds and imports champion draft stallions and mares; Percheron, Belgian and Shire. All stock for sale at reasonable prices. Come and see them before you buy.

Ask for our new calendar, mentioning the American Breeder.

GEORGE EGGERT, NEWTON IOWA

## JOS. ROUSSELLE, SEWARD, NEBRASKA



26 Miles West of Lincoln. Farm Joins Seward on the North. Imported Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Mares Of the best type; clean, rugged, with bone and action a plenty. Paris, Marners and Nebraska State Fair winners in our barn. Ages 2 to 5 years; weights from 1,900 to over 2,100 pounds. Intending buyers of herd headers will do well to visit our barn.

Also Shorthorn bulls and heifers. All stock guaranteed. Terms to suit reliable customers.

tices anyway, and it always seemed to me a waste of space. Give us more good reading.

I am being swamped with answers to my advertisement.

Wishing you much success, I am,  
Jas. Hildreth, Pratt County, Kansas.

## WERE THESE THE FIRST FROM CAPSULE SERVICE?

To the American Breeder:—In your last issue I see Brown is a kicker on capsule colts. If Brown had been here last summer I could have shown him two mares that were gotten by capsule breeding 23 years ago last May, in good health. I think S. E. Martin and myself were the first two men that ever used capsule breeding. We used a glass syringe to fill the capsule. That was 24 years ago. We didn't breed but a few mares. Our customers were afraid of that way of breeding, but we had very good luck the next spring.

I got an impregnator eight years ago, and commenced on the capsule again. Think them surer. I sent and got an extractor last season. It is all right. The capsules are all right if they are used right. Use them when warm. Be clean and careful. Don't think a mare has no feeling, for she is very sensitive.

I have been in business 49 years. I don't keep any scrub horses. I keep

### STALLIONS FOR SALE.

Imported and home bred Belgians, Percherons and French Draft. The B. B. kind, back, bone and belly. Come or write us.

R. J. CRAWFORD & SONS, MILES, IA.

## Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Mares

From suckers up to full age horses. I will sell you a stallion ready for service next spring from \$300 to \$500. Some extra good ones higher. Mares and fillies very cheap.

J. M. NOLAN, PAOLA, KAS.

### IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION

For sale. Bay, white blaze; weight 1,800; 10 years; strictly sound; excellent blood lines; fine and sure breeder. Too many of his fillies around. Will sell at any reasonable offer. Make your bid.

J. J. BEERENS, Charleroi, Pa.

### Percherons

For sale. Forty head of high class imported and home bred Percheron stallions and mares at a very low price. H. REDENIUS & SONS, Rushmore, Minn.

### 3 JACKS—2 BELGIAN STALLIONS

For sale. One 9 year old black registered Tennessee jack; one 3 year old jack, brown with white points; one 1 year old jack, black with white points. These jacks are all broke to service.

Also 2 Belgian stallions; one 9 years; not registered. One 3 years, imported in September, 1913; weight, 1900; bright bay. There is none better.

W. D. LINK, Blockton, Iowa.





WEST PINE STOCK FARM

Breeder of

HIGH CLASS BELGIAN HORSES.

For Sale—The great show and breeding stallion, Magnus (45678) 2680; imported by J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind. Color sorrel, white stripe in face; actually weighs 2,100 pounds. Action, like a "Coachman"; shows a sound state inspection certificate. Has won 10 firsts and championships out of 11 shows. A tried breeder and can show plenty of his colts. Good enough to head a herd of high class registered mares. Good disposition; easy to handle.

Ka-Zak 7497; imported in dam; 2 years old; weight 1,950; a good one; wide as a wagon, with an abundance of bone and quality.

Three yearlings weighing up to 1,650 pounds and not fat. If you intend to buy a stallion, do not fail to see these before you buy. I have the goods and am always pleased to show them. Buy from the breeder and save the "middleman's" profit.

HARVEY SMITH, Prop.

BOSWELL, IND.



PIONEER STOCK FARM  
THE HOME OF THE BELGIANS

Stallions and mares from weanlings to mature age; both imported and home bred. Oldest breeders of Belgians in Kansas. No reliable firm can sell cheaper, quality considered, or give a better or safer guarantee.

Anyone desiring pure bred stallions or mares will do well to see our stock. Reference, any bank in Harper County. In writing mention American Breeder.

DAVID COOPER & SONS,  
Freeport, Harper County, Kansas

BETTER BREEDING STOCK

Many readers of the American Breeder have seen the stock I show and win with at the fairs.

BELGIANS, PERCHERONS, JACKS.

I have this kind for sale—some of the show animals themselves. For particulars write, mentioning the American Breeder, LEW JONES,

ALMA, KAS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Imported Belgian stallion 58754 (5065); a ton horse; 9 years old; color seal brown. Took first at Hutchinson State Fair, 1910; gets fine colts; a sure breeder. Must change on account of his fillies.

Will also sell a coming 3-year-old, June 30, 1915, stallion out of Bayard and imported dam, Melina 1954 (72001); same color as sire; will make a ton horse. Everyone that sees him says he will be better than his sire. Built right from his toes up.

J. C. HOLLENBECK, Ness City, Kans.

FOR GOOD BELGIANS

SEE R. F. FRENCH,  
Independence, Iowa.



Twenty imported and home bred stallions for sale that weigh from a ton up to 2,200 lbs., thoroughly acclimated. Also brood mares in foal and with foals at side and re-bred. Matched pairs also.

the best I am able to buy. I don't handle anything only imported horses. Talk about your lien laws; I haven't lost but \$36.00 in fifteen years. I haven't lost a cent in the last ten

PREPARE

Yourself For a Legitimate, Money Making Business of Increasing Importance to Live Stock Breeders—

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Your knowledge of live stock and farm affairs gives you an excellent foundation. The right personal qualities and training can make you rich, make you a man of influence, and a success in one of the most interesting of callings. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Write today for big, free catalogue of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL,  
Largest in the World.  
W. B. CARPENTER, PRES.  
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LOUIS A. WILSON

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, Logan, Ia.  
I am conducting sales for the best breeders in the country. Reference: American Breeder. Write me for dates.



R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer  
of the West

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right; work always up to the highest standard.



BUT WE STILL GIVE THREE YEARS FOR \$1.

To the American Breeder: — The American Breeder is the most valuable paper for anybody interested in breeding for the mare owner as well as the stallion owner. It is worth

33 Stallions and Mares  
PUBLIC SALE, MARCH 4



At the New Horse and Mule  
Sale Pavilion, Stock Yards

WICHITA,  
KANSAS

16 Pure Bred Percheron Stallions, consisting of 1, 5 year old; 1, 7 year old; 1, 9 year old; 4, 3 year old; 4, 2 year old; 4 weanlings and 1 yearling.

1 Pure Bred Imported Belgian Stallion, 6 years old.

16 Pure Bred Percheron Mares, consisting of 1, 8 year old; 1, 6 year old; 3, 4 year old; 2, 3 year old; 3, 2 year old; 4 yearlings and 2 weanlings.

Absolutely no restrictions on moving these horses to any part of the state. Federal Inspectors will pass upon the horses for interstate shipment.

Write for new Catalog, mentioning A. B.

C. B. WARKENTIN, NEWTON, KANSAS.  
AUCTIONEERS: JOHN D. SNYDER AND J. P. OLIVER

200 PERCHERONS



Including probably the largest collection of imported stallions of this breed in America, and certainly the largest collection of mares now for sale.

NO MARES FOR SALE AFTER APRIL 1,

but until that time buyers get extra values in young imported and home bred mares, safe in foal to our best stallions. In April these mares will begin dropping colts to develop for our show and sale herds of the future, for the Singmaster Percheron business is conducted on the most permanent basis. Every year we import stallion colts and yearlings, in this way really getting first choice and insuring thorough acclimating and development under American conditions.

Are They Good? We Simply Ask You to Come and See.

We have plenty of ton stallions, plenty of imported mares bred to our famous herd horses, Honorable and Jalap; our prize winnings are a matter of record. The square deal has been our motto for 30 years. Mention the American Breeder when you write us for particulars.

J. O. SINGMASTER & SONS, Keota, Iowa

WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had direct from the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.



DANIEL KELLY & SON,

Lincoln, Nebr. City Office, 1012 O. Street.  
We have on hands the best all around lot of  
PERCHERON STALLIONS



we ever owned at one time, yearlings to 5-year-olds. Our aim is, best of blood, big bone and individuality, that will appeal to any one who wants a draft stallion. We will not handle auction block, second hand or broken down stallions. We give a liberal guarantee, and stand by it. Mention the American Breeder when you write.

three times the money that it costs.  
—Bernard Bergmann, Nemaha County, Kas., Rt. No. 5.

NEW SALT VEIN OVER 150 FEET THICK.

Drillers near Minneola, Kas., in Clark County, have struck a thick strata of rock salt. At a depth of 690 feet they struck the salt, and at 840 feet the drill still was bringing up salt.

Percheron Stallion

For sale. This imported Percheron stallion, Fondetour; weight 2100 pounds; dapple gray; 9 years old; sound. Reason for selling, fillies in the way. JOSEPH KERR, Waterloo, Iowa, Rte. 1.

2 PERCHERON STUD COLTS

For sale. Two years old in May, 1915; one gray; one black; both registered; best of blood. Priced right. ALVIN PIERSON, West Point, Nebr.



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

Sign Your Name and Address to all Questions.

**1453—FEEDING ALFALFA**—I wish some information in regard to feeding alfalfa to breeding stock during the breeding season. I have no other hay. Have fed it all winter and want to know if it will be all right to continue feeding it.—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—You would probably have better results by feeding one-third alfalfa and the other two-thirds prairie or timothy hay or other roughness. Some breeders have good results feeding alfalfa exclusively, but there are some complaints from a breeding standpoint.

**1454—CAPSULE BREEDING**—Is it necessary in breeding several mares with capsules to disinfect and wash the arm after breeding each mare, if the mares are all healthy, normal mares?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is necessary to thoroughly wash the hands with soap, then rinse them in sterilized water before the hand is inserted into the next mare; rinse them off, as soap will cause irritation. No disinfectant of any kind should ever be used in this connection. It may not be necessary to wash after each mare, where they are all clean and healthy, but in order to be absolutely safe, it is better to make a practice of washing to avoid mistakes.

**1455—TRANSFERRING REGISTRY CERTIFICATE**—Is it necessary for a person purchasing a registered horse to notify the Registry Company of such change in ownership?—If so, give full instructions.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It may not be necessary to notify the Registry Association, but it is a good policy to send the certificate to the association which issued it and have them rewrite it in the new owner's name. This usually costs about \$1. Then, in case the certificate is lost, a duplicate can be secured more easily. It also establishes the ownership of that particular horse.

**1456—SHORT HEAT PERIODS**—We have a filly four years old and as a two year old was in heat at every heat period, but this year she does not show any signs at all. Please advise what to do as she is a high bred filly.—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—If you will try your mare every day for three weeks, you will probably find a heat period, although it may be very short. If you want a longer heat period, gently massage the ovaries. But before this is done a rectal examination should be made to see whether she is in foal or not. If you are sure this filly is not in foal breed her with a capsule and let her go.

**1457—FEEDING CORN**—As I find it very hard to get good, heavy oats for feed this season could I use corn and feed the same amount of pounds of corn as I usually feed oats? Our oats usually go 40 pounds to the bushel and I use 20 pounds per day to 1,500 pound horses doing hard farm work. The mares getting three to four weeks rest at foaling time. Would the corn affect the foals.—Canadian Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Some very good results have been had from feeding corn. We would advise making this change

gradually. Bright oats is the best feed for breeding horses. It will not be necessary to feed as many pounds of corn. You can gradually make the change from oats to corn and watch the bowels and the general condition of your horses. We would advise making the change before you start them into work. Otherwise you might have sick horses. All changes of feed

should be made gradually. They should get accustomed to the new feed before they are seriously exerted.

**1458—INBREEDING**—I own an imported Belgian stallion and mare. I have a filly out of this pair coming three years old. Would it be all right to breed her back to her father for once, as there is no other Belgian horse around here that I know of, and I intend to change horses next year. Could such an offspring be registered?—North Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We would advise you to hunt for a good pure bred Belgian stallion, even though you had to ship your mare considerable distance. We would not advise breeding a pure bred filly to her sire.

**1459—DIAGNOSIS**—Please let me know of a good medicine for horses when they cannot pass their water.—Minnesota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—If you could make a correct diagnosis in this case we could prescribe the medicine. There are so many conditions affecting such a case that we cannot help you without more information. A treatment given for one condition might be disastrous if the trouble was some other. It would be cheaper for you to call in a competent veterinarian who could relieve your stock.


**1460—REGISTERING IN DIFFERENT ASSOCIATIONS**—I have a stallion registered in the Percheron Stud Book of America, Robin 27912, and a mare registered in the National Register of French Draft Horses, Mollie 19477. They have a colt. Where would I have to send to get this colt registered? Neither horse nor mare have been transferred to me. Would I have to get them transferred before I can get this colt registered? I own them both. Have owned the horse seven years and bought the mare last winter.—Wyoming Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It will be necessary to register the Percheron stallion as a French draft. You should have the mare transferred to you. Write to C. E. Stubbs, Secretary of the National French Draft Association, Fairfield, Iowa, for application blanks and necessary information.

**1461—SHY BREEDER**—I have a big, fine-five-year old mare that failed to get in foal; been bred two seasons. She does not have any discharge of any kind; always dry and clean and neck of womb in normal condition, but does not come in heat regular. If you can give me any information in a case of this kind I will surely appreciate it.—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—After the weather gets warm breed her about two days after she goes out of heat with a capsule.

**1462—FAILS TO HYBRIDIZE**—I have a jennet that will not catch from a (Continued on page 20)



### Increases Value of Horses & Mules


It makes them fresh and full of life and vigor to clip them in the spring before the work begins. When the heavy winter coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt is removed they get more good from their feed, are healthier and work better. They are more easily kept clean and their improved appearance greatly adds to their selling price. It also pays to clip the flanks and udders of your cows — you get clean milk, free from impurities that can't be strained out.

**Clip with the Famous Stewart Ball Rearing Machine**

It turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are cut from solid steel bar. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil; little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head, highest grade. Get one from your dealer or send \$2 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Money and transportation costs back if not satisfied.

**CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.**  
618 N. La Salle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.  
Write for complete catalog on horse clipping and sheep shearing machines—mailed free on request.

**More Work—Better Price**



**Get Clean Milk**



## Natural Temperature Semen Extractor

RECOMMENDED BY THE GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

This instrument has been improved. It is the best instrument on the market as a semen extractor or an impregnator. It is guaranteed to hold the natural temperature longer than any other instrument on the market. Less chance for chilling the semen and more easily operated. This instrument is made and for sale only by this firm. We can make delivery next month. Send your orders now. Price \$7.00. We also have breeding appliances of all kinds.

**Kansas City Impregnator Company,**  
**12th and Central Streets**  
**KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI**

## MAKE EVERY COLT COUNT

IF YOU HAVE SOME CHOICE MARES

For which you have not provided a suitable mating it may pay you big to send them to just the right horse. The difference between the value of a real top and a fair average will pay several service fees.

IF YOU HAVE A HIGH CLASS STALLION

Standing wholly or partly at public service, remember that the American Breeder is read entirely by people who know the value of "a good one," and advertise your stallion for service in this

### SERVICE STALLION DEPARTMENT

Rates: \$10.00 per inch until July 1; start your advertisement soon as you wish. Thus a 2-inch ad for the season given costs \$20; a 3-inch ad \$30, etc. No other advertising at this low rate.

**BREED YOUR BEST MARES TO IMPORTED CRONSTADT (44910) 34112**  
**The Greatest Percheron Sire.**

Sire of Dragon, owned by E. B. White of Leesburg, Va., winner of the first prize at the Ohio State Fair, American Royal, International, Vt. and N. Y. State Fairs. Sired winners at the above mentioned Fairs and Horse Shows. CRONSTADT sired Etudiant (59291), the winner at Paris and Nogent in 1909 over the \$10,000.00 Carnot (the only show Carnot ever lost), also a sire of many other noted winners on both Continents. Service fee \$25.00.

**L. W. HOYT, BARRY (Pike County) ILLINOIS. 16 Miles East of Hannibal, Mo.**



Three-year-old Percheron Stallions.

**90 Head of Big, Round, Heavy Boned Percherons, Shires and Belgian Stallions and Mares**

For sale very reasonable. Must sell some of them before spring. We are working for an honest reputation. Give us a trial.

**ROWE BROS.**

**Maple Park, Illinois**

45 miles west of Chicago, on C. & N. W. R. R. Also on Aurora & DeKalb electric line.

**PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS**  
For sale. I have a number of good, big, draft stallions to sell now. They range from yearlings, coming 2, up to 6 years old. All sound and right. I have home-bred and imported of both breeds; all of good bone. Every stallion is sound and sold with a breeding guarantee of 60 per cent foal getters. Yearlings weighing 1,500; several ton horses and a few 2,150 pounds. Come and see me before buying; I can save you \$300 on a good one. I also have 14 Percheron mares to sell, all in foal. For information address,

**P. J. EGGERS, DENISON, IOWA.**  
(Long distance phone 142; barn in town.)

## Closing Out Bargains in Percherons

I am preparing to quit the farm and  
**My Entire Herd of 50 Percherons—Mostly High Class Mares and Fillies—Is for Sale.**

I have a few good stallions, of course, and will make close prices on them, but any man who will take all, or a large part, of my mares and fillies, will get a bargain he cannot find anywhere else. Good registered draft mares will be the money makers for years to come.

**GEORGE HIRSCHMAN,**

**PIERSON, IOWA.**

### PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. Coming 3 years old; extra good quarters and bone; kind and gentle. Priced to sell.

**ELMER S. BAUGHMAN, Taylorville, Ill.**  
**R. F. D. No. 3. Phone 945.**

### Two Percheron Stallions

For sale. Registered; 3 and 4 years old; weight 1,800 and 2,000 pounds. Also 1,000-pound jack for sale or trade. Address,  
**G. FRED SKANK, Henderson, Iowa.**

## Imported Percheron and Belgian

Stallions and Mares.

Not so many, but the right kind at the right price.

**J. R. JUSTICE, GALESBURG, ILL.**

## PRIZE WINNING PERCHERON

For sale; a 4-year-old stallion; black with star and white hind foot; sure breeder and a good sire; weighs 2,100 pounds; a real drafter and fine mover. Was best American bred 3-year-old at International show, 1913. For a good one, see this horse.

**S. S. RUSSELL & SON, Neponset, Ill.**



SOME GOOD THINGS IN PERCHERONS FOR SALE

Nine stallions, coming two years to four past, including the Illinois futurity winner, Baron's Pride (see cut), three brothers, their sire, their uncle, and three by Imp. Infant. All are grays and blacks, all of our own raising.

LEEMON BROS., HOOPESTON, ILL.



PERCHERON STALLIONS

For Sale.

Five coming 2 years old; three coming 3 years old; one coming 4 years old.

Several young mares in foal by our best stallions; all recorded in Percheron Society of America. Colors, grays and blacks.

Also one 7-year-old gray French Draft stallion.

WRIGHT BROS., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.


THEY'RE GOOD ENOUGH for ME

So I'll Let the Buyer Have Choice of My Four Registered Percheron Stallions

And I'll sell two and keep two for my own use. They are 2 past, 3, 7 and 15 years old, and black, dark bay, gray and black, respectively, in color. All are, or will make ton horses. The gray weighed 2,250 last July. All have state certificates of soundness but the bay, and am waiting for the inspector on him. Plenty of colts to show from older and a few from young horses. Come at once, or write.

T. H. TERRY, BAVARIA, KAS.

We offer more International PERCHERON AND BELGIAN first prize winners, and more stallions of serviceable age by the \$10,000 champion Carnot (66666) than does any other dealer in the world. Also Shetland ponies. If you want the best, come and see me and save money. Free circular. R. R. Station, East Orwell, O. A. W. Green, Middlefield, O.



PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

For sale. Imported and Home-bred Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares. Come and see or write,

F. M. CLEVENGER, Prop., Valley Home Stock Farm, Centerville, Ind.

THREE REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE

One three-year-old black, one four-year-old gray and one five-year-old gray. The above are the drafty kind. Don't write, but come and see and you will buy. All sound.

L. P. YOCUM, Clarence, Iowa

PERCHERONS.

Write for prices on imported and home bred Percheron stallions, mares and fillies, now on hand at the Sunny Plain Farm.

W. C. BAUGHMAN, PULASKI, IA.

THREE PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. One imported gray, 8 years, weight over 2,100. One black, 6 years old, weight over a ton. One dark gray, coming 3 in May, weight 1,700. All extra good ones and passed state examination for soundness. Prices right.

J. A. TAYLOR, AMES, IOWA.

CHOICE PERCHERONS

For sale. A dark gray stallion, 4 years old; sound and a sure breeder; weight 2,300; an outstanding individual. One pair of dark gray coming 2-year-old fillies; mated; weight 2,900. \$650 will buy the fillies.

C. J. RABOIN, ASHKUM, ILL.

60 REGISTERED PERCHERON HORSES

From weanlings to matured horses of both sexes. Stallions 1 year to 5 years old; ton horses. Mares of the best breeding blood, and real brood mares; matched teams. All recorded in the Percheron Society of America.

Also Shetland ponies and Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Velvet Chief 338540. Come and see us before you buy. Six miles north of Pawnee Rock or 10 miles west of Great Bend, Kas.

EWING BROS., PAWNEE ROCK, KAS.

REGISTERED PERCHERON MARE.

Weight 2,070; bred to 2,300-pound stallion, to exchange for young draft stallion. Good farm draft mares in foal to exchange for the right stallion.

A. K. CHANDLER, Kellerton, Iowa.

PERCHERON MARES

For sale; from imported stock. Two with foal; black; registered. No trades. Write

J. C. HAGENS, Pella, Iowa, Rte. 1.

OKLAHOMA AUCTION BUYERS APPRECIATE GOOD DRAFT STOCK.

In the combination public sale of breeding stock made at Enid, Okla., February 9 to 12, a substantial and appreciative demand for draft horses found expression. This is well shown by the advance in prices secured on Percherons bought earlier in the winter by Frank S. Kirk, the sale manager, and re-sold to Oklahoma buyers. Mr. Kirk went to the successful sale of W. S. Corsa at White Hall, Ill., and bought \$6,120 worth out of the top of the sale, age and sex considered. His purchases re-sold in the auction ring at Enid at about \$300 advance. Other good consignments to the sale were appreciated. Following is a list of representative transactions:

Stallions.

Bayard 101414, 3 years, J. R. Dunlap, Enid, Okla. ....	\$ 790
Hautmay 99906, 3 years, U. G. Valentine, Carrier, Okla. ....	600
Billy Sunday 88177, 3 years, Henry Leirer, Hunter, Okla. ....	600
Woodrow 104406, 2 years, Joe Cake, Hunter, Okla. ....	250
Sen. Gore 56030, 7 years, H. W. King, Waukomis, Okla. ....	500
Malcolm 12410, 4 years, B. Chatt, Goltrie, Okla. ....	200
Fringan II 89212, A. Pancho, Red Rock, Okla. ....	550
Fringant 64780 (65191), 10 years, C. T. Valentine, Hinton, Okla. ....	635
Kravin 91590 (94590), 4 years, J. W. Ford, Enid, Okla. ....	1,300
Kor 83049 (90361), 4 years, C. R. Spittler, Mustang, Okla. ....	810
Selby 88680, 3 years, Mr. Cooper, Nickerson, Okla. ....	550

Females.

Carlene 109107, 1 year, R. M. Britton, Waukomis, Okla. ....	550
Carnorada 100016, 1 year, O. G. Rarey, O'Keene, Okla. ....	515
Carnzigirl 94313, 2 years, Wm. Pratt, Waukomis, Okla. ....	510
Lottiwil 94214, 2 years, Boles & Son, Enid, Okla. ....	780
Princess Ida 94294, 3 years, John Roberts, Deer Creek, Okla. ....	860
Elizabeth 93112, 3 years, Henry Croker, Enid, Okla. ....	690
Gertrude 93930, 3 years, Miller Bros., Hydro, Okla. ....	785
Helen Blazes 89830, 3 years, H. L. Burgess, Nash, Okla. ....	675
Victoria 65800, 5 years, Tuls & Son, Dover, Okla. ....	505
Bessie 84203, 4 years, C. M. Haxton, Gotebo, Okla. ....	525
Queenetta, 10 months, J. E. Bause, Homestead, Okla. ....	220
Alta, 5 years, N. J. Spoon, Cherokee, Okla. ....	515
Fantain, 11 months, J. E. Bause, Homestead, Okla. ....	230
Hilare 97650, 2 years, C. M. Haxton, Gotebo, Okla. ....	415
Remus 41392, 12 years, Mr. Culbertson, Enid, Okla. ....	500
Tulle 59323 (73605), 8 years, Joe Cake, Hunter, Okla. ....	325
Okla 12409, 5 years, Joe Cake, Hunter, Okla. ....	265
Queen 51819, 9 years, O. G. Oultier, Homestead, Okla. ....	425
Ninette 74490, 6 years, Mr. Longworth, Enid, Okla. ....	626
Glue 54229 (69725), 8 years, W. P. Hodgen, Enid, Okla. ....	410
Docile 91192, 3 years, Taggart Bros., Waukomis, Okla. ....	700
Favorette 74376, 4 years, H. M. Skaggs, Randlett, Okla. ....	630

GOOD STALLION AND CAPSULES NEEDED.

To the American Breeder:—I like your paper very well. I think it is the best paper of its kind. I wish to say that there is no capsule breeding done in this neighborhood and there are lots of scrub stallions. In order to improve horses I think the scrubs ought to be barred from breeding. As long as scrub stallions are permitted to breed so long will the horse improvement be very slow, because they are cheap and as a rule get more mares in foal than the pure bred horse, for the reason that the scrub stallion is generally given more exercise. I think to give best results in the stud he should be worked like an ordinary farm horse. It will not be hard for him if once used to it, for he usually has more size, strength and courage than other horses. I think the farmers should give more atten-

TAYLOR & JONES



BOX 160 WILLIAMSVILLE,

WILLIAMSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

Our second importation for 1914 arrived July 6. Anyone wanting the best imported and American-bred Percheron, Shire and Belgian stallions should not fail to visit our barns. Write us for catalog, mentioning the American Breeder.

TAYLOR & JONES, Sangamon Co., Ill.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co. LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BRED STALLIONS PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES

We have a splendid lot of stallions of various ages selected especially for the requirements for our trade. They are big, drafty, clean boned, well finished and good actors. We have never offered better bargains. 150 choice Holstein heifers, unregistered, from best milking strains, soon to freshen. Our prices are right.



DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS

Are today, as for the past forty-eight years, the breed's best.

As a matter of fact, you can also get more here for your money than elsewhere.

If you are interested in Percherons and want to get in touch with the oldest concern in the business—the one that handles the best class of horses, and whose reliability is proven by the experience of thousands of satisfied customers—come and see us.

New illustrated catalogue on application.

DUNHAMS, Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois

Robison's Percherons

Largest Stud, Longest Established, and the Leader in Show and Sale Records for the West. Best in Blood; Common Sense Care.

50 BIG STALLIONS AND GROWTHY COLTS None Can Undersell Me, Values Considered J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAS.



FRANK P. SHEKLETON & SONS, LAWLER IA.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Percheron, Belgian and Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

We have on hand the grandest bunch of imported Belgian and imported and home bred Percheron stallions that will be seen in any barn this winter. They are all big, drafty fellows from 2000 to 2250 pounds. These stallions were imported by a member of the firm before the war. They are all well acclimated and have all been used for service and have proved excellent breeders.

Our Percherons are both imported and home bred and any man wishing to buy either kind should call and see us before buying. We have them all ages, prices and colors.

We also have some good Clydesdale stallions for sale. Lawler is on the Iowa and Dakota division of the C. M. & St. Paul R. R., midway between North McGregor and Mason City, Chickasaw Co., Iowa.

ACCLIMATED PERCHERONS

We are well supplied with good, sound young stallions of good dark color, with plenty of size and bone.

Among them is the first prize, 2,100-pound, 3-year-old at the 1914 Nebraska State Fair.

We sell stallions according to the law of Nebraska, and furnish state license.

Fortunately we are in position to raise and handle stallions cheaper than most dealers and can save you money on a good horse.

Reference, either bank in Arlington or the Packers' National, South Omaha.

On the main line of the C. N. W. R. R., 33 miles northwest of Omaha; 55 miles north of Lincoln and 8 miles east of Fremont. Twelve passenger trains every day. See us at once or write today.

RHEA BROS., Arlington, Nebr.

PERCHERON MARES FOR SALE.

Pure bred Percheron mares, in foal from prize-winning stock; registered in P. S. of A.

C. P. O'DONNELL, WINCHESTER, ILL.

2 Percheron Stallions

For sale. Extra good; black; one 2 years, the other 5 years old.

J. T. HARVEY, Oskaloosa, Iowa, R. F. D. No. 5.



## MAPLEWOOD PERCHERONS

### STALLIONS AND MARES

For sale. A good selection always on hand. Ages from 2 to 5 years.

### C. G. ANDERSON

Hector, Itasca County, Minnesota.  
Main Line C. M. & St. P. R. R.

## IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS

For sale. Can show buyers more registered stallions and mares than any firm in America owns. Come and see my horses and mares and visit the best and liveliest horse country in the West. Reference, any bank in Creston, Iowa.

A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Iowa.

### 2 Percheron Stallions

For sale. One imported, the other American bred; both black; weight 1850; one coming 6 years old, the other coming five; sure breeders. Will sell at a bargain if sold soon. For particulars write

J. H. MOORMANN, Solomona, Kansas.

### IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES, PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perch this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.

### PARAMOUNT STOCK FARM

Breeds and Imports  
Percherons, Belgians and Shires.

Home of the Iowa and International Grand Champion FARCEUR 7332 (72924), the greatest Belgian stallion in the world today. Always a select lot of stallions and mares for sale at prices that cannot be beat for high class, sound, 2,000 to 2,500 lb. horses. WM. CROWNOVER, HUDSON, IOWA.

## MAPLE POINT

### PERCHERONS

An excellent lot of young stallions and mares for sale.

CRANDALL & DANFORTH,  
Randolph, Minn.

### PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SHIRE Stallions and Mares.

Nineteen stallions; 3 and 4 years old; also mares and younger stallions; big, heavy boned drafters; sound, guaranteed 60%; insurance at 8%. Terms if desired. Stallions \$400 and up. We sold 1914 grand champion at Helena. BYRD & HETLAND, Joliet, Montana. (Edgar R. R. station, 30 miles southwest of Billings.)

## DEWITT STOCK FARM

American bred draft and trotting bred stallions. Good ones; ready for service. Your choice for \$500; none higher. Address your wants to E. N. DEWITT, TINGLEY, IA.

### FOUR PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, including my imported herd stallion, Marquis, a grandson of Besique. Marquis has the famous blood lines on both sire and dam's side; sound and sure. Also two black three-year-olds and one black two-year-old. Will mature to better than ton horses; sound, with size and quality; registered in P. S. of A. They are priced to sell. Come and see them.

I. C. EVANS, TROY, IOWA.

### RUGGED STUD COLT

The surplus from a small, but good herd of Percherons. They are 1 and 2-year-olds, got by my imported stallion, Sanson (67842) 78879 and are priced to sell.

Also a few good registered mares. This stock is not fat, but in good breeding condition.

JOHN S. HORSWELL, Estherville, Ia.

### SIX DRAFT STALLIONS

For sale as follows: Three 4-year-old dark gray Percheron stallions; weight from a ton to 2,200 pounds. One red-roan stallion, 5 years old; weight over 2,200 pounds. One 4-year-old blue-roan; weight a ton. One bay Shire, 6 years; weight 2,040. They are all registered; sure and sound. Can show colts. They must be sold, as we are going out of the business.

MOLLANCE & RAMSEY, Reinbeck, Ia.

## Imported Percheron Stallion

For sale. Age 7; color black; weight 1900; a sure foal getter. Can show colts. Reason for selling, fillies in the way. Cash. No trade. H. M. RIDER, Rushmore, Minn.

### FOR SALE—HEAVY BONED PERCHERON STALLIONS

and mares, from 1,900 to 2,100 pounds. If horses are not as represented, will pay your expenses. If you are looking for the good ones, write, A. U. DUNBAR, Galesburg, Ill. Route 1.

tion to the feeding and care of their horses and harness. Many horses have to put up with ugly sores just because the collar was full of hair and sweat before putting on maybe just once or twice. I think the American Breeder ought to be in every farmer's home; it is a very helpful paper to have.—F. Husman, Colfax County, Neb.

### NEW LIVE STOCK CUTS.

In response to a regularly increasing demand for live stock cuts to be used in advertising, posters, letter-heads, etc., we have added to the already good line from which our subscribers were supplied the past two years, and now have about 60 different cuts for sale. All of the cuts sold last year can be ordered by the old number and at the old price, but we suggest that anyone needing a cut of a stallion, jack or bull—any breed or type—write us at once for new circulars showing our complete line, and giving subscribers' prices on everything. Address the American Breeder, as heretofore, and ask for pictures and prices of live stock cuts

### BUSINESS GOOD AT IRVINE DALE.

To the American Breeder:—Will mail you a catalog under separate cover and have also had a very neat hanger printed, which will also be coming soon. Business has been very good and we are enjoying the best season in the history of Irvinedale, having had from one to three buyers at the farm every day this week. Sales have been good and we have every reason to believe that buyers will not be disappointed in our stock—Chas. Irvine, Polk County, Iowa.

### THE GOOD AND BAD OF SWEET CLOVER.

To the American Breeder:—In the past two years there has taken place in the popular mind a radical change in opinion regarding sweet clover. Once considered a noxious weed, it is now recognized as a valuable crop. To a large extent sweet clover is deserving of this change of opinion regarding it, but, like any new crop that suddenly comes into favor, it has been overrated for growing under all conditions in Kansas. It has proved valuable, however, under certain conditions and for special purposes.

Sweet clover can be grown to advantage for hay in Eastern Kansas on some soils not adapted to alfalfa or red clover. It is, however, a substitute for these crops and is useful for hay when the more valuable kinds cannot be successfully grown. Sweet clover is of value as a pasture and soil improvement crop and will undoubtedly be extensively utilized for these purposes. Properly handled, sweet clover will furnish more pasture than most other pasture crops, especially on the poorer types of soils. It excels alfalfa as a pasture for cattle, in that it rarely causes bloat. Sweet clover is superior to all other crops for use in improving soils deficient in organic matter.

During the past two years the agronomy department has co-operated with many farmers in Western Kansas in testing sweet clover on the uplands. The results obtained were not very successful. Because of the high cost of the seed, the short life of the crop, the uncertainty of getting a stand, and the smaller yields of forage, as compared with the sorghums, it is doubtful if sweet clover will prove a satisfactory crop on the uplands in Western Kansas.—C. C. Cunningham, Kansas Agricultural College.

### BREEDERS FORESEE THE SHORT-AGE.

Every day new evidence comes to light to show that draft horse breeders are preparing for an increased production, and in this way are proving their faith in the future of their business. At least one big combination sale of draft horses has been called off for the reason that sufficient mares to make a well balanced offering could not be secured, and now comes a letter from the firm of Craw-



## REGISTERED PERCHERON STUDS

We have them, BIG FELLOWS, 1, 2, 3 and 4-year olds. Real drafters, BIG BONE; lots of quality and action; grown right. Will go out and make good, both as to sires and foal getters. You lose money if you don't look at BISHOP BROS. STUDS before buying. 20 miles east of Wichita on Mo. P. Ry.

BISHOP BROS. BOX C TOWANDA, KANSAS

### What About Imported Percherons?

There are fewer than one-tenth the usual number of imported Percherons now for sale in America. Few, if any, will be imported for several years. Prices are advancing—horses more scarce than ever. We have fifteen big fine stallions brought over last fall. Ton horses. For the purpose of closing our barns within the next four months and moving to the farm, we will sell at lower prices than ever before. All but two are imported and all are broken and acclimated. Bargains if sold quick.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO. Chas. R. Kirk, Pres. ST. JOSEPH, MO.  
All street cars going south from Union Depot pass our stables.



### PLEASANT VIEW PERCHERON STOCK FARM

Has for sale a choice lot of prize winners, imported and home raised, stallions and mares.

Big, heavy boned, rugged fellows, the kind that will do you good. A number of them are sired by the famous horse, Barnum, that was champion at the International in 1904. Prices reasonable. Come and see them and I will save you money.

CHAS. P. QUIRIN,

MARCUS, IOWA.

Marcus is located 44 miles northeast of Sioux City on the I. C. R. R., in Cherokee County.

### REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, from 1 to 3 years old; ton kind, and a few good mares; all sound. At prices to move.

D. TEINERT & SON, YORK, NEBR.

### TWO IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale; black; weight 1,800 and 1,900. Also two home bred stallion colts coming 2 years old; registered Percherons. Will sell this stock cheap.

Harm M. Cirks, Route 1, Ada, Minn.

### SHOW HORSE FOR SALE.

One extra good registered Percheron stallion; 4 years old; black, small star; weight 2,000; sound and smooth; blocky built, with two good ends; a broad back and straight limbs; plenty of style and action. Was never defeated in a show ring. Sure breeder and easy to handle. As I raised this horse, and my mares are of his kin, I will sell him at half his value. Price \$750.

Also one registered jack; 12 years; black, white points; 15 hands; weight 1,000; heavy bone and body. straight back; good breeder; quick and sure. Plenty of colts to show. Price \$350.

A. J. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kas.

## 50--HEAD--50

Percheron, Belgian, Shire and Clydesdale stallions. Write for folder.

### M. T. BERNARD

Grand Island Nebraska

### 4 BLACK PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, including one imported herd stallion, Hercule (75940), a ton horse, and others that will make same kind. W. J. LANYON & SON, Gresham, Nebr.

## KODOMA 43372

The Great Ton Show Stallion and Percheron sire, for sale. Height 16.3; color gray; age 9 years. Absolutely sound and clean, with the best of feet, bone and pasterns. His sloping shoulders support a beautifully carried head and neck; while his short, broad back, over a deep ribbed middle, smoothly molds into strong loins and level croup over the best draft hocks imaginable. Kodoma has 12-inch bone below his hocks and scales 1,920 pounds; today in active stud condition weighing some 2,200 pounds; fitted for showing. Guaranteed to get 60 per cent foals. Price \$1,000.

W. T. WILKINSON,

Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri.

### PERCHERONS

For sale. Two stallions, 2 and 3 years old; big, stretchy fellows; good feet; good bone; choice quality. Four mares; two imported; 5 to 9 years old; all in foal. These mares are big boned; the big quality kind; weight 1,800-2,000. They are priced right. Address F. C. BARBER & SONS, Skidmore, Mo.

### FRENCH DRAFT STALLION

For sale. He is very good; registered; 3 years old; will make a ton horse. Will sell him very cheap, quality considered.

G. A. HESS, FAIRFIELD, WIS.

## CLOSING OUT BARGAINS

### ON PERCHERONS.

My entire herd of 25 Percherons—mostly high class mares and fillies. I have some stallions and will make close prices on them, but any man who will take all or a large part of my mares and fillies will get a bargain he cannot find anywhere else. Will give special price on the entire bunch.

Also some Shetland ponies for sale.

I. H. VANNORSDEL  
KINGSLEY, IA.

## PERCHERON MARES

### Fillies and Stallions

For sale—3 head of each class. They are all blacks and grays. All females are bred, as the fillies are coming 3. The stallions are young, coming 2—heavy boned and drafty. The mature mares have weighed 1,800 and 1,900 pounds. Am pricing these to sell.

FRANK DAVIDSON, RUSKIN, NEBR.

## STUD COLTS FOR SALE

Two registered Percheron stud colts, coming twos; good ones.

BUROW BROS., Battle Creek, Iowa.

### FOR SALE—A REAL DRAFT HORSE

And herd header. Percheron stallion, Bismark, No. 53994; foaled October 13, 1904; color gray; weight 2,440 pounds; sure breeder; certificate of soundness. Too many of his colts; price, \$1,500.

Address Lock Box 447, Seneca, Kas.

### FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

One black registered Percheron stallion, 22 months old; weight 1,625 pounds; price, \$450. One black registered Percheron filly; three 3 years old; weight 1,935 pounds; price, \$400, with one share P. S. H. stock.

The above prices which I believe to be \$100 less than actual value, are good for 30 days only. This ad will not appear again. If interested get busy; if not, save your postage. Photos and particulars on request.

G. B. Chandler, Buffalo, Kas., R. F. D. 1.

## BLACK DRAFT COLTS

### TWO FOR \$400.

They are coming 2 years old. One is a registered French Draft; blocky built; 10-inch bone; good general conformation.

The other was sired by an extra good 2,100-pound imported Percheron stallion, and its first four dams were by registered Percheron stallions. Its fifth dam was by an extra good imported Clydesdale and its sixth and seventh dams by imported Percherons. It is extra large.

These colts are fine lookers; in good condition, but I need the room, so am pricing them dirt cheap for immediate sale.

FRANK R. FELTZ, RUBIO, IOWA,  
Washington County.



### PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

For sale. 20 Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares, from 2 to 6 years old. Singmaster & Walker, Stock Yards, Sioux City, Iowa.

### 2 FRENCH DRAFT STALLIONS

For sale. Registered; coming 4 years old; black and bay; extra good. Address JACOB LAYLAND, AUDUBON, IOWA.

### FOR SALE OR TRADE

For Belgian stallion or Percheron mares, one 3-year-old, dark gray Percheron stallion; registered in P. S. of A. A show horse.

L. E. DITTO, SEATON, ILL.

### IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. Black; registered; sound; plenty of bone; lots of style and action; weight 1,950; short back. Price right. Phone from Junction City and I'll meet you.

Alfred Blegert, Junction City, Kas. Route 1.

### BLUE RIBBON STOCK FARM

Percheron stud colts for sale; real drafters; big bone; wide out; low down kind. Lots of quality and action; grown right and well bred. From weanlings to 3 years old. All registered in P. S. of A. They are priced to sell. Come and see them.

P. G. HEIDEBRECHT, INMAN, KAS. Route 4.



PERCHERON and BELGIAN

Prize Winners.

Won over \$1,200 in cash premiums in 1914. Buy the winners.

LONZO McCLAIN, LIMA, OHIO

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. Glissant; 8 years old; weighing about 1800; black. Priced right.

SHEPARD BROS., Fremont, Nebr.

PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. Pure bred; black; 5 years old; sound. Will price him right.

CHAS. F. MACK, Plainview, Nebr.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE

Or will exchange for good young jack stock. Four registered Percheron stallions; 8 to 10 years old; 1900 to 2160 pounds; first class breeders; good, honest horses. Also six large weanling stud colts.

C. A. Alexander & Co., Harrison, Va.

LINE BRED BRILLIANT.

Percheron Stallions; 2 Good Ones. For sale. They are blacks, coming 2 years old, and weigh 1800 and 2000 pounds. The larger one, Marquis, should head a herd of good pure bred mares. I have already used him on my imported mares, but most of my mares are akin. See or write.

W. A. McVAY, TRENTON, MO.

PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. Black. weight 1,600; sure breeder and broke to work; good conformation; plenty of bone. Sired by imported Percheron and out of mare said to be a full blood Percheron. Not registered. I have no use for this horse and will sell him very cheap.

DR. T. W. HADLEY, 1737 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.

PERCHERON STALLIONS and MARES

For sale. One stallion, 14 years; can show 50 of his colts. One stallion, 4 years old; can show 20 of his colts. One stallion, 20 months old; good dark gray colt; can show his 2-000-pound mother.

Four full blood mares. Also 40 head good grade Percheron mares; most of them in foal.

(On C. G. W. R. R.)

WM. P. GANNON, VALERIA, IA.

RIVERVIEW PERCHERON FARM

Offers for sale 15 head heavy boned, rugged built, imported and home raised stallions and mares. Farm joins Ravenna, on B. & M. R. R., 32 miles from Grand Island, Nebr.

W. R. HANKINS, Owner, Ravenna, Nebr.

BETTER THAN A TRADE.

Young, Sound Percheron Stallions at \$550 each. I have just two, a large black and a blocky dark gray; coming three. They weighed 1,900 and 1,700 in December. Their sire (imported) weighed over a ton last spring. They have good bone; you can see they have the weight. Some would choose one; some the other. Come soon, but write me for any further information.

E. N. IRISH, BLANDINSVILLE, ILL.

FOR SALE; STUD COLTS

Two real good black registered Percherons; 1,300-lb. stallion colts, 2 years old next May.

Also one good black jack, with mealy points, 2 years old the first day of next October.

M. G. BIGHAM & SONS, Ozawie, Kan.

FOUR PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. One 4 years old last September; one 3 years old, one 2 years old and one weanling. Will also sell or exchange the imported sire of these colts for one equally as good. Will test these stallions for prospective buyers with microscope. Am also offering a few mares.

C. STAHLY, MILFORD, NEBR.

KANSAS PERCHERONS.

Bone and constitution developed in natural way; breeding the best. We have 50 registered stallions and mares, mostly blacks and grays; weanlings to 7 years. Come and make selections. Write for particulars, mentioning American Breeder.

HARRIS BROS., Great Bend, Kan.

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLIONS

Different ages, at bargain prices considering quality and breeding. All grays and sound. Anyone wishing a high class stallion will do well to see this bunch.

J. P. Detweiler, Congerville, Ill. (Between Bloomington and Peoria on L. E. and W. R. R.)

Big, Rugged, Heavy Boned Registered Percherons

50 Head, Mostly Blacks and Grays. These horses are raised in the open; sound and healthy. Many are sired by our famous herd horse, Superior 40605. Unrelated mares in foal to Superior, and Superior fillies in foal to Vermouth. Come or write us.

JAMES LOONAN & SON, Waterloo, Ia.

Stud Colts For Sale

Two Percherons and one French draft; two years old; good ones; prices reasonable.

Also gray Percheron stallion, 8 years old; one imported Belgian stallion, 11 years old; aged stallions are good individuals and good breeders. Colts in the way.

J. W. HODGSON & SONS, Lexington, Nebr.

FRENCH DRAFT STALLION

For sale. Six years old; sound; sure; in the ton class; good disposition; heavy, clean bone; good server and guaranteed. Write

A. V. LOCK, Burlington, Kan.

STALLIONS

For sale. Black Percherons at a price so you can own one. Sound and right. Come and see them.

HENRY E. PETERSON, Lyons, Neb.

SIX PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, including our imported herd stallion, Siroco, a grandson of Besique. Plenty of size, bone and quality. All sound and recorded in the Percheron Society of America.

A. M. DULL & SONS, Washington, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

The Percheron stallion, Goujou II, 78327; 4 years old; black-gray. A bargain for cash, or will trade for registered Percheron mares in foal or registered fillies.

AMASA ROBERTS, Bentonsport, Iowa.

PURE BRED BELGIAN STALLION

For sale. Imported; color chestnut; weight 2000. Prize winner International Stock Show, Chicago. He is low down and blocky; good knee actor; gets good colts; broke to work. Reason for selling, to dissolve partnership.

Henry Glenz & Co., Cadott, Wis., Rte. 3.

ford & Griffin, well known Iowa breeders of Percherons and Belgians, stating that they have no more mares to offer. They have made their selection for the coming breeding season and we have no doubt that three years hence they will find a better demand than ever before for the young stallions from this next crop.

HUMAN HEALTH AND THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

The anxiety that has been expressed in several quarters in regard to the effect upon human health of the present outbreak of the foot and mouth disease is regarded by government authorities as somewhat exaggerated. The most common fear is that the milk supply might become contaminated, but in view of the precautions that the local authorities in the infected areas are very generally taking, there is comparatively little danger of this. Milk from infected farms is not permitted to be shipped at all. The only danger is, therefore, that before the disease has manifested itself some infected milk might reach the market. For this reason experts in the department recommend pasteurization. As a matter of fact, however, pasteurization is recommended by the department anyway for all milk that is not very high grade and from tuberculin-tested cows.

It has been demonstrated by experiments which have been made in Denmark and Germany that pasteurization will serve as a safeguard against contagion from the foot and mouth disease just as readily as it does against typhoid fever, but in any event it must be thoroughly done—the milk must be heated to 145 degrees Fahrenheit and held at this temperature for 30 minutes.

Men who come in contact with diseased animals may also become infected. In adult human beings the contagion causes such symptoms as sore mouths, painful swallowing, fever, and occasional eruptions on the hands, finger tips, etc. While causing considerable discomfort, however, the disease is rarely serious. Where it is very prevalent among animals, some authorities believe that it is fairly general among human beings, but that the disturbances it causes are usually so slight that they are not brought to

Co-Operate With the Breeders

By Purchasing Your Breeding Stock of the SOUTHWESTERN IOWA BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

WE HAVE FOR SALE PURE BRED HORSES, CATTLE AND HOGS

of all the leading breeds. Percheron Stallions from yearlings to sired horses. Shire Stallions and German Coach Stallions. Short Horn Bulls, Cows and Heifers. Polled Durham Bulls, Angus Bulls and Holstein Friesian Bulls. Poland China Bred Sows, Duroc Bred Sows and Chester White Bred Sows. A few extra good Duroc Boars. We can furnish Bulls and Stallions as individuals or in car load lots. We have as good blood lines as you can buy anywhere. Address all communications to

C. F. McCLANAHAN, SECY., R. R. No. 1, SIENANDOAH, IOWA.

(Representing 250 Breeders.)

PERCHERONS, JACKS AND JENNETS.

A few tried imported black Percheron ton stallions; extra breeders and well bred enough to head any pure bred herd.

12 head of registered big black Mammoth jacks, from 2 to 5 years old; 14½ to 16 hands high; well broke and quick performers. We have the best herd of well bred jennets in the state, bred to our imported Spanish jack.

Anybody can own a good jack or stallion the way we price them. We have no little stuff.

Come and see us. Farm 30 miles northwest of Hutchinson. Will meet trains at Raymond or Chase.

J. P. AND M. H. MALONE, CHASE, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS.

Percherons and Jacks

Not a Big Lot, But a Good Lot

I am anxious to show you my select bunch of 20 jacks and Percherons. Some herd headers in both; and stallions up to 2,100 pounds, representing such horses as Carnot, Diamant, Thiers, Charlemagne, etc. Easy terms and prices right.

Wilmer L. McIlroy, Louisiana, Pike County, Mo.

(40 miles west of Roodhouse, Ill., C. & A.; 90 miles north of St. Louis, C. B. & Q.)

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, STANDARD BREDS

We have a few Percheron and Belgian stallions from weanlings up. Also 25 head of choice Standard bred stallions—show horses, speed prospects. Big fellows of choicest breeding; ready to pay out in a few months, that must be sold before season opens. If you want good ones for cash or bankable paper—no trades—call or write.

Also one tried jack.

McGUIRE FARMS, HOLSTEIN, IOWA.

MEET ME AT GRAND ISLAND, NEBR., FEBRUARY 25-26.

Having sold my farm I am going to move to Idaho in March, and must sell all of my imported and home bred Percheron and Shire mares and fillies—some mares weighing a ton. These mares will be in the breeders' sale at Grand Island, February 25 and 26. I have 35 head of jacks and jennets. I will have these jacks on exhibition during the Grand Island sale to sell privately.

By March 10 I must be sold out, regardless of price. References: Loup State Bank, or First National Bank, Litchfield.

Can use 20 good dairy cows in trade.

HENRY BECK, LITCHFIELD, NEBR.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

March 1, Near Ravenna, Nebr.

1 fine black herd jack 3730; 7 years old; weight 1,100.

2 gray jacks; 4 years old; weight 900 and 1,000.

2 jacks, coming 3; 1 yearling; 3 weanlings.

17 good matured jennets in foal; 13 yearlings and weanlings.

1 black Percheron stallion 90662; 3 years old; weight 1,900.

1 roan Belgian stallion 7639; 2 years old; weight 1,820. Unusually fine ones.

85 head cattle.

20 bred Mule Foot sows.

Farm machinery.

Free conveyance to and from sale at Farr's Livery. Sale bill on request.

R. B. MILLER, R. F. D. 1, ST. MICHAEL, NEBR.

FOR SALE

Two black jacks; height 60 and 61 inches. One pure bred gray Percheron stallion. Colts to show from all stock. Am going out of business. Will take a few good sheep in part payment.

FLOYD R. REED, Hull, Ill.

12 YOUNG MULES

For sale; 2, 3 and 4 years old; all good ones; in good flesh; three broke to work; \$1,000 takes the bunch if sold before February 15. No trades.

W. F. DUSELL, MONTEVIDEO, MINN.

PERCHERON, JACKS AND BULL

For Sale or Exchange.

One Percheron, sired by Sapphire; weight 1900. A good one. Two good registered jacks. One Shorthorn bull calf, roan; dam, Princess Lavender; sire, Baron Cumberland.

H. M. WIBLE, Hazelton, Kans.

CHESTER WHITES

For sale. Males, bred sows and gilts. 100 S. S. Hamburg and White Faced Black Spanish chickens, Bourbon Red turkeys and eggs in season.

C. E. THOMPSON, Elbert, Ind., R. R. 27.

HEREFORD BULLS

For Sale and Wanted.

My herd is strong in Beau Brummel blood. Cannot spare females at present, but Bulls from Calves to 18 Months always on hands. Prices reasonable. When you write state what you want or what you have for sale. Always mention American Breeder.

W. F. SIFES, WINDSOR, MO.

Hotel Convention

12th and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

Large rooms, good beds. Special rates to students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, as low as 85 cents per day. Good restaurants in connection and nearby. Only a block from the school and Convention Hall.

the attention of the family physician. There is, however, a very good reason for everyone giving the diseased animals as wide a berth as possible, namely, that otherwise they may easily carry the disease to perfectly healthy herds.

PUBLIC SALE

At My Farm in Knoxville, Mo. Beginning at 10 a. m., Thursday, February 25, 1915.

11 HEAD OF HORSES, JACKS AND JENNETS.

Two Percheron stallions, 5 and 10 years old, black and dapple gray; registered; 1,800 to 1,900 pounds.

Four black jacks from 2 to 7 years old; registered.

Five good breeding jennets and other farm stock.

Knoxville is 14 miles north of Richmond, Mo., 9 miles south of Polo and 51 miles east of Kansas City.

A. S. MERCER, RAYVILLE, MO.

Phone—Knoxville Exchange, 33.

PERCHERONS, HEREFORDS, JACK STOCK AND SHETLANDS.

A 7-year-old gray Percheron stallion for sale. Must sell this horse account of its fillies, and price it accordingly. Visit my herd.

W. P. HODGDEN, R. 4, Enid, Okla.

PERCHERON STALLION AND JACK

For sale. Stallion is black; 5 years; weight about 1700; excellent proportions; registered. Jack, 3 years, perfect in all respects; registered. Both fine breeders. Prices low. Write or phone me.

F. A. F. PRIBBENOW, Route 7, Chandler, Okla.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Five young jacks, 4 will make good herd headers; 2 are four years old; 15 and 15½ hands high standard measure, with bone and quality; 1 will make a 1,200 pound jack. 3 yearling jacks; they will make good ones. Also 8 jennets, 1 yearling, the others are 2 to 4 years old; 4 are bred to jack.

One registered French draft stallion; 4 years old in May; color brown; broke to work; a sure breeder; will make a ton horse. One registered trotting stallion; 14 years old; weight 1,150; a good breeder and nice driver. This stock is all for sale at a bargain. Jacks and jennets are all black with white points. Come and make an offer.

HENRY OBERMANN & SON, Freistatt, Missouri.



**BREEDING STOCK BARGAIN.**

Chestnut sorrel Belgian stallion; 7 years; 1,800 pounds. One Percheron stallion; 4 years; black; weight 1,900. One Clydesdale stallion; bay; 8 years; weight 1,700.

Two jacks, 14½ and 15½ hands; 6 years old. All good stuff and for sale at bargain prices for the next 30 days. Might trade the jacks for pure bred stallions or mares.

M. P. LYDON,  
Cresco, Howard County, Iowa, Route 1.



Buy of the Breeder and save money on registered Percheron Stallions and Mares and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares; 35 head to select from.—E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur Co., Ia.

**9 PERCHERONS; 1 JACK.**

Two large, heavy boned stallions; ages 4 and 9; one yearling and one weanling stallion; five mares; ages 2, 5, 7, 8 and 11 years. Registered in P. S. of A.

Black jack with light points; 15 hands; 9 inch bone; registered. Will sell any or all. Would consider a trade on dairy property near school town. Western land not wanted.

H. M. STEPHENS, MUNDEN, KAS.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**

One Belgian stallion; 9 years; weight 2000 pounds; color dark bay; sure foal getter. Also one Standard bred stallion; 7 years; weight 1250; color black; sure breeder. Sold for no fault.

Would like to trade for registered draft mares, Belgians preferred.  
GUY W. ARMSTRONG,  
Rte. 6, Galesburg, Ill.

**IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS**

of Percheron and Standard bred horses, Kentucky and Tennessee jacks. All stock guaranteed and priced to sell. Terms to suit purchaser.

FISHER & WALKER, Evansville, Ind.

**PERCHERON STALLION-JACK**

For sale. Gitano 57540; imported Percheron stallion; black; 16½ hands; weighs 1900; 8 years old.

Gilderoy 6040; black jack, white points; 15 hands; 12 years; sure foal getter; prompt server. Both have sound pure bred state certificates. Will sell worth the money. No trades.  
JOE S. COLLINGS, BalaBridge, Ind.

**PERCHERON STALLION**

For sale. Grey; 8 years old; sound; weight 1900. Will sell worth the money.  
E. C. HERRON, New London, Iowa.

**MY ENTIRE BREEDING STOCK**

For sale; all registered, consisting of 4 Percheron stallions and 5 mares; 4 jacks and 5 jennets. Among the stallions is a 4-year-old imported Carnot colt. The jacks are all blacks, from 2 to 4 years old and from 15½ to 16 hands standard measure; all sired by Limestone Jumbo, a son of Limestone Mammoth.  
F. N. POOS, POTTER, KAS.

**BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE**

Two Percheron stallions, 3 and 6 years old, bay and brown.

Seven jacks, one year old and up.

Two French draft stud colts, coming 2 years, 1,000 to 1,400 pounds.

Will sell this stock quick. First comers get close prices.

**R. B. BRONAUGH**

Route 4, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE.**

Three black Percherons, white stars. One imported, 8 years; one coming 3; one 3 past.

Three good jacks, black, white points. One 4 years, 16 hands; one coming 3, 15 hands; one 7, 16½ hands.

One saddle and show mare, Florence McDonald (9251); 8 years; gray; 15½ hands; 1,125 pounds. Was second to Kentucky's Best, under saddle and harness, at American Royal, 1913, and won at many other shows. One saddle stallion, Reckless Roy (3588); 6 years; own brother to Ruby Rice, outstanding winner in Missouri and Iowa fairs, 1905-06.

Will take a pair of Percheron mares in foal, 1 to 8 years, 1,800 pounds to a ton each. Would exchange one stallion for another weighing 1,900 to 2,200.

ALBERT CARR, MARYVILLE, MO.

**WORK HORSES WANTED**

I can sell a carload of good young work horses here at Logan any time before April 1.

Logan, Ia., is 28 miles east of Council Bluffs, on main line of Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

**LOUIS A. WILSON**

Live Stock Auctioneer,  
Logan, Iowa

**FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR LAND.**

Black Percheron; weight 1,800. One gray Percheron; 1,950. One Belgian and Percheron.

One jack, weight 900. One jack, weight 1,050; black; meaty points; extra good breeders.

This stock is all good and sound. Plenty of good colts to show.  
F. COUNTRYMAN, Thayer, Kas.

**Advertising Briefs****PUBLIC SALE DATES.****Percherons.**

February 25-26—Nebraska Breeders, H. H. Hall, Secretary, Grand Island, Nebr.

February 25-26—Iowa Draft Horse Breeders, G. E. O'Brien, Secretary, Des Moines, Ia.

March 4—C. B. Warkentin, Newton, Kas.

March 10—E. Toussaint, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

**Jack Stock.**

February 23—W. F. Schade, Jackson, Mo.

February 24—Ben M. Green, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

March 2—W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

March 4—G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo., at Savannah.

March 4—Sigler & Shannon, Greencastle, Ind.

March 6—J. Kelly Wallace, Secretary, Lewisburg, Tenn.

March 8—G. C. Roan, LaPlata, Mo.

Belgians, Shires or Clydes.

February 25-26—Iowa Draft Horse Breeders, G. E. O'Brien, Secretary, Des Moines, Ia.

February 25-26—Nebraska Draft Horse Breeders, H. H. Hall, Secretary, Grand Island, Nebr.

February 25-26—Miami County Breeders, O. C. Hagans, Secretary, Paola, Kas.

March 10—E. Toussaint Co., Grand Forks, N. Dak.

Saddle and Light Harness Horses.

March 25-26—James Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo.

**PROMOTING SHEEP WELFARE.**

There have been many discussions in the agricultural press in regard to the relation of the dogs and the live stock. Many of the articles take an extreme stand, either for or against the dogs. This is hardly the real American spirit; we must consider the rights of others as well as our own if we are to be throughout American.

Many of us can remember with pleasure the first dog our father brought home to us. It was our faithful childhood friend. The family dog keeps the children amused and gives the much worked mothers time to rest a bit or catch up the odds and ends. It is no wonder good dogs have many friends. And they rightfully should have.

None of us would like to feel that we were the cause of injury to our neighbor, yet unconsciously we might easily be. Is your dog chained at night? Does he run your neighbor's stock and your own stock? Surely not, you think. He is here at night when we retire and is always waiting for us at daylight, but do you know that between those hours some roving cur has not been leading him into mischief. It is the worthless curs that roam at night which start the damage.

In the September 20 number, the American Breeder published the Virginia Dog Law, which makes every respectable dog secure and makes it possible for property owners who suffer, to put the lawless curs out of business without having to stand a lawsuit for having rendered this public service. Missouri needs just such a law—for Missouri, more than possibly any other state in the Union, will benefit from anything which in a legitimate way, will encourage the raising of sheep.

**POSITION WANTED**

By married horseman; no family; life-long experience in handling and fitting of draft stallions and brood mares for breeding purposes. First class references. Address, "Horseman," care American Breeder, 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**

One Belgian stallion, 5 years old; one Percheron stallion, 10 years old. Both imported and ton horses.  
P. W. ANDERSON, Madison, Minn.

**2 Percheron Stud Colts**

For sale. One coming 2 years old and one coming 1 year old. Good breeding and priced to sell.  
GEO. PFEIL, BIGELOW, MINN.

**IMPORTED GERMAN COACH AGED STALLION**

For sale. Bay, great breeder; lots of colts to show. Fillies in the way. Guaranteed to be all right.  
ELWOOD W. TRUEBLOOD, Salem, Ind.

R. R. 4.

# New Catalog Of High Class Saddlers

NOW IN PREPARATION

Send For It. Mentioning The American Breeder.

Remember also, we have Registered Herefords For Sale--Weanling Bulls and Heifers at \$100; Yearlings at \$150.

JAMES HOUCHIN, Jefferson City, Missouri

HOME OF ASTRAL KING

**Light Horse "Personals"**

Uncle Charley Webster of Shreveport, La., had the misfortune to lose his 4-year-old trotting mare, Liza Belle, 2:12¼, December 5th. She jumped a fence and broke her neck. She has been quite a consistent winner for 3 years, having a two-year-old record of 2:27¼, three-year-old record of 2:21¼, and this past season as a four-year-old, reduced her record to 2:12¼, and showed her ability to beat 2:10 on a good track.

Racing is not as popular in Juarez this winter as usual, probably on account of the war. Plenty of fighting and racing suits the Mexican citizens.

Zolock, 2:15½, Missouri's most popular sire, has been sold for export. He was a great racer in his day and is the sire of a number of high class race horses.

Another good sire to be exported is Vice Commodore, 2:11. He is by Bingen, 2:06¼ (sire of Uhlan, 1:58). Vice Commodore is the sire of 30 in standard time.

Other horses to be exported are: Del Coronado, 2:09¼; Cascade, 2:06¼; Mo. Master, 2:11; Miss Adbell, 2:06¼; Icon, 2:10; La Bondie, 2:10; Carmen McCan, 2:09½; Neva, 2:10¼, and Tuna, 2:08½.

It is generally supposed that the war would stop exportations of fast record horses for breeding purposes, but such is not the case. Russia seems to take most of them. The American Standardbred stallions are quite popular to cross on the Russian Orloff Trotter. Russia wanted nothing but trotters at first, but in the last year many fast pacers have been shipped across.

Single G. was one of the best winners on the half-mile tracks of the East this past year, winning nearly every start and closing the season with a record of 2:07¼. He is only a four-year-old and should be able to make a much lower record next season.

Racing on the ice and snow is now at full blast in the north. It is reported to be unusually good this year.

Little Prince, 2:05¼, is one of the best pacing prospects for 1915. He will probably be sent to the races at San Francisco.

R. H. Brett, 2:03¼, was one of the big winners last season, starting the season without a record. He holds the world's record now for a six-heat race and for the fastest sixth heat and the fastest seventh heat.

A. W. Liebert, of Dodge City, Kas., has purchased the brood mare, Princess Laurine, by Barondale, 2:11¼, dam of Dare Devil, 2:09.

Racing on the ice in Canada is good this year.

Walter Kirk, 2:15¼, owned by Wm. Pronge, of Dodge City, will probably find a new home in Larned, Kas.

**SUCH FRIENDS BUILD A PAPER.**

To the American Breeder:—Inclosed find ad. I think your paper is the best of its kind ever published. I especially like the stand you take in clean pedigrees; not many have the nerve to go after them like you do. Success to the man who stands up for

**REGISTERED SADDLERS**

For sale. Stallions, mares, fillies and geldings, by Rex McDonald 833, Rex Monroe 2063, Star McDonald 2526 and Fos McDonald 3096; out of the finest lot of brood mares in the land. 60 head to select from. Address  
H. A. GREENWELL, LAKENAN, MO.

**CLOSING OUT FIVE SADDLE STALLIONS,**

Including Black Knight, head of the stables; a noted breeder; the handsomest stallion in the state. Good enough to head any establishment.  
Jennet jack wanted.

J. E. BRADLEY, Carthage, Mo.

**REGISTERED SADDLE STALLION**

For sale. Sired by Rex McDonald; dam, Mable Denmark by Rex Denmark; 7 years old; black, sound and right. Would take any kind of live stock in exchange. Must dispose of him on account of fillies.

R. E. DEER, BUFFALO, MO.

**NAME YOUR OWN PRICE****On This Standardbred Stallion**

For I'm going to sell him. He is by a son of Electioneer; his dam by a son of Electioneer; 2d dam by Jay Bird; 3d dam is Vicara, the dam of Pancoast, and seven others in the list, four of them great sires. He sires speed from anything.

This stallion is sure, sound (has Iowa certificate), gentle enough for family horse, but is showy and beats three minutes to buggy. Is mahogany bay; 13 years old; weighs 1,175. Fillies in his way here and as I'm quitting the buyer gets a bargain.

C. G. KLINE, FT. MADISON, IA.  
1310 Fourth Street.

**STALLIONS ARE SELLING**

In Standard breds we offer bargains First Buyers Get Best Values.

In two stallion colts (1 and 2 years), both by Claremont Director (Matinee) 2:17, a 1,260-pound horse, and out of Beatrice Butler, that has shown a 2:15 gait.

Can use good cattle or heavy mares on a trade.

**MILLER STOCK FARM**

F. M. Lorimer, Mgr. Olathe, Kas.  
39 Steam and Electric Trains Daily.

**STANDARD BRED STALLION.**

Prince Blizzard 44327, for sale or trade, on account of his fillies. For further information, address,  
R. W. EDINGTON,

Route 1, Helskell, Tenn.

**REGISTERED MORGANS FOR SALE.**

A choice lot of young stallions and mares, weanlings to 4 years old. Weanlings and yearlings can be crated and delivered to any point by express at a moderate price. Can sell fillies and stallions of different breeding that would be suitable to mate together. Could sell a car load of registered mares and fillies that have been bred to registered Morgan stallions, at a very moderate price. Most of my young stock is out of The Admiral.

Headlight Morgan is now at the head of my stud and I am expecting at least 40 colts from him next spring.

RICHARD SELLMAN, Rochelle, Texas.

**6 MORGAN STALLIONS**

For sale. These are my own breeding, 3 to 6 years old, and include winners of six championships, Iowa State Fair and Illinois.

The standing of this herd is indicated by the fact that it won the premier championship at the greatest World's Fair. Yet we sell our stock on its merits. Send for descriptions and prices.

J. C. Brunk, Route 9, Springfield, Ill.

**EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.**

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas. Member American Shetland Pony Club.



MAMMOTH JACKS

Over 50 head of the big kind; 15 to over 16 hands, standard, for sale at my farm. Reference—the banks of Lawrence. 40 miles west of Kansas City on U. P. and Santa Fe.

AL E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kas.



Jacks and Jennets

For sale. Registered; jacks all black with white points; from 14½ to 15½ hands; 3 to 6 years old; well broke and all good ones. Jacks from Dr. McCord 1766 and Dr. Long 1767. Come and see this stock. Farm one-half mile from station on C. & A. R. R.

Dillingham & DeWitt, Blue Springs, Mo.

REGISTERED JACKS

I want to sell one or two of my jacks; black with white points; prompt servers; heavy bone. For full description, write me.

H. S. MARKS, Greenfield, Mo., Rte. 2.

JACK

For sale. Emerald King 2278; black, with white points; 15 hands high; foaled in 1909. Sire, Commonwealth, by Old Giant; dam, by Montgomery Chief. A fine performer and shows extra quality colts. Have no use for him. Priced for quick sale at \$1,000.

L. S. MEYER, Springfield, Mo.

300 HEAD of Colorado

raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.



40 JACKS AND JENNETS.

Every one a black mammoth. Jacks 2 to 5 years old; 15 to 16½ hands. Will show you more bone and body than any breeder in this country, and I will leave it to you. My barns are all full of good ones.

ED BOEN, Lawson, Mo. (38 Miles Northeast of Kansas City.)

SICKNESS

Compels me to sell three jacks at a very low price. Black, with white points; registered; two 4 years old; one 3 years old; well broke; good individuals; good bone; good conformation. Come and look at this stock.

Claude Thompson, Liberty Mo., Rt. 2.



BARGAINS IN JACKS.

Five good, sound, prompt black jacks, 14½ to 15 hands standard—the kind that make a man money, and priced so you can buy. Terms right. Come and see or write.

LEWIS COX, CONCORDIA, KAS.

Going to Quit

the business and will sell an extra good black jack; 16 hands high.

J. C. DREIER, HESSTON, KAS.

FINE KENTUCKY JACKS

For Sale. We have just shipped from Poplar Plains, Ky., to Hutchinson, Kans., 20 head of fine, registered jacks, from 3 to 8 years old; from 14½ to 16 hands high standard. All good colors, with big bone and plenty of weight. We want to say we have been shipping jacks to the West for years and this is by far the best load we have ever shipped. They are now for sale privately at the Midland barn, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Saunders & Maggard, Hutchinson, Kas.



JACK BARGAIN.

I have a jack coming 4 years old for sale. Good bone and good style; fine head and ear. Well broke to serve mares. Will sell at a bargain if taken soon. Address

W. H. MONSON, HALE, MO.

JACK FOR SALE OR TRADE

For one as good. A good individual and a good breeder. Registered 1903. Is good enough to head a herd of jennets. Reason for selling, young jennets in his way.

W. W. HAINES, CORSO, MO.

WHIRLWIND, FOR SALE

Black jack with white points; 3 years old next August; 15½ high; well broke to serve mares; 8½-inch bone; 33-inch ear; weight 900 pounds; sired by Thunder, he by Imported Lorrada; first dam by Old Day Star.

This jack is a beauty; stands straight on his feet. He has a good foot, head and ear and as game as a mule. He has a fine, silky coat of hair. I think he is the finest jack I have ever owned.

W. H. ALEXANDER, Tenn.

what is right. Here are my best wishes for the American Breeder and the Graham Scientific Breeding School.—Louis Schneider, Vernon County, Mo.

HOW A CHAMPION SADDLER IS HANDLED.

To the American Breeder:—We handle Astral King, as well as over fifty other saddle horses which we have in our training barn at the present time, in a natural kind of way. Of course, during the show season we give special care to his feed.

Very much depends upon the nature or inclination of the horse that you are feeding. Now, with Astral King, he is a hearty eater and he would eat, well, we sometimes say a bale of hay a day, but, of course, he would not eat that much, but he does love hay. And if we would give him all of the hay that he wanted, he would look like he was blown up. We feed him good, clean prairie hay, or good, clean timothy during the show season, but we really prefer the prairie hay. For breakfast we feed him about three quarts of nice clean oats and a half gallon of bran, and then for his dinner and his supper we would give him a half gallon of oats. Sometimes we change this by giving him some crushed corn as an appetizer. Horses are just like people, they do not relish being kept on one feed all of the time. They like the change and it does them good. About twice a week we would give him for his dinner a nice hot bran-mash with some ground oats mixed with the bran.

The idea is to keep your horse healthy, keep his bowels open and keep him with a good appetite. We usually carry along a sack of ground alfalfa and some ground grains mixed with it, with molasses or sugar or something of that kind. In fact, we give him a handful of sweet feed once in a while, just like those old pancakes and sugar molasses, that you and I both like for breakfast, once in a while. Your horses like them just the same and we try to supply it from time to time, and we believe this does them good. After the show season, when we get Astral King home, we pull his shoes and let him go on his vacation. Within fifty feet of my barn I have a half mile track (a driving track), and if we get home before the grass is all gone we frequently turn Astral King into that inclosure, which is about ten or twelve acres in size, and he thoroughly enjoys this. While the fence is not high around it, and while other stock is frequently running around just across the track from him, at the same time he has never made an effort to get over the fence. Of course, it would not do to have horses playing just over the fence with him, but the track is always between them, and in this way he has always been content to run and play in his own big lot. For everyday use he has a paddock about one hundred feet square, and we turn him in that at least one-half of every day and let him roll and kick around and have a good time generally, and get all the mud in his hair that he wants to get in it. Then Al, the caretaker, has one good time cleaning him out at night. Astral King's stall is 12x20 feet, and he can walk around or roll around and get a great amount of exercise in the stall. I believe horses are just like people, they need plenty of exercise, plenty of fresh air and a change of feed from time to time, and they need to see new scenery, new things to look at, and it does them good.

I have not given this article very much thought, I have just dictated it as I would dictate any other letter, and if your subscribers want to ask any definite questions, I will be very glad to answer them through the columns of your paper.—Jas. A. Houchin, Cole County, Mo.

140 MINNESOTA ASSOCIATIONS SHIP LIVE STOCK.

Minnesota claims to have 140 co-operative live stock shipping associations, four times as many as any other state in the Union. They are united by a central organization and return to the members from 5 to 10 per cent



GOOD JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE

One 4-year-old; 15½ hands; broad and deep. One coming 3, one 6 years; 15½ hands; broke to both mares and jennets. Three yearling jacks; extra good; one herd jack, sire of above jacks. These jacks are among the best in Central Missouri. Six splendid jennets. This stock is all black with white points, and registered where old enough. One German Coach stallion, 7 years old, from Crouch & Son. Will price this stuff right, as I want to sell. Write for prices and come to see me.

O. L. POTTER (8 miles of M. K. & T. R. R.) ROCHEPORT, MO.



FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM. Registered Jacks Bred to Meet the Modern Requirements for Bone Substance and Stamina.

25 head, from weanlings to seven years old, and up to 1,200 pounds in weight. We won championship on both jacks and jennets at the Kansas State Fair, both 1913 and 1914.

Also for sale—one two-year-old Percheron and two yearling stallions. See our stock and get prices. We can save you money. Everything guaranteed as represented when sold.

H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, DIGHTON, KAS.

TWENTY-TWO JACKS AND TWENTY JENNETS FOR SALE.

Ages from Yearlings to Six Years Old. Blood lines that represent the Dr. McCords, Dr. Long, Starlight, Peacock, Jumbo, Orphan Boy, and other noted animals. Matured jacks are not less than 15 hands (standard) to 16½. All matured jacks have been tried out and a gilt edge contract accompanies every sale. Write me about our jacks and Percheron stallions. We will answer you.

L. W. HOYT, BARRY, PIKE COUNTY, ILL. (16 miles from Hannibal, Mo., on the Wabash Railroad.)

HOME OF THE GIANTS 100 HEAD OF JACKS AND JENNETS.

We handle the big, heavy Missouri jacks, all registered and guaranteed as represented.

We are breeding 40 head of the best jennets you ever saw. Ourselves and our neighbors raise more jacks than anybody we know of. We have herd headers and mule jacks.

BRADLEY BROS., WARRENSBURG, MO. (65 miles East of Kansas City, on main line Missouri Pacific.)

40 Jacks and Jennets at Deierling Jack Farm

FOR SALE, from 1 to 5 years old, including our purchase of Otto Brothers' interest in the jacks reserved from our October sale—jacks sired by Pride of Missouri, first prize at the Iowa and Missouri State Fairs and grand champion at the Illinois State Fair, 1912, and the great 4-year-old jack, Deierling's Missouri King, and other good jacks. Our jacks are of the largest known to the breed. Everything guaranteed as represented.

WM. DEIERLING, On Wabash R. R., QUEEN CITY, MO. (Successor to Deierling & Otto)



Third Annual Sale

Wednesday, February 24, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

20 HEAD OF JACKS AND JENNETS.

Jacks from weanlings to 6 years old. All 2 years and up, 15 to 16 hands standard measure. Some have 34½-inch ear and weigh close to 1,100 pounds.

Everything guaranteed as represented. Write for catalogue.

BEN M. GREEN, CAPE GIRARDEAU, CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY, MISSOURI

more money than they received under the old system of selling to local merchants or field buyers for the big houses. The figures given are those of W. A. McKerron, a member of the Extension Division staff of the Minnesota College of Agriculture, and Secretary of the Minnesota Live Stock Shippers' Association.

A PRACTICAL INDORSEMENT OF MODERN METHODS.

To the American Breeder:—I want to thank you many times over for the sample copies you sent me, and also that of changing my regular paper from my home town (Springfield, Ky.) to my present address. Every issue of the paper is grand, and the one of January 5 is still better. I just simply want to say that it is one of the greatest papers ever printed, and is doing a wonderful work to improve the live stock business of this country. Not only stallion owners should take it, but the owners of just mares as well. Every man who can't learn something out of this paper really worth while is not overburdened with the gray matter we all need so much. Your subscription rates are the most reasonable of any high class paper I know of. Just think of three years for a dollar bill, about 33c per year. I would not do without it for ten times that small amount. The article on Modern Horse Breeding, by W. F. Dussell, of Minnesota, is worth more than what a year's subscription would cost, by a great deal. I wrote you a letter last spring

3 Jacks—1 Stallion



For sale. One registered coming 5-year-old Mammoth jack, black, with white points; 15 hands standard; big bone; good breeder. Colts to show. One registered coming 7-year-old jack; black with white points; 15½ standard; good breeder. One yearling jack; a good one.

One coming 3-year-old saddle stallion; registered. R. S. Smart, Harrisonville, Mo., R. R. 5.

JACKS AND STALLIONS

For sale. Some of the best big jacks in Missouri. Priced to sell. Some extra good Percheron stallions, weighing a ton or better. All to be sold with a guarantee backed by 30 years of honorable dealing.

J. E. Park, Cameron, Mo.

KENTUCKY JACKS, TROTTERS AND Draft Stallions and Hereford Cattle.

Fine Mammoth jacks from colts to five years old, with plenty of bone and weight. Trotting colts from one to four years, by such sires as Peter the Great, 2:07¼; Vice Commodore, 2:11; Treganthe, 2:09; Siliko, 2:08¾; McDougal, 2:10¼, and The Tramp. Three fine draft stallions; registered Hereford bulls, from 5 to 12 months old. Write, or better come and see stock.

U. G. SAUNDERS, Fairland Stock Farm, Lexington; Ky.

CENTRAL KANSAS JACK FARM.



15 Mammoth Jacks 2 years to 6 years—all broke to serve. See this stock before you buy. I can save you money. Everything guaranteed as represented.

D. J. HUTCHINS, STERLING, KAS.



# Lafayette County, Mo., Jack Farm

## SEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE

# 50 JACKS and JENNETS 50

All Registered and High Class

## Tuesday, March 2

This offering is strong in the blood lines of Dr. McChord 1766, Dr. Long 1767, Dr. Shields 3825, Dr. McChord 3rd 9250. I think these are four of the best jacks living and a majority of these jacks and jennets in this sale are sired by these great jacks.

The jacks run from colts to 7 years old. Jacks from 2 years up, are 15 to 16 hands standard, and I do not think there will be a better lot of jacks and jennets sold this year. Every one is a black one with white points. Guaranteed right in every way.

Now as to the jennets: About half of this offering is sired by Dr. McChord 1766 and the jennets that are not related to Dr. McChord are bred to Dr. Shields 3825, a jack 15%, with lots of style and a great breeder. These jennets in sale that are bred, are in foal to him. I wish to state that I have sold Dr. Shields within the last 30 days for the small price of \$2,000.00. How would you like to buy one of his get?

I wish to emphasize that Dr. McChord blood is better known than that of any jack living today, and they uniformly prove satisfactory to the purchaser. Dr. McChord 1766 is 23 years old, and as game as a trotting horse. His equal is not to be found, and he is still doing business. His owner states to me that he has 15 jennets in foal to him at present. There are ten or twelve suckling colts in this sale by Dr. McChord that will make show stuff. Why not attend this sale and buy some of this noted blood?

The Lafayette County Jack Farm joins Higginsville, which is on the main line of the C. & A. railroad and Lexington and Sedalia branch of the Missouri Pacific, 55 miles east of Kansas City. 219 miles west of St. Louis.

If interested send at once, mentioning the American Breeder, for large illustrated catalogue, showing nearly all the jacks in sale. You are urgently invited to come and inspect this stock.

COL. M. P. GROSS, Macon, Mo.  
Auctioneer

**W. J. FINLEY**  
HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

### JACK WANTED; JACKS FOR SALE.

Ten big, black, heavy boned Mammoth jacks for sale, from weanlings to 5 years old. Some are good enough to head any herd of jennets in the state. I want a first class herd jack, not related to my jennets. Would trade one with any man whose wants are the same, provided they have one that is first class and young. All stock fully guaranteed and will be priced very reasonable.

JAS. M. SPURGEON,  
Lewis County, Williamstown, Mo.

### JACKS.

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town.

Phil Walker, Heline, Elk County, Kas.



## Stop! Read!

Jacks; 1200 pounds. Registered saddlers, stallions, mares and geldings. Show stock.

Going to sell.  
OSCAR EDWARDS & SON,  
DeSoto, Jefferson County, Missouri.

### JACK AT A BARGAIN.

For sale or trade. I have two good jacks and do not need but one; will sell choice; both black, light points; quick servers; 7 and 9 years old. Colts to show.

J. J. CURRY, GAYS, ILL.

Fine Kentucky Mammoth jacks and jennets, saddle stallions, mares and geldings. Percheron stallions and mares. Write us, describing your wants. Best home grown bluegrass seed; 10 bushel lots and over, 85c. Cook Farms, Bx. 36, Lexington, Ky.



## 2 Mammoth Jacks

For sale. Registered; 3 and 4 years old; both black; extra large.  
WATSON BROS., Brimfield, Ill.

## Worth County Jack Farm

Twenty-five head of jacks and jennets for sale.  
CORSON BROS., POTTER, KAS.

about a mule colt of my father's, a capsule one, and there were three other live colts from the same service. This colt was the best one in Washington County, Ky. People came from ten miles around to see her, and good judges told us that she was the best colt foaled in that section in ten or twelve years (and, believe me, they have good ones up there, too). She sold in October, at Springfield, court day and topped the sale of about 100 head of mules. I will have a picture made of her and send it to you about March or April, and the American Breeder readers can see what she looks like.

In the spring of 1913 Mr. S. C. Carpenter, of Millersburg, Ky., for whom I trained saddle horses, got me first interested in this paper. I will thank him the longest day I live for it. He won the \$1,000 prize in suckling colt class at Lexington in 1912 on a product of artificial breeding. Mr. Allen S. Edelen, of Burgin, Ky., owner of the champion saddle stallion, "Bohemian King," uses the artificial breeding methods. I had the fine saddle stallion last year, King Woodland, in training, and the stud got some mares in foal that way that had not raised a colt in five years. It looks to me like more of the saddle horse people ought to patronize this paper.—Mack Hendren, Lauderdale County, Miss.

### GOOD MANURE HANDLING SCHEME.

A good way of handling stable manure during the winter and spring months, when it is impracticable to get on the field with team and wagon, has been suggested by J. M. Fisk, a successful farmer from Spring Valley, Idaho.

Mr. Fisk believes there is no fertilizer equal to manure, and therefore plans to conserve all that is available upon his farm and also to rot and make ready for spreading in the quickest and most economical manner all the old straw stack bottoms. This he accomplishes by throwing back away from the straw stack all the

straw that is tramped down by stock, and then spreading on top the manure that accumulates around the barns. The melting snows and spring rains leach from the manure a part of the valuable plant food materials and carry them into the straw, where they are caught and held until weather conditions permit the whole to be spread upon the field.

### IS HE?

To the American Breeder:—How is this jack colt for western Kansas? Born March 19, 1914. At ten months is 14 hands high, standard; 32-inch ear; 7¼-inch bone; heart 50-inch; flank 56-inch; arm 14-inch; tip nose to root tail 94 inches; weight 500 pounds and is thin. Is he an average jack colt?—Harry McNulty, Rooks County, Kansas.

### DISTRIBUTION OF CULTURES FOR INOCULATING LEGUMINOUS SEEDS.

In distributing cultures for inoculating leguminous seeds, the United States Department of Agriculture has determined to adhere to last year's practice and to limit the supply that will be sent to one planter to two bottles. Each bottle contains sufficient culture to inoculate thoroughly one bushel of seed. The limitation is made necessary by the probability that the funds available for the distribution of cultures will prove inadequate to furnish them in unlimited quantities.

Planters who have had no previous experience in the use of cultures and do not understand exactly what methods are necessary for successful seed inoculation should write to the department for information and for application cards. All requests for cultures must be transmitted upon these application cards. Preference will be given to advance requests, and farmers are urged to apply to the department for the culture at the earliest possible

### DON'T WAIT

#### For a Jack

#### Until You Have to Have It.

First buyers get first choice. Look at these offers; 8-year jack, \$300; three 3-year jacks, \$600 to \$750; one 2-year jack, \$1,000; four yearlings by Highball, world's record priced 2-year-old.

Can sell jennets bred to one of the few really great big, good jacks living. Can use some good cattle or big mares in a trade.

### MILLER STOCK FARM

F. M. Lorimer, Mgr. Olathe, Kas.  
39 Steam and Electric Trains Daily.

## Mammoth Jacks

For sale. Large, heavy boned, 15 to 16 hands high. Prices from \$250 up. Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.

John Henry, Fairfax, Ia.

### Jack---Duroc Hogs

For sale. A black jack; light points; six years old; 15½ hands high. Also Duroc hogs.

LOUIS KOENIG, Solomon, Kas.

### JACKS AND PERCHERON

Four jacks, one 3 years, two 4 years and one 6 years old. Also one Percheron stallion.

J. T. HEWITT, Mendon, Adams Co., Ill.

### FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM

32 Jacks and 35 Jennets the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address,

J. C. HUCKSTEP, Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

## JACKS AND JENNETS

For sale; 30 black Mammoth jacks and jennets; recorded; some in foal by Jumbo R. 3964, one of America's best. And a 3-year-old French draft black stallion, and mares. Inquire

THEODORE CONRAD, Groom, Carson County, Texas.

### SIX BLACK JACKS FOR SALE.

From 2 to 3 years old; 14½ to 15½ hands, standard. All registered and good ones; bred right and priced to sell.

ALEX T. SILVEY & SON, Glasgow, Mo.





# LAST CALL

For Our Great Annual  
**JACK and JENNET SALE**  
**March 4**

—AT—

**Savannah, Mo.**



I think I have a great surprise for you in the quality of this offering, for in so many cases we are disappointed in our expectation, so when you enter this sale pavilion and see these lusty, big, black fellows lined up you will take off your hats and for once will say the half has not been told.

I believe in the four year old jack, Mammoth Glenn, you will find the greatest one of his height you have seen. We led him on a floor, used straight edge and square and found him to be 16 hands. We also found his heart girth was 73 inches, his ears 35 inches; his head large and well shaped and that he weighed 1,200 pounds, with bone to spare; is game and active; was bred in Old Missouri and should be at the head of one of the best herds of jennets in the United States. His picture in catalog does not do him justice.

Paymaster Longfellow, a three year old, whose picture you see in this ad, looks just like him and some say he is as good as Mammoth Glenn. Will let you decide this on day of sale.

Among the other good ones in the sale is Monarch Taxpayer, a 5 year old; 15½ hands and in show condition will weigh 1,250 pounds. Squire Taylor, a 5 year old, 15½; King Morris, a 3 year old, 15¼; Bourbon Taxpayer, a 4 year old, 15½; Burlington R. R., a 4 year old, 15½ hands; Tax Collector, a 7 year old, 15½; Tom Watson, a 4 year old, 15½ and Dr. Right, 9 years old; 15¼ hands. Any one of the above named 10 jacks when 6 years old and fat will weigh 1,100 pounds or better.

Am very sorry this sale cannot be held at our farm where we would be glad to welcome you in our home, where you could see for yourselves how it pays to raise good jacks, but as we live six miles from the railroad, I thought it best to have the sale at our county seat, Savannah, where you can arrive or depart any hour in the day.

I have heard some say they were afraid to buy at sales. This will be 39 sales I have held and never had a by-bid in my life and don't expect to have. I will take just as much pains in telling you about the stock I sell in sale as I would selling privately. I will represent each animal, as far as I know, just as it has proved to be, and then let you set the price.

Send for catalogue, and commence today to make arrangements to attend this sale and bring along your neighbors. Be sure and mention the American Breeder.

**G. M. SCOTT      QUIET GLEN      REA, MO.**  
**STOCK FARM**

**FOUR REGISTERED JACKS**  
For sale; two coming 5 years; two coming 3 years; 15 to 16 hands; black, with white points. The product of 35 years of continuous breeding.  
**HENRY McCANSE, MT. VERNON, MO.**

**30 Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets For Sale**  
15 jacks, 2 to 5 years old, all registered, 14½ to 15½ hands standard. Large bone and body. Nearly all are colts by Hindoo, the greatest Kentucky jack sire known. His colts have sold from \$1,200 to \$2,500. We have cut the price and will sell these jacks from \$350 to \$1,000. All fully guaranteed as represented. Will make terms on part or take part stock. Come to K. C. Stock Yards. Can show you stock in 40 minutes' auto ride.  
**J. P. PETERS & SONS,**  
546 Live Stock Ex. Bldg., Stock Yards,  
**KANSAS CITY, MO.**

**TO SETTLE ESTATE.**  
For sale—Mammoth black jack; 15½ hands; Standard; 9 years old; heavy bodied and quick worker.  
Also German Coach horse; 17 hands; Standard; well built; 8 years old; brown. Will take registered Short-horns or Percherons in exchange. Call or write,  
**MRS. J. W. REED,      EDDY, OKLA.**

**65 JACKS AND JENNETS.**  
Big boned; registered; Mammoth black jacks and jennets; most all ages and sizes up to 16 hands. Prices and terms reasonable.  
**J. H. SMITH, Kingfisher, Okla.**

**A FEW YOUNG JACKS AND JENNETS**  
For sale, or would trade for good registered Percheron stallion or mares. Write quickly, as my jacks are O. K. in every way.  
**Elwood Rush,      Lockwood, Mo., Rte. 1.**

date, and at least two weeks before the probable date of sowing the seed.

Planters are also requested to plant a small quantity of uninoculated seed on a portion of the same field with the inoculated seed. This, it is said, will materially aid the department in making observations and comparisons, which will prove valuable to planters in the future.

#### ESSENTIALS OF A JACK SALE.

To the American Breeder:—A jack ass sale without the assistance of the American Breeder and Col. R. L. Hariman would be like trying to walk on top of water, you would go under. I, for one, appreciate your interest in the welfare of the Jack Kingdom. Yours with success for the American Breeder.—J. O. Sigler, Putnam County, Indiana.

#### SPRING, THE PROPER TIME TO WORK ROADS.

It is a great mistake to put off working roads until August or September, according to road experts of the United States Department of Agriculture. The roads should be worked when the soil is damp so as to make the soil bake when it dries out. If the roads are worked when they are dry, it takes more power to draw the machine and besides dry earth and dust retain moisture and quickly rut after rains. The use of clods, sods, weeds or vegetable matter in building earth roads should be avoided because they also retain moisture and will not smooth and pack readily.

Repairs to roads should be made when needed and not once a year after crops are laid out. Because of its

simplicity, efficiency and cheapness, the split-log drag or some similar device is destined to come into more and more general use. With the drag properly built and its use well understood, the maintenance of earth and gravel roads becomes a simple and inexpensive matter. Care should be taken to make the log so light that one man can lift it, as a light drag can be drawn by two medium sized horses and responds more readily to various methods of hitching and the shifting position of the operator than a heavier one.

#### DISCUSS THIS ARKANSAS JACK.

To the American Breeder—I have a 3-year-old jack that is 15½ hands high and measures 15 inches around the knee; will wear a No. 3 mule shoe and is 35 inches from tip to tip of his ears, and weighs 1,000 pounds. About how much will he weigh when fully matured? He measures to make a 16¼ hand jack. Ought he to weigh 1,150 or 1,200 when he is six years old? If there is a better one in Arkansas, let us hear from the owner, giving description, as we are always glad to locate the best breeding stock. With many good wishes to all breeders of fine stock, I am, Sol. T. Ham, Sharp County, Ark.

Editor's Note.—Here is an interesting proposition in jack conformation. What should such a jack weigh, supposing it has had good care thus far? Has this owner omitted any important measures. Is a height of 16¼ hands something primarily to be sought in a jack? We will print any helpful communications.

#### A Herd Jack

For sale. Tennessee Eastern 5411, got by Hix Great Eastern. Is 3 years old; 15½ hands; ear measure, 35½ inches; forearm, 19½ inches; knee, 16½; shin, 10½.

Also two other extra good jacks; 3 years; 15½ hands. No trades.

**Yeager & Broshears, Oakland City, Ind.**

#### JACK BARGAINS

Registered black jack; 15 hands; heavy body and bone; good sure breeder; price, \$450.

Gray jack; 5 years old; 14½ hands; good body and bone; good breeder; price, \$350.

Black jack, coming 3 years old; fine large growthy colt; broke to serve; price, \$450. These are money makers.  
**CHAS. A. GALT, MOUND CITY, KAS.**

#### SERVICEABLE JACKS

For sale; eight of them; 3, 4, 5 and 6 years old, and one older; all good colors. Most all of them recorded. They have got to go. Come and see them.  
**J. H. Allison, Butler, Bates Co., Mo., R. 6.**  
**Ed. Corlett, Butler, Bates Co., Mo., R. 6.**

#### FOR SALE

Three good black registered Mammoth jacks; 3, 4 and 5 years old, or will trade for good young stock.  
**B. F. WALLACE,      IMPERIAL, KAS.**

#### 40 Jacks and Jennets

For sale. An excellent Shire stallion; registered; coming 7; weight 1,900. dark brown, little white; compact in build; sound in every way; a good breeder. Colts to show. Fine server; fine disposition; sire Glrton Chamer.

Also a good quarter section wheat land in Lane County, Kas.; 17 miles from county seat. Price \$3.00 per acre. Would exchange the horse for one fully as good and no older.  
**A. P. MILLER,      Imperial, Kan.**





# SIXTH ANNUAL Public Sale of the CLOVER LEAF VALLEY JACK FARM

## La Plata, Mo., March 8th

### 50 HIGH CLASS JACKS AND JENNETS

#### THE BLOOD LINES

of Mammoth J. C. No. 2046, Orphan Boy 696, Limestone Mammoth 298, and many other of the greatest jacks in the world, represented in this offering of 25 of the highest class registered jacks ever offered in any sale, and 25 jennets of the very best conformation and breeding in America.

This Sale Will Be Given in the Largest Exclusive Jack and Jennet Sale Pavilion in the United States, 100 Yards from the LaPlata Depots, Where 24 Passenger Trains Stop Every Day.

If you are interested in seeing the greatest lot of jacks and jennets to be offered in 1915, write for the greatest catalog of this stock ever printed, showing the Photograph of Every Animal in the Sale, and giving its extended pedigree. I sell more high class jacks that pay for themselves in one year than any other man in America. Mention the American Breeder when you send for catalog or any information.

## G. C. ROAN, Prop., LaPlata, Macon County, Mo.



Sample of the Big, Heavy Boned Vigorous Jacks in This Public Sale.

#### JACKS, JENNETS AND MULES.

15 jacks, as good as can be found in Missouri; 15 jennets, all good; 30 high-class work mules, 4 to 7 years, all mares; 24 mare mule colts. None better in Missouri. Prices will suit you. Will pay your expenses if stock not found as represented.

G. B. DOWELL,

CENTER, MO.



#### 3 BLACK JACKS.

For sale. Registered; two of them good enough for jennet jack; 3 to 5 years old; 15½ to 15¾ hands high; good all around. From prize winning blood on both sides. Good workers on both mares and jennets. If you want a good jennet or mule jack, come and see me before buying. My own raising.

H. H. TAYLOR, SEDALIA, MO.  
Prairie View Stock Farm,  
Bell Phone 1199-2

## Jacks

For sale. Eight young jacks, from 2 to 3 years old. Good stock. Raised right. Acclimated to cold climate. Scarce of room. Will sell cheap.

D. E. BAUGHMAN, FORT DODGE, IA.

#### JACK—5 JENNETS

For sale. One big black jack; 5 years old; registered; 15½ standard; 70-inch girth; 9-inch shin; 34-inch ear; weight 1,050. Good performer on mares. Sure foal getter. Colts to show. Also five jennets.

W. J. LAW, BLOOMFIELD, MO.



## Mammoth Jacks

For sale. Registered, well boned, one to six years old. If you need a high-class jack, we have them. Prices right.

NEILD BROS., Ogden, Boone Co., Ia.

#### JACKS AND JENNETS

For sale. Registered jacks; ages coming 3 to coming 6. Right every way. Colts to show; mares in foal. Priced to sell. Also some first class jennets in foal.

L. W. GARRIOTT, AUSTIN, IND.

#### 3-YEAR-OLD JACK FOR SALE.

60 inches high; ears, 30½; arm, 19; knee, 16; hock, 18; front shin, 9½; heart, 66. Registered in the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry, No. 6468. Black with mealy points; good style and action; prompt server; broke to mares. I'll take a close price. Come and see him.

M. A. BAPTON, ELSBERRY, MO.

#### JACK—STALLION

For sale. Registered Mammoth jack, age 4, extra quality; also extra good grade stallion, age 5. If you want something good, write

V. E. BRITT, Solomon, Kan., Rt. 2.

## 10 OKLAHOMA JACKS

Yearlings, twos and aged jacks, with bone and quality. Priced to sell.

GAREE & GAREE, NOBLE, OKLA.

## Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 6.)

horse. I have bred her several years but with no success. She has raised three colts from a jack. Can you tell me where the trouble is? I have thought of capsule breeding, but there is no one here that can use them.—Oregon Subscriber.

REPLY—With the Natural Temperature Semen Extractor you can secure the semen from the uterus of a healthy mare after she has been served by a stallion and place the semen in the uterus of the jennet. The capsule method is a little more sure than that of the extractor, but the extractor is much more easily manipulated, and can be done with very little preparation. This may be one of the cases which will not hybridize. We would advise, however, breeding this jennet by the artificial method. A very small stallion might fertilize this jennet. One of the great difficulties in this case is that the jennet is usually too small. The semen is deposited in the vagina and should be in the uterus.

#### 1463—COLLECTING SERVICE FEE—

I own a stallion and jack. There are considerable numbers of mares changing hands before known to be in foal, and when they start to change they change from one hand to another, and the first thing you know she is gone. Now our stallion bills read "Service fees become due whenever mare changes hands," and I keep a bill wherever I stand my horse or jack. Do you know the law on collecting in such cases? I have known of several mares that were sold in the fall and they told me that they were not with foal and I found out afterwards that they were in foal.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—If the owner of the mare thoroughly understands your proposition before he breeds the mare and accepts your proposition, you can collect the service fee from him when the mare changes hands, as he has agreed to that contract by accepting it. If the mare has a foal, the party who bred the mare must pay for it whether he owns the mare or not. He is the only one you have a contract with, unless an agreement is made with a third party later on.

1464—TRIM THE FEET—I have a mule colt which was born the middle of last May. When this colt was two months old it started to get crooked in front; knees bowed out; the outside rim of its hoof turned in under its foot. I fed this mule all the good oats and alfalfa hay it would eat twice a day, and in the day time I let it run out on the prairie up until two

## LAST CALL FOR

Sigler and Shannon's Big Jack and Jennet Sale.

MARCH 4, AT GREENCASTLE, IND.



25 big, drafty jacks old enough for service. 10 jennets; some with good jack colts. 2 extra good stallions; a big 1,300-lb. Hackney and a fine big Standard-bred trotter.

Get our catalogue. Set apart March 4th to attend the sale. Your price will be ours. You will be pleased with the offering. Plenty of size, big heads, big ears, lots of bone and foot.

Fine railroad and electric service from all points. Good hotel accommodations. Sale in heated pavilion.

Write for catalogue or other particulars to either

J. O. SIGLER,  
Greencastle, Ind., or

CHAS. B. SHANNON,  
Russellville, Ind.

Auctioneers: R. L. Harriman, West, Burks, Salyer Bros. & Potter.

## THIRD ANNUAL SALE

of Marshall County Jack & Jennet  
Breeders' Assn.

LEWISBURG, TENN., - March 6, 1915

50 Registered Jacks and 10 Jennets

We are offering for sale the grandest collection of herd jacks that we have ever offered. Ages from 2 to six years and 14½ to 15¾ hands, standard.

We have the blood of imported Taxpayer, Day Star, Starlight, Dr. McCord, Great Eastern, Imp. Paul Morphy, Maringo Mammoth, and many other famous sires. We are offering a bunch of 3-year-olds that are second to none in the country, without exception.

We own the champion sires of Tennessee and are offering premium jacks in this sale.

Come and buy direct from the breeder; every animal guaranteed as stated. Write for catalogue.

J. KELLEY WALLACE, Secy.,

LEWISBURG, TENN.



## Four Jacks

For sale. One 4 years old; two 3 years old. Grandsire Monster, sire Gov. Foster 1716. Terms to suit purchaser. Also jennet spoiled herd jack.

**E. E. LAUGHLIN**

Foster, Bates County, Missouri.  
(One mile south of Foster.)

## 3 JACKS

For sale. The 1,100 pound kind; 3 to 5 years old. The oldest has more ribbons to his credit than any jack in Missouri of his age. His colts won the blue and red at three fairs last fall. He was never beaten when shown with 5 of his colts, grandsons of Dr. McCord. Send for pictures and prices.

**F. A. WAINSCOTT, CALLAO, MO.**

## Good Jack For Sale

Quick worker, fine quality; sires high class draft mules from heavy mares; 15 hands high; black, with mealy points; 6 years old. Colts to show. Is all right in every respect. This jack sells for no fault, and is exactly as represented. I simply have one more than I need and will sell.

**J. JACOB BUCHTA,**  
Russellville, Cole County, Missouri.

## Jack For Sale Cheap

or trade. He is black with white points; 15 hands high; good head and ear; prompt worker and sure breeder. Would trade for Percheron fillies or Shropshire ewes, or sell him cheap for cash. I am using capsules and do not need but one jack. This jack is a good breeder on mares; have mules to show what he does.

**W. F. CORBIN, CORDER, MO.**

## FOR SALE

15 big boned; high style; mammoth black jacks; one to five years old.

**W. P. LAWLESS and  
W. B. GIBSON,**  
Blackwater, Mo.



## JACKS FOR SALE

Seven head, including my herd jack. Jumbo, weight 1,280; one three years old; weight 1,000. Both good workers on mares or jennets. Some good, blocky two year olds, broke to mares. These jacks are all registered and are all black, with white points. Will price them cheap.

**WM. EVERLY, NEW HAMPTON, MO.**

## 8 JACKS FOR SALE.

Limestone Wonder, Antar and Black Giant breeding.

One imported Percheron horse, as good as there is in the state. One trotting bred stallion.

It will pay parties starting in the breeding business to look this stock up, as there are some money makers in this stock.

**CHAS. WYATT, Petersburg, Ind.**

## JACK AND STALLION

At Close Price for Cash, or Will Trade for Cattle, Mules, Jennets or Mares.

Briselame (66268), imported Percheron stallion; 10 years; medium size; black.

High Tide II, 2947, black jack; 7 years; 15½ hands, standard; broke to both mares and jennets.

Colts by both to show. See or write **W. B. EMISON, Wellington, Mo.**

weeks ago; since then I have had it in a yard with a big straw stack in it. The party that has the jack has a coming two year old the same way, only worse. The last time I saw him he said he was going to kill it. There are a lot of colts by this jack but these are the only two that are not all right. If there is a cure, would like to know about it.—Wyoming Subscriber.

**REPLY**—You probably have neglected to keep your colt's feet trimmed. If you had kept the inside trimmed down level, you could have saved this colt. It does not take very much to interfere with the limbs of a rapidly growing colt. We do not know what to do for your colt at this age, but you should know what to do for other colts which you have anything to do with. Everyone interested in horses, jacks or mules should pay particular attention to the colt's feet. They should not be neglected.

**1465—CROSS BRED HORSES**—What constitutes cross bred horses? Can they be registered? Is a French Draft Percheron cross bred or are they pure bred?—Colorado Subscriber.

**REPLY**—A cross bred horse is one whose sire and dam are of different breeds and registered in different associations. A colt out of a registered Belgian mare and sired by a registered Shire stallion would be a cross bred. They cannot be registered. The French Draft Registry Association contends that all of the draft horses from France are one and the same breed, consequently the Percheron, Bolonnaise and Nivernaise are registered in the one Registry Association in this country. Percheron records do not agree with them and register only Percheron horses.

**1466—ETHAN ALLEN**—What breed was Ethan Allen? Was he not the sire of Black Hawk?—Minnesota Sub-

**REPLY**—Ethan Allen was registered in the Morgan Stud Book. He was sired by Black Hawk, a son of Sherman Morgan.

**1467—ECZEMA**—A patron of mine has a mare eight years old with a skin disease which developed two years ago, in the way of bare spots the size of a quarter to a half dollar, on the neck and shoulders, and three or four along the back bone. They are dry and scaly and itch all the time, but worse in hot weather. The first summer he used lard and carbolic acid and rubbed it into the skin all over the neck and shoulder. Then he had a veterinarian treat it and he called it "ringworm." Since that treatment he has used crude carbolic but the condition remains the same. About ten days ago she lost her colt. This mare is a valuable animal. She does light farm work and keeps up fine without any grain. She is fed in the barn on alfalfa. None of the other horses in the barn or team seem to be affected. What is the disease? What treatment would you recommend? Was her abortion due to the disease? Would you advise breeding this mare while thus affected?—Utah Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We suspect your mare is troubled with eczema, a chronic disease of the skin. Feed her lightly on

# This Coupon Is Good for Prof. Beery's Introductory Course in Horsemanship FREE!

**CUT OUT AND MAIL TODAY**  
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Dept. 13, Pleasant Hill, Ohio  
Please send, free of cost, to the address below  
**Prof. Beery's Introductory  
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To all men owning horses, who answer this advertisement immediately, I will positively send my introductory course in Horse Training and Colt Breaking **ABSOLUTELY FREE.**

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Twenty-five thousand FARMERS and horse-owners have taken my regular course and found that *it does the work.* Even if you have only *one horse*, it will pay you to master my wonderful system. The Beery Course is the result of a lifetime's work as a tamer and trainer of horses. As one of my students has said, "The horse has never been foaled that Prof. Beery cannot handle." My record proves it.

### Master Any Horse

The Beery Course gives you the priceless secrets of a lifetime—enables you to master any horse—to tell the disposition of any horse at sight—to add many dollars to the value of every horse you handle—and my students are all good traders.

### Break a Colt in Double-Quick Time!

You can do it by my simple, practical, humane system. There is a lot of money in colt training.

**Make \$1,200 to \$3,000 a Year**

Many of my graduates are making big money as professional horse trainers at home or



### My Graduates Are Doing Wonders

A. L. Dickinson, of Friendship, N. Y., says: "I am working a pair of horses that cleaned out several men. I got them for \$110, gave them a few lessons, and have been offered \$400 for the pair." Fred Bowden, R. R. No. 2, Keokuk, Iowa writes: "It's worth many times its cost." I have many similar letters from graduates all over the world.

traveling. I made a fortune traveling and giving exhibitions. You have the same opportunity.

### Send the Coupon

and get the Introductory Course in Horse Training **FREE.** This special offer may never be repeated. Act now. Tell me about your horse.

**PROF. JESSE BEERY**  
Dept. 13 Pleasant Hill, Ohio

## BIGGEST BARGAINS IN BEST HARNESS



YOU cannot afford to buy anything in the Harness Line until you

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It has lifelike pictures of every kind and style of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, BRIDLES, HALTERS, BLANKETS, WHIPS, BITS, Etc. Everything in good harness and stable equipment. We save you 20 to 35 per cent and you get stronger and better goods. We guarantee to please you.

**WE SELL OUR GOODS DIRECT TO CONSUMER AND PAY THE FREIGHT**

Send for Big **FREE CATALOG** **H. & M. Harness Shop** Box 9 Stock Yds. St. Joseph, Mo.



THE SIRE OF THE HIGHEST PRICED MULES.

In France, where the highest priced mules in the world are produced, registered draft mares (Mulesaie) are bred to registered Poitou jacks, a fine specimen of which is shown above. Each breed maintains a herd book and breeders know just what is back of their stock.

grain and do not permit her to become too fat. Give three-fourths of an ounce of Fowler's solution in the grain ration three times a day or two for three months if necessary to provoke a cure. Locally apply the following with a soft cloth once a day, rubbing it lightly well into the affected parts, using only sufficient to moisten the skin. Gum camphor, one dram, oil of cade, one ounce, cottonseed oil sufficient to make one quart. You will have to be patient with this case and persist in the treatment, as eczema is a difficult disease to cure. Better not breed the mare this year. Do not wash the parts but clean it gently with a soft clean cloth.

**1468—MARE'S UDDER NOT DEVELOPED**—I have a three-year-old Belgian mare that is about due to foal and she does not make any bag yet. She is just as big as she can tumble. I can see the colt move every day. This is an imported mare and a good one; weight 1,800. Please tell me what to do. She is in fine shape. I feed her clover hay, corn, oats and oil meal.—Ohio Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Do not worry and do the wrong thing at this time. After your mare foals it is more than likely the

secretion will become established. At that time and not until then you can probably stimulate secretion by gently rubbing and kneading the udder.

**1469—FORAGE POISON**—Why is there so much danger in stock fields this season? So many cattle have died in my neighborhood. Is it poison or do they clog up from the late corn stalks and nubbins? I have cut three of them open and found the small pouch, as it is commonly called, stuffed full of very dry food. Did that or poison cause death?—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—While it is possible that cattle may die from consuming almost any dry feed from impaction of the stomach, particularly if denied access to water, yet the most of the complaints come from areas where poisonous substances have developed in the corn stalks. There has been a great deal of complaint this season on account of losses from pasturing corn stalks and feeding mouldy corn. The only way to prevent such losses is to abstain from all such feed as has proven dangerous. Diseases from these sources are practically incurable, as a rule, from a medical standpoint.



**1470—INJURED NECK**—About three weeks ago I had a yearling horse get down in the stall some time in the early part of the night (I think) and he lay there until morning. He was tied very short and had his rump to the manger with the rope between his hind legs and his nose pulled over sideways to his flank. I had to raise him in slings for two or three days as he was not able to use his head. He can get up and down all right now but his neck is very crooked. He will bend it some one way but won't bend it the other way at all. Have been using a sedative lotion on his neck, composed of muriate of ammonia, two ounces, acetic acid, one ounce, nitrate of potash, one half ounce, alcohol, two ounces and one gallon of water. As there is no veterinarian within 80 miles of here, would like to have your advice.—Montana Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Your horse has no doubt torn some of the binding ligaments loose on one side of his neck and it is doubtful at this time if anything can be done to help the case beyond what you are already doing. By continuing the application and giving the case time, the animal may yet make a recovery as a good proportion of these cases do get well.

**1471—PARALYSIS**—Will you please advise me what to do for a horse that dribbles water most all the time. Has been this way for about three months; for a few days at a time the water does not drip; he is six years old and in moderate flesh; works good and feels good and eats well. I would think the stem of the bladder is paralyzed. What do you think it is, and what would cause it? Is there anything to do for him to help him, and how long will it take to cure.—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—You are perhaps right in thinking that the neck of the horse's bladder is paralyzed. Before beginning treatment you should have a well qualified veterinarian examine the parts so as to definitely find out their true condition, at which time he will be able to tell you whether or not you can expect any results from a course of treatment. Such cases are usually quite obstinate but in the one you describe we feel that it is worth while giving it a trial.

**1472—OFFENSIVE ODOR**—I have a neighbor that has a steel dust stallion. This horse eats all you give him. Appetite seems to be good all the time. His breath is so offensive you can hardly stay around where he is on account of it. Can you tell me what is the matter and what can be done for him? This horse never runs or discharges any water from the nose. Would be very thankful for some advice.—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—You should have this animal examined by a good competent veterinarian, with particular reference to the condition of his teeth. The source and cause of the odor must first be definitely located before an intelligent line of treatment can be mapped out.

**1473—BLOODY URINE**—I have a mare ten years old that urinates too often, and the urine looks bloody; she seems to strain after urinating. Seems worse when she is worked than when idle. She raised a colt last year and is bred again, but not far enough along to be positive whether she is in foal or not. She seems to feel fine.

**REPLY**—Have a good qualified veterinarian examine the mare's bladder for a new growth or presence of a calculus (gravel). It is not likely you could successfully treat a case of this kind yourself, so place the case in the hands of a good man who has made such cases a study.

**1474—MARE BLEEDS FROM VULVA**—I have an imported Percheron mare that weighs 2,160 pounds. I have been watching this mare for four weeks. This mare bleeds at the vulva almost every night. I noticed her about three months ago first and then again about one month ago, since that time every night. The mare is due to foal the 25th of February. The colt is alive as I can see it kick. The mare's feed is bran and oats; oats three parts and bran one and mixed hay. This mare is out every day and fed fodder out in the field with other mares at noon. She seems healthy and all right otherwise. I was sure she would abort before this but I think now it must be congested blood vessels in vagina bursting. Please give me some advice.—Ohio Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Unless things prove more serious do not meddle with this case until after she foals. At that time should the trouble continue call in a good veterinarian who is competent to handle cases of this kind in valuable stock. You have a good mare so be careful and do not permit the wrong thing to be done by some one who is not informed on diseases of these parts.

## Stallion Service Record Book

This book has 200 pages like the specimen page in this ad. It is substantially bound with a good, strong waterproof cover. It has 20 index pages for keeping the owners' names in alphabetical order so that any name or mare can be found quickly.

The breeding contract at the bottom is the strongest possible kind of a note. It is a big help in making collections, as nearly every state has a law for the collection of labor debts without exemption, and this is a contract to pay for services rendered. Before it is signed run a pencil through two of the lines in the contract, leaving the line that makes the kind of a contract you want. Many will sign a contract who would refuse to give a note.

This book has a calendar and a gestation table. It can be used for several sires without carrying more than one book. This is the most complete and up-to-date service record book printed. It is a nice size and can be carried easily in any pocket. Every breeder should have one. After improving it for several years, the result is this most satisfactory book. A complete new edition is just out. Although this new book has double the capacity of those offered heretofore, it sells at the old price. It is not bulky, as it carries no advertising or other unnecessary matter. It will be the standard record book used by the leading breeders.

If you are not satisfied with the book or do not consider it the best and cheapest on the market, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. The price is 50 cents; six for \$2.75; postage prepaid. Send all orders to the

**GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.**

225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

**1475—WISHES TO AVOID DISEASE**—I travel over the country most of the time with a team. Is there anything I could tie on my horses' bridles to keep off disease?—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—No.

**1476—KEEPING CHICKENS HEALTHY**—Do you know of anything to put in the drinking water of chickens to keep them healthy?—Minnesota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Keep chickens healthy just the same way you would other stock, or yourself, for that matter. Observe the laws of sanitation, clean, wholesome food and drink and disease will not cause you much annoyance. Study prevention of disease through such lines rather than prevention by internal medication.

**1477—DISEASED PIGS**—Please tell me what is the matter with my neighbor's pigs. They start to go crooked, ignore their feed, get poor (have not the scours) pus is coming out of their back, especially between the shoulders. They are sick about three weeks. I smell terrible.—Minnesota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Your description is not sufficiently definite to enable us to make a diagnosis of the particular ailment affecting your neighbor's pigs. You have been having a pretty cold winter in your state. Have the pig's back been frosted? How about their general care from a sanitary standpoint? Are they being fed and cared for as pigs should be cared for?

**1478—DISCHARGE FROM NOSTRIL**—I have a 16 hand, 1,150 pound, 10-year-old jack. He has the rheumatism quite badly and has an offensive discharge from the left nostril, which has been running for a year or more. He works well and is a good, quick server, but gets no foals. Can anything be done for him to make him sure again?—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is more than likely your jack has a bad tooth which should be removed. You should arrange for a good, competent veterinarian to do this, at which time he can examine the animal for rheumatism and prescribe for him if needed.

Sire Lucifer  
Mare Belle Color Gray Age 6  
Marks Left front foot white  
Womb Healthy Height 16 hands Colt Yes  
Mare Owner John Brown  
P. O. Kansas City, Mo.  
Capsule DATE BREED.

Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
7									
22									

RETRIED

15									
22									

BREEDING CONTRACT

\$ 15.00 Date Feb. 1, 1914

For services rendered, I promise to pay (fill in with stallion owner's name)

or assigns fifteen dollars

~~When above described mare is known to be in foal~~

~~When above described mare delivers a living colt~~

When colt of above described mare stands and sucks

or before mare changes ownership, mortgaged or leaves county.

Signed John Brown

Page 16

Above shows exact size of page and the way to properly fill out the blank for one form of breeding contract, scratching out extra lines.

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INSURE THE LIFE OF YOUR VALUABLE HORSE  
BY A POLICY WITH US

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DES MOINES, IOWA AGENTS WANTED

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Photo of Binder (now holding 50 copies) That Has Been in Daily Use in The American Breeder Office for Two Years.

Send to us for one of the American Breeder binders pictured above. We had two of these binders made for our own use two years ago, and the one shown in the photograph has been in daily use ever since. When the photo was taken it contained 50 copies of the American Breeder, with room for many more. The covers of the binder project beyond the edges of the pages and protect them perfectly. A minute's time (a child can do it) is all that is needed to fasten each paper securely in its place in the binder.

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HORSES never have been so much in demand as they are today, but buyers are only interested in sound horses—sound horses bring good money. It will be money in your pocket to keep your horses in good condition, and if any are lame or blemished get them sound NOW.

My booklet, "How to Remove Blemishes," is free for the asking. It recommends ABSORBINE, of course, because this is the famous preparation that I have been making for about a quarter of a century, and I believe it is the safest and most effectual liniment you can use.

ABSORBINE is safe and pleasant to use—it is made of herbs, and does not blister or remove the hair—horse can be used while being treated. In addition to being a liniment it is a powerful antiseptic and germicide, which doubles its efficiency and uses. Applied to sores, cuts and boot chafes it prevents infection, kills the germs and promotes rapid healing.

ABSORBINE is economical, as only a few drops are required at each application. One ounce of ABSORBINE added to a quart of water or witch hazel makes a good antiseptic, general purpose liniment.

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to reduce Bursal Enlargements, Bog Spavins, Thoroughpins, Puffs, Shoe Boils, Capped Hocks, Swollen Glands, Infiltrated Parts, Thickened Tissues, Rheumatic Deposits, Enlarged Veins, Painful Swellings and Affections; to reduce any strain or lameness; to repair strained, ruptured tendons, ligaments or muscles, to strengthen any part that needs it.

Your druggist can supply you with Absorbine or I will send you a bottle postpaid for \$2.00. Write me if you have a case requiring special directions or about which you would like information.

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W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., - 388 Temple St., SPRINGFIELD MASS.



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On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and \$1.00; \$5.00 and \$10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

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Chemists and Bacteriologists.

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### FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER REMEDY

Guaranteed to Cure and Prevent Colts and Horses in same stable with spik once from having Distemper, Influenza, Epizootic, Pink eye, Shipping Fever, Catarrhal Fever, Coughs, Colds and all Diseases of the Horse affecting the nose and throat. A powerful germicide given internally alone will do the work, and that is found in FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER CURE.

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### A Guaranteed Cure for Worms

A horse that is infested with worms can never do well. Worms cause a derangement of the whole system. The symptoms are a ravenous appetite, rough hair, rubbing of the tail, nervousness, irregular bowels, gauntness, etc.

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removes worms in three to six days. One bottle a guaranteed CURE. Send for horse booklet. \$1 bottle holds three 50-cent bottles. Sold by all druggists, or prepaid from BINKLEY MEDICAL CO., Dept. E, NAPPANEE, IND.



rigated with a warm one per cent lysol solution once daily for a couple of weeks.

1485—ENLARGEMENT ABOVE NOSTRIL.—I have a four-year-old mare that has an enlargement on her head just over her nostril principally on one side. She has had it a little over a year. I first thought it was caused by her having the blind or wolf teeth. On examination I found that she has none. Can it be possible that it is caused by some of her other teeth? Is there any remedy that will take the enlargement away?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Such enlargements are often cystic in nature and you should employ a graduate veterinarian to treat it.

1486—ENLARGEMENTS.—I have a registered Percheron stallion that has knots or lumps on both of his hind legs. I think the knots or lumps were caused by fly bites. Is there any remedy that will take those knots away?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Perhaps the safe and most effective thing to do would be to paint the enlargement once a day with tincture of iodine. However, these are likely sufficiently fibrous at this time to render their complete removal doubtful.

1487—GAVE THE WRONG OIL.—I had a sick mare and by mistake gave boiled instead of linseed oil. What effect would the boiled oil have? I gave two quarts, one Sunday evening and another Monday morning at ten o'clock.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—We fear in a case of this kind you have come to the wrong house for advice. In such emergency cases you should at once have gotten in touch with your nearest graduate veterinarian. By this time your mare is doubtless all right or dead. Boiled oil, as now prepared, usually contains certain driers that render it dangerous and should never be given internally.

1488—HEAVES.—Are heaves hereditary? I have a fine brood mare that has a touch of the heaves. They do not bother her working and she keeps in good flesh.—Michigan Subscriber.

REPLY—Heaves may be a transmitted weakness and are an unsoundness and the most of states having stallion laws discriminate against the disease.

1489—INJURY TO OESOPHAGUS.—I have a mule colt that was foaled in July. When it was about eight weeks old it appeared to be choked. When it would try to suck the milk would run out of the nostrils, and the same when it would try to drink water. This lasted some four or five days and then it seemed to get all right, but in about three weeks it had the same kind of a case. I called in a veterinarian and he ran a hose down the esophagus which seemed to relieve it for a time but it continues to have these spells at in-

1479—SUSPECTED PARASITIC DISEASE.—I read an article concerning parasitic diseases. My horses have something of the kind commencing on their jaws. Their jaws rub raw and have scabs over them the size of a large pin head to size of a small pea. These horses are not fat. What can I do to cure them?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—You should first be sure of the nature of the skin eruption before you can expect to treat it successfully. Try the following application three times a day: acetate of lead, two ounces; water, one quart. Apply thoroughly to parts with a soft cloth directed.

1480—INJURED FILLY.—I have a bred filly colt, eight months old that got kicked on the front of the neck bone on the inside and to the front of left hock. There is a swelling around and over the point of the bone about three inches in diameter and is very hard, but is not sore, even when you rub it with the hand. The filly is not lame; it runs and kicks up its heels and plays with the other colts and seems to be feeling fine. If you did not see the enlargement you would not know anything was wrong with it. This injury happened about a month ago. What do you advise doing?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Paint the enlargement twice a day with tincture of iodine. If it becomes sore after several applications, discontinue for a few days, then repeat.

1481—RIDGLING.—Is a ridgling horse considered sound or unsound?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Such a horse would be considered as unsound as he would not be desirable ordinarily in his present condition for any purpose.

1482—SUSPECTED GLANDERS.—I have a year old past colt that had symptoms of "button plericy" when she was six weeks old; little small knots forming on her breast and belly and a continually gotten worse and now has settled in her hind legs with large sores broken out from her hocks when I have given her all kinds of good medicine that I thought would be good for her. Her appetite is always good. She runs on the meadow spring and summer. I feed her corn, bran and alfalfa hay, sometimes shelled oats. She is a valuable colt two years old is coming May. I would like your advice in regard to something that would help her. I have had veterinarian examine her and have had her treated and used blood medicine. She is advised from then on. Her hind legs are swollen very badly.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—If you have a case of farcy, such as your letter would indicate, you need an undertaker, not a veterinarian. If your veterinarian is leading you to think he can cure farcy with such symptoms as you describe he is an imposter and should know better. The best thing for you to do is to first find out whether or not you have an infectious disease on your premises that is endangering the lives of your other horses as well as yourself, and you should call in the state veterinarian from Oklahoma City without further delay for your own protection.

1483—EARLY PREGNANCY.—I have a grade Percheron mare 17 months old, which today slipped a well developed colt. Had a little hair on nose and around eye, mane and a bunch of tail. Consequently she must have caught when about a year old. Had no chance to get in foal but by a yearling stud that I know of. Is this an unusual case or not? I never knew of one like it.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—While this is a young case yet it is not unusual.

1484—ABORTION.—I have a registered Shorthorn Durham bull; he is a dandy animal. The other day he jumped over the fence and bred one of my neighbor's cows, and I understand that cow, about two months ago, had slung her calf. In fact, I am certain she had as she came from a party that sold her with another bunch for that reason. Now this animal of mine bred her; then I took him home and the same day he bred one of my cows, and I value my cows very highly. In fact, I have some of the best cows in this section of the state. I want to know now if this will affect my cow's health as far as using her milk, etc., is concerned, and also for breeding purposes? Also if the effect on the bull by breeding him to the other cow will hurt him in any way.—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—It is not likely that your cow served by your bull after he had served a cow that had aborted will show any clinical signs of disease or that her milk will be unfit for use, but the most serious problem at this time with you should be—have you introduced infectious abortion into your herd by this act. The chances are that you have and you should, as a matter of precaution, proceed along those lines. If possible this cow should be kept separate from the remainder of the herd as a matter of safety. The sheath of the bull should be ir-

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Sizes 15 to 25 inches, \$7.50 each; larger than 25 inches, 50 cents extra. We prepay shipping charges.

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Intervals of two or three weeks and last from two to four days. The colt appears to be perfect in every other way. It is still sucking the mare. What do you think could have caused it? The mare was running in alfalfa pasture but there was a patch of tickle grass and also some sand burrs in the pasture.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that the mucous membrane lining the oesophagus has been injured and that a partial stricture exists at the point. Your veterinarian ought to be able to definitely settle this. If this is true there cannot be very much done except to keep the colt on liquid or soft food.



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"My hogs are doing finely; have kept SAL-VET before them for two months and while there has been lots of disease amongst hogs in this section, none of mine have been sick."

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"I enclose check in payment of the SAL-VET sent recently. Four times this sum would not begin to pay for the benefit I derived from feeding SAL-VET."

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"I have great faith in SAL-VET. Since feeding it, I can certainly see a great improvement in my stock. I have fed a number of different stock foods and remedies, but have never found any as good as SAL-VET. I am recommending it to my neighbors and others who lost hogs with the cholera."

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"SAL-VET is certainly a great medicine. I have been feeding it all winter, so far and since I started, my stock are better than ever before."

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"Have been feeding SAL-VET to some of my horses which were very thin and in a run-down condition. They have now picked up in flesh and spirits in spite of the heavy work incident to this time of year."

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"I had a yearling colt which was not doing at all well. I had fed turpentine, tobacco and other worm remedies, but all failed. On the evening of the 19th of February, I gave this colt a dose of SAL-VET and the following day I had plenty of evidence of its value. It is doing the work, all right."

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"The more I use SAL-VET the better I find it. My sheep and hogs were never so thrifty and healthy as now. We butchered this week, and did not find a single worm, while our neighbors' hogs are wormy and dying. I have been recommending SAL-VET to them and they are now ready to use it too."

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The Great Live Stock Conditioner

—is the medicated salt which contains no antimony, fed just as you would feed common salt. There is no dosing—no drenching—no trouble—all animals need it—take it readily—and so doctor themselves. You will find animals that you do not suspect of having worms just full of them. Stock that have been run-down will take on new vigor, grow thrifty and profitable. Stock kept free from worms will be healthier; will do better, act better, and be in better condition to resist dangerous diseases. As proof of this read a few of the thousands of letters from stockmen who feed SAL-VET—who depend on SAL-VET to help them make greater profits—and to prevent loss.

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You take no risk whatever in accepting this no-money-down offer. Just fill out the coupon, tell me how many head of stock you have, and I'll ship enough SAL-VET to last them 60 days. You simply pay the freight charges on arrival. If SAL-VET has not done all I claim, and you report results in 60 days, then I'll cancel the charge, and you won't owe me one penny. Address

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Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock sixty days. I agree to pay the freight, feed it as directed, and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it fails and I so report in sixty days, you are to cancel the charge and I will owe you nothing.

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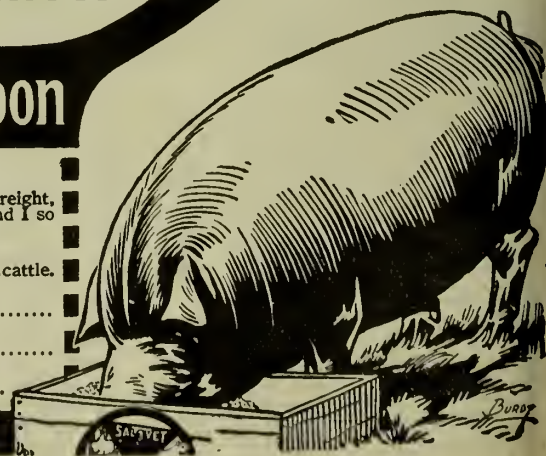


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# THE AMERICAN BREEDER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW  
A Farmers' and Breeders' Paper Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Live Stock and the Welfare  
of Farm Families and Homes

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, One Year 50c, Three Years \$1.00

Vol. VIII

Kansas City, Missouri, March 5, 1915

Number 13



The above pictures represent most of the improved breeds of farm animals to be found in the United States. A few of these breeds (the Saddle, the Standardbred and Morgan horses, the American Jack, the Polled Durham cattle and the Poland China, Duroc Jersey and Chester White hogs) were developed and perfected in this country, but most of them originated in European countries, Great Britain furnishing more than all other countries put together.

In connection with our series of articles on the breeds of live stock, these small cuts have a special interest, as they suggest the world of information still in store—the article in this issue being only the fourth of the series. Most of the cuts for printing this cover page were made from actual photographs of prize-winning animals, representing popular types of the respective breeds.

More Than One Thousand Country Schools in Which Agriculture Is Taught, Have Asked for, and Been Given Charts Showing These Breeds and Giving Additional Information About Them.

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# LAST CALL!

**Before the Breeding Season Begins**

## **Last Term At The Old Rate Of \$25 For a Life Scholarship**

**The Students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School (More than 1,200 of them now) Are Equipped to Make 1915 Doubly as Profitable a Year for Their Business as they ever could have made it without the help of this--The only Horse and Cattle Breeding School in the World.**

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This is the only school in the world, devoted exclusively to breeding. More practical information is given concerning the genital organs of breeding stock, than at any other school. The instructions are made so plain that the average breeder can surely master it.

Carcasses of mares and cows for class work are supported in natural position. Students are required to take the practical work of dissecting and making examinations under the instruction of experts, each student passing to the next animal after finishing a particular subject. Females are selected to illustrate the different diseases and abnormal conditions. Students are impressed with facts in a way they will remember.

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This is a clean institution. Men are given plain lectures on subjects every human adult should be familiar with. The lectures are illustrated with lantern slides. Students help each other like brothers. Mothers and wives need not be afraid to send their sons or husbands.

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## **The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL**

**225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.**



# THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined  
**CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW.**  
 MARCH 5, 1915.  
 Volume VIII. Number 13.  
**FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE,**  
 Editors.  
 Published semi-monthly (on the 5th and 20th of each month) by the  
**GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,**  
 INCORPORATED,  
 225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,  
 Kansas City, Mo.  
 BELL TELEPHONE, 4297 GRAND.

All communications for this paper should be addressed to the American Breeder, or the Graham Publishing Company, and not to individuals.

**Subscription Rates** within the United States: \$1 for 3 years; 50 cents for one year. All other countries, \$2 for 3 years; \$1 for one year.

**When sending subscriptions,** please state whether they are renewals or new ones. Always renew under the same name and initials as previously used, and at least two weeks before your present subscription expires, so that you will not miss any number. When changing your postoffice address, state the old address as well as the new one.  
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Entered as second class matter November 28, 1911, at the postoffice at Kansas City, Mo., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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## BREEDING MISINFORMATION.

The serious harm done by misinformation is seldom fully appreciated. This is more especially true in breeding live stock. An exceptional case may be reported and discussed by the uninformed until they think it establishes a rule. Scientific investigations of the real facts, in many subjects of his nature, has revealed the absurdity of many so-called "rules" in live stock production. A breeder's vision which is limited is not always easily improved. A lot of literature has been prepared on breeding subjects which should have been handled as many war stories—censored. Many of the books on breeding which have found their way to the market, contain so much "rehashed hearsay" that it is doubtful if the reader can get enough real information to pay for his time.

A short time ago a breeder attending the Graham Scientific Breeding School held in this city, asked one of the instructors if it was necessary or him to take part in all of the work, as he had thoroughly studied a certain horse book, and that all he wanted was to be able to diagnose mare conditions. The instructor told him that most of the "information" he had gotten from that book would necessarily have to be forgotten. He was one of the poorest students in the school. There probably will be a large number of books yet to appear. There is nothing to prevent anyone from writing a book, but the problem or the breeder is to separate the reliable information from the misinformation.

An individual from Kentucky is now selling a book on how to control the sex. He states in his advertisement

that if the mare is bred at the particular time designated in his book, and fails to produce the desired sex, he will give the purchaser \$10. That individual probably does not understand that fertilization does not take place immediately. In some cases it is probably delayed for thirty days. No doubt there are many who have purchased a book expecting to raise all jack colts, or all filly foals. It is this kind of material that has caused many breeders to lose confidence in printed literature.

## MAKING STALLIONS PROFITABLE.

In order to maintain the best sires a careful study of the financial end must be made. The breeding season is short. A large number of mares must be bred in a short space of time. One sire can accommodate only a limited number of mares during one breeding season, when all mares are bred with a natural service.

There are now about 10,000 breeders in North America using capsules. A lot of these breeders have been able in the short breeding season to breed from 200 to 500 mares to one sire, with one service a day. In one drop of fertile semen there are countless numbers of male cells, only one of which is used in settling a mare. The average draft stallion, making one service a day, discharges nearly a pint of fertile semen, which is estimated to contain about eight billion male cells (spermatozoa).

An experienced breeder can breed from twenty to thirty mares at one service of the stallion just as successfully as he could breed one with the natural service. Capsule breeding, when properly done, is even more sure than natural service. A capsule is inserted into the uterus of the mare, where it (the semen) must be before fertilization can take place. Natural services, which are deposited in the vagina, are not complete services. There are many mares bred continuously by the natural service which do not get with foal, because the spermatozoa cannot get into the uterus. Some breeders believe that the opening-up process will make them producers. They do not realize that when the finger is withdrawn from the cervix that it is liable to close immediately.

Small mares, nervous mares, crippled mares and numerous other kinds can be bred with capsules with more satisfaction than the natural service. Capsule breeding is a benefit to the community when it is established. The mare owners know that when an hour is advertised, all of the mares present at that time can be bred. It is not necessary to use a telephone or go and see the breeder, but be there promptly at the advertised hour. The mare owner can take all of his mares at once, which saves him much time going and coming. As a result of capsule breeding an army of men have been able to bring better stallions and jacks into their communities and stand them at a reasonable price. A number of these breeders have paid \$2,000.00 or more per head for sires to stand for public service.

There are too many breeders who believe that new and modern methods are intended only for some other fellow. Not enough consider it as their own personal proposition. The average breeder believes that this subject is too heavy for him. He does not stop to think that other men have mastered this subject, who, perhaps, were not any better prepared than he was. The time is coming when every owner of a good stallion or jack will be producing a number of foals at one service. Why not make this breeding season the commencement? What is the object in waiting another year?

## A BREEDING HOUR.

The average breeder who maintains stock for public service is kept at home too closely. About nine services a week are all that can be expected from mature sires. Some will not discharge live spermatozoa even once a day, for a great length of time. Why not advertise one service a day for three days in the week, and at a particular hour. A breeder who has advertised only one service, at four o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays and

Saturdays has found it very convenient. He makes two regular services with mature stock on the other three days. This offers an excellent opportunity to use capsules or the impregnator, as it usually brings a good number together at the advertised hour. No one should object to the breeder having a little time away from the barn. Customers soon get familiar with these three days. A study of the community should be made as to the best hour. About four o'clock has been found to be the best when there was nothing else to interfere, such as creameries or other institutions that would bring a large number together at some other time. The evening service is usually more effective.

## CLEANING UP THE PREMISES.

We are glad to note that the breeding business is being placed on a higher level. The breeders themselves are setting a higher moral standard and they are keeping the premises cleaner. The breeder who sets the example for his customers may not realize what he is doing. The successful breeder has many followers. If the premises are cleaned up and all manure kept hauled out, others will do likewise.

The average breeder will find it profitable to whitewash the inside of his barn, mixing with the whitewash some disinfectant. This not only helps the appearance, but destroys many germs. The appearance of the inside of a barn has much to do with the success of a breeder. Another important thing that should be found in every breeding barn is a sign "No Smoking; Booze, Profane or Vulgar Language Not Permitted Here." A breeding barn should not be a loafing place for those who have nothing to do except to lower the standard of humanity. Oftentimes small boys must take mares to the breeding barn. If it is a clean place fathers will not object. If it is not clean, many of them would prefer to send their boy to another place, where he would not be associated with unclean men. This is not only a money making proposition, but a moral obligation that every man should recognize.

## EDUCATING STALLIONS.

A famous show stallion was taught that he should act as a gelding when he had on a certain bridle. He seemed to know when the teasing bridle was put on him and a change would come over him instantly. It is remarkable what horses and jacks can be taught. A certain breeder has his stock trained to serve without anything on them. He has a narrow chute and he carries in his hand a short rawhide whip. He talks to his horse and when he is ready for the service the stallion is required to come up closely and make the service. Some men seem to be natural horse-men. Others have acquired much proficiency by study and constant work.

Many breeders make a mistake of thinking that a horse is similar to a machine. Such men usually have bad acting horses. There is just as much difference in the disposition of horses as may be found among men. A careful study of an animal is a necessity for the best performance. A certain amount of firmness is necessary with all animals. Some method must be employed to teach the animal that his strength does not make him the master of the situation. Perhaps the most disgusting thing is to have a rushing stallion. The quickest way to break such animals is to use a bridle severe enough to hold them anywhere, and at any time. A few lessons with the right kind of a bridle will make it possible to break any horse, unless he is very vicious or has some derangement of the brain. It is usually better to take such a horse out among other horses and master him by giving him numerous lessons, none of which should be very long. By this plan he will soon understand that he must only do as the caretaker shall decide. Then he may be used to make services by using the same firmness and kindness. The man who gets angry is not a good trainer. He needs all of his intelligence at critical times. Some of the worst actors have been

taught to perform wonderful feats very quickly when in the hands of a good trainer. It requires more than "main strength and awkwardness" to properly handle a vigorous sire. Every animal should be studied separately for the best results.

## WHEN IS A TWIN HEIFER NOT A FREE MARTIN?

While it is generally supposed that all twins are the same, it is a fact that in reality there are two kinds of twins: false twins and true or identical twins. False twins occur when, through some abnormality, the female releases two ova or egg cells and each is fertilized and produces a young of the species. These false twins may be of the same or of opposite sex, may or may not look alike and may or may not be of the same size. In fact, false twins bear the same resemblance to each other that may be found in any two offspring of the same mother and father, the only difference being that both happened to be born at the same time. False twins are born in separate chorions or sacks, while identical twins are both born in one and the same outer sack, or chorion.

In the case of identical twins but one cell of the male and one of the female is used to produce them. After fertilization takes place a cell division and redivision follows until such a time as the developing cell reaches the stage known as the "mulberry mass." In a normal development all of the growing cells comprising the "mulberry mass" stay together in one body. If, however, at any time while this cell division is going on there occurs a disturbance in the system of the mother, which causes the mass to entirely separate into halves, then each half will develop into a new being. Many cases of a partial separation, resulting in two headed calves, or calves with two tails, etc., are on record. When the separation is complete and both halves of the mass develop into a new life, then we have identical twins, for which but one male cell and one female cell has been used. These identical twins are of one sex and present identical characteristics on account of both being developed from the same female cell or ovum.

Among cattle, however, we find that there are three classes of true twins. Both may be males and both be fertile, or breeders. Both may be females and both be fertile. Or one may be a male and fertile, while the other is an apparent female, but is not a breeder. This seeming female is what is termed a free martin. The free martin possesses more or less the outward appearance of the female, but on dissection shows organs of both the male and the female, with neither well enough developed to be used for reproduction. During the first couple of years of the animal's life it continues the appearance of the female, so much so that on several occasions free martins successfully have been shown in the heifer classes at live stock shows. Beginning with the third year, generally, the animal commences to show development of the male characteristics. The neck, shoulders and head become coarser, the voice becomes deeper and the animal will paw and bellow like a male. From this time on the male seems to predominate. The animal is, as a rule, sold for slaughter.

It is the generally accepted explanation that when a female born with a male does breed, it is a case of false and not identical twins, and the animal is a true female and not a free martin, which, physiologically, as already indicated, is the result of arrested or imperfect development in what nature intended to be a male.

## BEST TIME TO BREED.

A Utah subscriber asks our opinion as to the best time to breed mares, whether it is at the beginning of the heat period or at the close. The close of the heat period is to be preferred. The ova is not released from the ovary until the heat period has closed. Investigation reveals the fact that fertilization cannot take place for considerable length of time after the heat period has closed and that fertilization



in the mare really takes place in the uterine duct. In our opinion, the best time to breed mares is about two days after the heat period has closed, and breed with a capsule. Breeders who follow this plan are having excellent results and very often fertilize mares which have not raised colts for years. It is not advisable to try to breed mares out of heat by the natural service, but to employ only artificial means.

#### WESTERN ARMY HORSES.

From present indications the demand for army horses across the water will be brisk for some time. An enormous number of horses have been purchased for that purpose. Buyers are finding it difficult to find the horses. Prices have advanced considerably for the class used in the army. Western horses have not been taken very freely, especially those with large brands and of the "snorty" kind. It is likely that the buyers will make a canvass through the Western states in the very near future. Those having horses to sell may find it profitable to have them well broken. The foreign buyers are taking mares freely. In some cases they make a preference for mares. A very good judge of existing conditions, concerning the foreign market for war horses, recently said that in his opinion nearly 1,000,000 horses had been purchased for that purpose. Nearly every little horse that is taken out of this country will make a place for a better one. We can only see a bright future for horse breeders.

#### HOG CHOLERA PREVENTION.

If the hogs and the hog cholera germs can be kept separate, the hogs will not have hog cholera. Hog cholera does not break out without hog cholera germs. There are many very peculiar notions about hog cholera. Some people believe that hog cholera will just break out in a community without any cause.

The important thing will all disease is quarantine. In hospitals used for human treatment, contagious diseases are not allowed to spread from one room to the next. The first thing necessary in all quarantine measures is to understand that disease is spread by germs. Any particular disease can be started anywhere by injecting its particular germs into a susceptible animal. Hog cholera can be started at any time or anywhere by injecting material from a hog with hog cholera, into a healthy hog. The same may be said of infectious pneumonia or swine plague, or similar diseases. The vitality of the animal may have something to do with the readiness with which it contracts disease. A strong, healthy animal may be able to throw off the disease germs. One in a run-down condition may take the disease more quickly and die more quickly.

The article in the last issue, concerning hog cholera organizations outlines an excellent manner for controlling that or any other disease. The first thing necessary is to learn something about an infectious disease, and the manner in which it is transmitted. Hog cholera should be more easily prevented than glanders. A herd of hogs do not travel over the country like horses. It is more easily diagnosed and can be quarantined satisfactorily if a good, strong organization takes hold of it and enforces the law. Just as long as breeders are allowed to throw their dead hogs in streams and allow them to lay where fowls or other animals can get at them, or just as long as breeders haul their cholera hogs to town and go visiting around and scatter hog cholera everywhere, the farmers of this country must expect to have hog cholera. A good, strong hog cholera organization in any community or township can keep it from spreading. The more the farmers spread hog cholera the more money they will make for the scrub plants. If a hog cholera organization is formed immediately in every locality where there is any hog cholera, it will not take very long to clean it up.

A breeder recently said that he did not wish to offend a neighbor, who was selling his hogs which had died

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with hog cholera and then hauling them to town over the highway. Here is the point: A large body of breeders will organize and tell that man just what he has to do, or take the consequences. All that is necessary in this movement is for some good, substantial, public spirited man to call the breeders together and form an organization. This has been worked successfully and can continue to be if the breeders will do their duty.

#### FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

A few months ago the foot and mouth disease was discovered at Niles, Michigan. Since that time it has spread to twenty different states. A majority of the largest stock markets have been quarantined. We thought the disease was practically under control a few weeks ago. It continued to break out in new localities. It has covered such a wide territory that it is very difficult for the government to thoroughly cover all of these new outbreaks.

This disease is very easily spread. More so perhaps than any other disease. There is only one way in which it is known that it can be handled, and that is to destroy the live stock infected immediately after the disease is discovered. Then the premises must be absolutely quarantined for a reasonable period, for the germs will live for a considerable length of time.

The American people have not taken this disease with enough seriousness. If this disease is not stamped out in the very near future it will deprive the owners of cattle, hogs and sheep of their possible profits in raising such stock. It must be stamped out regardless of cost, and that immediately. This disease must be handled quickly. It will spread over a state in a few weeks if unmolessted. It will cover the United States in a very short time if it is not handled rigidly.

Anyone preventing the eradication of this disease is either ignorant or a criminal. It spreads like fire and nearly as rapidly. One attack does not cause immunity. Stock will take the disease again in a week, month, or a year, and so on over again. It is estimated that it will cost \$20 a head on the average herd of cattle for the disease to go through it. This estimate is based on feed lost and the effect on the general condition of the stock. In addition, it should be remembered that these animals will carry infection for many months and sometimes years.

Every suspicious case should be quarantined immediately. If, upon investigation, it is found that the suspicions were wrong, no serious damage would have been done. Every veterinarian should be encouraged to secure quarantining of all such cases promptly. The owners of such live stock should notify the proper authorities as quickly as possible. The stock will have very little value if it recovers. The intelligent thing to do is to advertise the fact immediately and turn control of the situation over to the state. In nearly every state provisions have been made to reimburse the owners for all stock slaughtered.

Every state should have a quarantine against infected states for several months. A national quarantine now exists, preventing any live stock east of the Mississippi River and north of Tennessee from being shipped to the West or South. This disease is now so widespread that it

may be necessary to abandon many of the live stock shows, public sales and the transportation of live stock, that would tend to spread the infection.

This is the most serious outbreak of the foot and mouth disease ever had in this country, and everyone should be interested in its eradication immediately. This is one of the diseases that will not stand still. It will spread, and spread rapidly, if it is not stamped out immediately. Everyone should be cautioned not to go near a farm where the disease is known to exist, as it can be carried on the clothing. No one should have a curiosity to see animals with this disease. All of the birds, and especially those traveling considerable distance, should be destroyed. Animals traveling at large should either be destroyed or confined so as not to spread the disease.

#### WHEN TO TRY MARES.

In some localities the mares are tried on the ninth day; some the fifteenth; others the eighteenth, but the best time is the twenty-first day after the mare has been bred. Some mares will stay in heat nine days or longer. Such mares are usually hard to fertilize. They may be diseased; have bad ovaries or some other disorder. It is usually a waste of time to breed a mare nine days after she has been bred. If she is not diseased fertilization may not take place for a week or two after she has been bred. The spermatozoa may live for considerable length of time. Many that have been tried on the ninth day and found in heat, produced colts from the first service without being bred later. It has even proven that a great many mares which show unmistakable signs of heat at 18 or 20 days have produced colts without being served again. The average breeder makes too many services and does too much teasing for his own good and that of his customer. If the mare is in heat on the eighteenth day she will very likely be in heat on the twenty-first day. A service is more effective toward the end of the heat period than at the first of it. Every mare owner should be instructed to return his mares promptly on the twenty-first day. Make it plain to him that if he expects to get the mare in foal that he must return her promptly on the specified time. The breeder who has a telephone should make it his business to look through his books and call up his customers, notifying him the day on which he should bring his mare back to be tried. With a little effort practically every breeder can get the telephone number of his customers and write it in his record book at the time the mare is bred. He can look in the calendar and know just when the mare should be bred. The average mare owner is anxious to raise a colt. The stallion owner should remind him of his return date. Should his book be filled full in advance as many are, he should notify him the particular hour to be present with a particular mare and that if he was not there at that time to call him over the phone or another mare would be bred at that time. Explain to him that it was the busy season and that he could not afford to lose a service.

The owner of every mare should be notified a week or two before each mare is due to foal. The mare owner should be instructed to bring his mare back the seventh to the ninth day after she drops a colt. Dates for breeding such mares should be arranged early.

The stallion owner may find it very profitable to have several boxes of navel powder on hand and invite each mare owner to call and get a box of this preparation and return it as soon as he is through with it. In this way a few boxes of navel powder can be kept busy and at very little expense, and it will add to the business. Every stallion or jack owner should keep on hands "return cards" like those put out by this paper, so that the mare owner can take home with him the card properly marked. These cards can be purchased at this office for 25 cents a hundred. Stallion owners should bear in mind the necessity of having mares properly returned. It requires on an average of three and one-half natural services to produce one colt. If mares are properly returned the breeder's per cent of foals will be improved. A great many times mares are in a run down condition when first bred, but may be settled easily at a later period.

#### WESTERN BREEDERS' OPPORTUNITY.

In nearly every section in the West there may be found a good number of burros. These can be bred to a stallion by the capsule system quite successfully. Numerous breeders have arranged with their customers who own burros, to breed them on the shares. A customer can be encouraged to get 10 to 20 head and have them bred. When the colts are weaned the profits may be divided equally between the owner of the stallion and the owner of the burro. This business can be developed until a large number of customers have been taken into partnership. The stallion owner who understands scientific breeding and has the right kind of horse and location, should make a lot of easy money by this plan, with practically no expense, except a little time.

These burros are usually purchased for \$5.00 to \$10.00. The colts ought to be worth from \$35.00 to \$50.00 at weaning time. This method of breeding has passed the experimental stage. One of the difficulties with this work is that all of the little jack burros in that section should be castrated to make it most satisfactory.

There are also many breeders who own good stallions and jacks, who have customers owning bands of small mares. A partnership is formed with owners of these mares. The owner of the sire breeds them and the owner of the mare keeps them and a division of the profits from the sale of the colts is divided equally. A breeder builds an enclosure of several acres with necessary fences and gates leading to a chute that will hold from six to ten mares, one in front of the other. A small band of mares can all be bred in a few days' time. Some arrangement should be provided for keeping these mares in the vicinity for three or four weeks so they might be tried and re-bred if necessary.

Where a large number of mares are to be bred with capsules it is best to put mares in the chute every day for several days, keeping them there a little while each day and getting them accustomed to being handled in this position. Better results are usually obtained by keeping them from getting excited when they are bred. It does not take long to get the average western mare so that she may be handled unless she has bad ovaries. There should be an enclosure where mares can be placed with a small pen inside of it for the stallion. If no one can be seen about the stallion pen except on horseback, the mares in heat can usually be located easily. All those which are found in heat can be separated in the breeding corral. All "Wild West" business should be eliminated from this, as well as from any other live stock operation. Range mares kept under their natural conditions are very sure breeders. The capsule method is finding friends among western breeders as it offers an opportunity for greatly increasing the value of good sires. Several hundred mares can easily be bred to one sire. Some plan should be devised for marking the mares so that their return date for trial could be easily ascertained.





# SOLUTIONS TO MANY RURAL PROBLEMS

By G. L. CARLSON

So many questions are being received from subscribers at this time that it will be necessary to use all the space allotted me in answering them. Enough of the questions will be printed to enable readers to understand the purpose of the subscribers in asking them. Some of these questions are highly important to farmers and breeders, since they have more or less to do with fundamental principles of government. If our social and economic systems were more just and scientific, there would be no such problems confronting us as these questions suggest.

## Shall We Contribute to Organizations Intended to Give Relief to Those in Distress?

From an Idaho subscriber comes the following: "I have given considerable thought of late to the subject of distress, which we see so much of all around us, and am interested to know if we are giving a very large measure of relief when we contribute our mite to those who are organized for the purpose of relieving this distress. Last month I was asked to help nine organizations to increase their fund for the relief of those in various degrees of need, and it occurs to me that there should be a better and cheaper way to reach these people than that of giving so much to these organizations. It is a heavy tax, to say the least, and the fact that the army made up of those in need of help is increasing so rapidly makes it appear to thinking persons that there must be something wrong somewhere. Giving in this way seems to increase the number in want, rather than giving any relief. What is the cause and remedy?"

This Subscriber has touched upon a subject that is being discussed in all sections of our country, and one that calls for the highest and most patriotic intelligence to solve. Few men are ashamed when told that they are "easy" in giving to relieve distress of any kind. When considered broadly, it is more beneficial to give than to receive. Yet, it is a fact that admits of no doubt that we are, as a nation, more wasteful in our charity than we are in anything else.

One reason why charity does not relieve distress is because so little of it reaches those who are to be helped. Of all our organizations of charity, including our richly endowed foundations, few are distributing charity in an economical or business-like manner. The annual report of one Nebraska organization for the year 1914 follows:

Total Receipts .....	\$2,811.44
<b>Expenditures.</b>	
Salaries .....	\$1,888.33
Offices .....	144.44
Travel .....	290.39
Relief .....	344.97
Miscellaneous .....	143.31

Total .....

It will be seen, from the above report, that while this organization collected \$2,811.44, only \$344.97, but little more than 12 per cent, reached those whom it was supposed to help. A careful study of the subject discloses the fact that of the millions of dollars raised in this country to relieve distress, including funds for missionary work abroad, only a small part of it ever reaches those for whom we contribute these millions. We complain, and justly so, of extravagance and waste in our municipal, state and national governments, but it is as nothing when compared with the waste in our work of charity.

This subscriber asks for the cause of so much distress and the remedy. The cause is to be found in our defective social and economic systems. Charity, as at present instituted in this country does not alleviate suffering, because of the fact that it does not remove the cause. As at present administered it does more harm than good, by calling the attention of the people away from the true cause. In a country so rich in resources and op-

portunity as this, there must be something fundamentally wrong when so many are in distress or want.

The remedy must be found in a new order of things; the conservation of resources and opportunity in the interest of all; laws that will protect producers as well as distributors; access to the land for all who wish to use it in actual production; a lower rate of interest for those who are compelled to pay interest; and the relieving of industry from the burden of taxation.

## Money in Banks, or Invested in Farm Mortgages.

An Illinois subscriber writes: "Which do you consider the better thing for a farmer to do, deposit his surplus money in banks, or invest it in farm mortgages?"

By all means invest it in farm mortgages. Money is not only safer invested in good farm mortgages than when placed in any other way, but it will command a higher rate of interest than banks will pay.

More important than all else, the big problem confronting American farmers is the one of being able to finance themselves. In other words, a co-operative credit system for farmers is their most urgent need. This problem will soon solve itself if farmers who have surplus money will loan it to other farmers. It will prove profitable to both parties to do this, the one loaning being able to obtain a higher interest rate than banks will pay, and yet be lower to the borrower than money obtained from other

sources. By co-operating the two can save the profits which otherwise would go to those who have no other interest in the farmer than to make a profit on the transaction. In all the agricultural towns of the country, banks are compelled to depend upon the money of farmers to make their business profitable, or even possible. If the farmers will arrange to co-operate in supplying themselves with needed credit, the interest rate can be made much lower, and the community made independent of a special class of capitalists. In a small way this can be done without farmers owning banks, by each farmer loaning his surplus money to some of his neighbors.

## Consolidating Rural Schools.

"The chief topic of general conversation in my neighborhood is the consolidation of rural schools. I will admit the need of better rural schools, but do you not think that consolidating several rural districts will result in many troubles not apparent now, such as bad roads, the danger of accidents to large loads of children, as well as the danger of much sickness, occasioned by children being compelled to wait along the roads for teams to carry them to school, and perhaps even others?"

A Minnesota subscriber writes as above. I do not think we need fear any of the troubles mentioned. There can be no great progress in rural school work, as our rural districts are now organized. Nor do I believe that consolidating large areas will ever

prove a success in this country. It is not even necessary in order to improve our rural schools. If we will organize our rural school districts so as to have all boundary lines run through the center of sections, we can increase the size of our districts threefold without increasing the walking distance of pupils, as now organized. The chief trouble with our rural schools is the want of a better intelligence in organizing the districts. As now organized, we see children living within 200 feet of each other attending different schools, by reason of making section lines and roads the division line of districts. If the boundary lines were made to run through the center of sections, that would not happen; besides the district and school attendance would be greatly increased without increasing the walking distance of any of the pupils.

## Farms Do Not Pay More Tax Than Cities.

An Iowa subscriber writes: "Our law makers are discussing the needs of a change in our tax system. It seems that there is quite a strong sentiment in favor of increasing the tax on land, and removing the tax on many forms of personal property. I wish you would write and print an article against this, since such action on the part of our legislators will favor the people of towns and cities who do not now pay as much tax as the farmers."

I fear this subscriber has too active an imagination, "feeling the injury before the hurt." Farmers are not paying more tax than the people of the towns and cities; in fact, they are not paying as much. Madison County, in Eastern Nebraska, is typical of very many Iowa counties, in the way of rural and urban populations. Last year the people of this county paid taxes as follows:

Towns .....	\$154,156.10
Farms .....	126,558.53
Public utilities.....	43,173.45

Total tax paid in county. \$323,888.08

Of the total tax paid in this county, farmers paid only 32.8 per cent, while the people of the towns paid 47.5 per cent, and public utility corporations paid 19.7 per cent. Farmers paid less than one-third the tax of the county.

Personally, I am glad there is, as this subscriber says, a growing sentiment in favor of not taxing industry. Farmers are now paying hundreds of taxes in an indirect way, amounting to several times as much as their direct tax, but because of this indirect tax being invisible to them, they make no protest. Every binder, mower, plow, wagon, the clothing his family wears, and the food they eat is costing the farmer much more than it should because of the indirect tax he is compelled to pay. He not only pays this indirect tax, but because of its being a part of the original cost of the product, he is paying a profit to the producer of these things on this tax.

If this subscriber is truly interested in his own welfare, and that of his fellow farmers, he should encourage those who are trying to free industry by relieving it of all taxes.

## ADULTERATION OF OATS TO BE STOPPED.

Seventy-five carloads of oats intended for export have recently been seized by the federal authorities because they were found to be adulterated within the meaning of the food and drugs act. The adulteration charged is the addition of feed barley or water, or both. Under certain circumstances adulteration in these ways may be so profitable that it is believed to be at times a common practice among grain shippers. The government, however, is determined that the practice shall cease at once, and field representatives of the department have all been instructed to exercise the utmost vigilance in detecting future shipments adulterated in this way.

## GET YOUR BOOKS HERE

The American Breeder receives a great many questions about books on various subjects. Our readers who asked them doubtless have wondered why we did not answer through the paper. We were (as fast as we could get the time) investigating the great mass of books now being offered, for selections that were worth buying and reading. Few people have time to read all the literature offered, and so we have listed only such books as came highly recommended. The list below will be increased from time to time, but we are ready to receive orders at once on any of the books listed. Remit to us the amount given as the price, and we will have the books sent, postage prepaid, direct from the publisher. Address all orders to American Breeder (Book Department), 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo. Make your order on a sheet separate from any other communication.

## Books For Sale by The American Breeder

Types and Breeds of Farm Animals.....By C. S. Plumb.....(C)....	2.40
Principles of Breeding.....By Eugene Davenport.....(C)....	3.00
Principles and Practice of Poultry Breeding.....By Robinson.....(C)....	3.00
Soil Fertility and Permanent Agriculture.....By Cyril Hopkins.....(C)....	2.70
The Country Church and Rural Problem.....By Butterfield.....(I)....	1.10
Beginnings in Animal Husbandry.....By Plumb.....(J)....	1.25
Care and Training of Trotters and Pacers.....By.....(L)....	1.00
Sisson's Veterinary Anatomy.....By Septimus Sisson.....(G)....	\$7.00
Diseases of Swine.....By Chas. L. Lynch.....(G)....	5.00
Plant Studies.....By John M. Coulter.....(A)....	1.37
Plant Relations.....By John M. Coulter.....(A)....	1.22
Plant Breeding.....By John M. Coulter.....(A)....	2.12
Animal Life, a First Book of Zoology.....By Jordan and Kellogg.....(A)....	1.32
Big Jack and Other True Stories of Horses.....By G. E. Jackson.....(A)....	1.12
Education by Development.....By F. Froebel.....(A)....	1.62
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Farm Manures.....By Chas. E. Thorne.....(E).....	1.50
The Study of Corn.....By Prof. V. M. Shoemith.....(E).....	.50
Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.....By Davidson and Chase.....(E).....	2.00
First Principles of Soil Fertility.....By Alfred Vivian.....(E).....	1.00
Rural School Agriculture.....By Chas. M. Davis.....(E)....	1.00
Manual of Corn Judging.....By A. D. Shamel.....(E)....	.50
Clean Milk.....By S. D. Belcher, M. D.....(E)....	1.00
Swine in America.....By F. D. Coburn.....(E).....	2.50
Diseases of Swine.....By Dr. R. A. Craig.....(E)....	.75
Turkeys and How to Grow Them.....By Herbert Myrick.....(E)....	1.00
Canary Birds.....By F. D. Coburn.....(E)....	.50
The Boof of Alfalfa.....By F. D. Coburn.....(E)....	2.00
The Book of Corn.....By Herbert Myrick.....(E)....	1.50
Farm Grasses of the United States.....By W. J. Spillman.....(E)....	1.00
The American Peach Orchard.....By F. A. Waugh.....(E).....	1.00
The American Apple Orchard.....By F. A. Waugh.....(E).....	1.00
Beginner's Guide to Fruit Growing.....By F. A. Waugh.....(E).....	.75
Spraying Crops.....By C. M. Weed.....(E)....	.50
Modern House Plans for Everybody.....By S. B. Reed.....(E)....	1.00
Handy Farm Devices and How to Make Them.....By R. Cobleigh.....(E).....	1.50



# CAPSULE AND IMPREGNATOR BREEDING RULES

Many breeders and veterinarians have asked us to prepare a special article on capsule breeding and the use of the impregnator. Successful and practical application has brought about many changes and improvements.

## Getting the Semen.

The first thing necessary in capsule breeding (next to a fertile sire) is getting the semen to use in breeding mares. Experiments have been carried on for a long time to get a rubber bulb that would stand continuous boiling, yet be strong and resilient enough to have plenty of suction. The new Natural Temperature Semen Extractor is equipped with a very satisfactory bulb that will meet these requirements. It also has a new point protector, with an outlet, so that the warm air from the vagina can flow into the uterus (which is the correct name for what is commonly called the womb), and take the place of the semen which is extracted. This point has also required a lot of experimental work. This new point protector has proven very satisfactory. It also has a soft metallic tube (connecting the point protector with the stem) that will stand bending about a thousand times. The point protector is inserted through the cervix (commonly called the "neck of the womb"), into the uterus and bent down to the lowest part of that organ, gently pressing the bottom of the uterus until the fluid has accumulated around it. Then the suction is made by releasing the bulb, causing the fluid to flow into the bulb. If enough fluid is not extracted at one trial, the bulb is bent down, so that the fluid will be in the bottom of the bulb. The top of the bulb is pressed inward, which injects the air into the uterus, leaving the point of the extractor in the fluid. Then the bulb is allowed to expand and extracts more semen. This can be continued until the semen is all extracted, or the bulb is full. Warm air is not injurious to the uterus, as some may think. With the new point protector the membranes are not liable to clog the point of suction. Some breeders want an instrument with a glass in it, which is very often detrimental. When the bulb fills slowly, it is filling with fluid. If it fills quickly, it is filling with air and it may be necessary to squeeze the bulb slightly and change its position. It is best to practice on water before using it to get the semen. Some breeders get in a hurry while extracting semen. This is a mistake. The bulb fills slowly and the suction is not strong enough to draw in or lacerate the membranes.

In entering the mare, if the fluid is found in the vagina, get it there. If not there, get it in the uterus. When possible select a tall, gentle, healthy mare for the natural service. The best services are made on tall mares. It is safer to use a mare with a colt by her side for getting the semen, as she is usually not diseased.

If semen is not readily found in either the vagina or the uterus, the cervix can be pushed forward gently and down. Only one finger is placed in the cervix along with the point of the extractor. The bottom of the uterus can be gradually pulled back with the finger in the cervix so that a basin can be formed in the front end of the uterus. The semen, however, is usually found just inside of the uterus. A vessel, dark in color and smooth inside, should be used to catch the semen in case it is withdrawn when the stallion or jack dismounts.

## Keeping the Temperature.

Semen should never be exposed to a temperature below 95 degrees or above 101 degrees at any time. It is not advisable to use capsules on cold or very chilly days. The right temperature is kept best by having a cracker box with two holes cut in the top, under which are set two lamps. On top of the box set a galvanized tank 40 inches long, 6 inches deep and 6 or 8 inches wide. Two pieces, one inch square and 40 inches long, should be placed between the tank

and the cracker box, so as to allow the heat to circulate underneath the tank. The tank should be scalded and filled two-thirds full of water which has been boiled. Enough warm boiled water should be put in to bring the heat up to 100 degrees. The lamps under the tank should be regulated so as to retain that temperature. After a little practice this water can be kept at the correct temperature for hours. A thermometer should be placed in each end of the water tank. It is better to have two thermometers, as one may get out of order. The water in one end of the tank may also be warmer than at the other end. The semen extractor should be boiled and placed in the pan. The vessel used for catching the semen should also be boiled and filled nearly full of the water in the pan and set down in the pan so that it will stay warm also. A clean towel should be laid out and about the number of capsules which will be used at that time should be placed on the towel with the caps off. Then throw the end of the towel back over the capsules.

## Cleanliness.

A container holding several gallons of water should be arranged with a cut-off valve, so that the hands can be rinsed in sterilized water after they have been thoroughly washed with good soap and water. This container should be movable, so that it could be boiled. When ready to use it should be up high enough so that

the hands can be rinsed quickly, without contaminating the water and without much waste. By having a cut-off valve and a spout, the same container can be used for flushing out mares.

Several dozen small clean white towels are a necessity. After a towel has been used send it to the laundry, where it will be boiled. All instruments used in breeding should be boiled for a few moments before being used, except thermometers; these will not stand very hot water. The extractor can be rinsed in boiling water and sucked full a time or two, which is sufficient. All of the water used in keeping the instruments the right temperature must be sterilized (boiled).

The finger nails should be trimmed closely. The capsules must be kept absolutely clean. They should never be touched except when the hands have been thoroughly washed with soap and rinsed with sterilized water and then dried on a clean towel. The lid should be kept on the box and kept in a clean place. It is advisable, however, to have a few capsules in a separate box, where spectators can handle them to their own satisfaction without interfering with the clean capsules.

The hot water thermometers should be rinsed in sterilized water after being used, then wrapped in a clean towel until needed again.

## Prepare for Breeding.

Examine all mares which are to be bred. Examine the cervix, which should be open enough to insert one

finger. Remember the exact position of the cervix and the direction of the opening through it so that the capsule can be inserted quickly. Thoroughly wash the hands in soap and rinse them in sterilized water before going to the next mare. Do not use any disinfectant or insert a soapy hand into the mare. Select the most suitable mare upon which to make the service.

The life of the semen will be destroyed instantly if it comes in contact with the direct rays of the sun. Shaded light will not destroy it if not exposed too long. If you are breeding in strong light capsules can be filled in the shade of the mare. See that the instruments are the right temperature and that everything is in readiness for breeding.

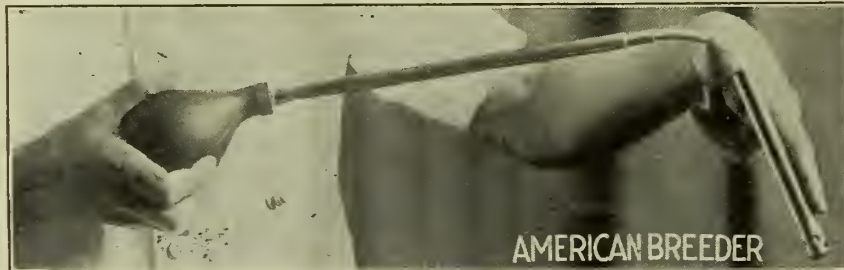
The breeder should have several pairs of white gloves so as to have a clean pair that has been boiled for use each time. The mares' tail should be bandaged so that it can be kept out of the road without any loose hairs. It is best to wash the lips of the vulva. Have the helper, who may be a mare owner, thoroughly wash his hands and rinse them in sterilized water. Then have him get the semen extractor and the bowl for catching the semen, both of which are full of water at 100 degrees. Have him bring them to the breeder when he asks for them. The place where the semen is kept should be in the shade. The mares which are to be bred with the capsules should be close so that the capsules can be inserted quickly.

## Breeding the Mares.

The stallion or jack should be bridled and brought out, allowing someone to hold him while the breeder washes his hands in soap and water and rinses them in sterilized water and then dries them on a clean towel. He may then put on a pair of clean gloves and the service may be made. After the entrance is made the gloves are taken off and the helper brings the extractor and the bowl, both of which are full of sterilized water at 100 degrees. As the sire dismounts the water is thrown out of the bowl, and if any semen is withdrawn it is caught in the bowl. This is handed to the helper, who takes it to the pan of water, where it is kept at the right temperature. If more semen is needed the water is squeezed out of the extractor quickly and the breeder proceeds to get the semen from the vagina or the uterus. The uterus is preferable in all cases. The semen is usually cleaner and better results are obtained from using it. When a healthy mare is served by a good serving stallion, the semen will be found in the uterus in a majority of services. The new Natural Temperature Semen Extractor holds temperature longer than any other instrument. It has an air chamber on the part extending out of the mare, so that it will not chill quickly. The bulb will hold the proper temperature a considerable length of time. After the semen is obtained there are two ways of keeping it for use. The safest way is to unscrew the bulb from the barrel. It has a small plug attached to it with a string, which may be screwed into the end of the bulb, which makes it air tight. The bulb may then be inserted into the vagina of the mare, where it will hold just the right temperature. In this case the capsules and the towel surrounding them are placed on a table near the mare which has been served. The helper, whose hands have been thoroughly washed, holds the bulb in the mare while the breeder holds the capsule in one hand, and the helper takes the bulb out of the mare, unscrews the plug and fills the capsule one-half full. It is well to teach the helper how to fill the capsule, with water, before the breeding process starts, then he will not fill the capsule too full. When enough fluid has escaped from the bulb, release the pressure on the bulb and the flow is cut off. The breeder places the cap on the cap-



THE NATURAL TEMPERATURE SEMEN EXTRACTOR READY TO INSERT INTO THE MARE.



SHOWING THE BEND IN THE FLEXIBLE SECTION OF THE METALLIC POINT NECESSARY IN GETTING SEMEN FROM THE UTERUS.



TURNING THE BULB UP WHEN USING THE EXTRACTOR AS AN IMPREGNATOR TO INJECT SEMEN INTO THE MARE.



BULB SEPARATED FROM THE STEM READY TO BE INJECTED INTO THE VAGINA TO PRESERVE THE NATURAL TEMPERATURE FOR CAPSULE BREEDING.



sule, holding the capsule well in his hand to keep it warm. He then proceeds quickly to the first mare which he will breed. Wash the hands with soap and rinse them in sterilized water and dry them on a clean towel between all services. Have one mare owner lead his mare up to be bred and another holding up the front foot, and still another holding the tail to one side. Capsule the mare which has been served.

Bystanders usually feel better if they are given something to do. If the mare is not used to keep up the temperature, the pan which has been used to keep the instrument warm can be used for that purpose. Unscrew the barrel from the bulb and immerse the bulb in the warm water while it is being used to fill capsules. With a little thought and study this work can easily be done by the average breeder. It is more simple and effective since the new Natural Temperature Semen Extractor has been introduced. The most important thing is to keep the right temperature, which is not difficult when the weather gets warm. It is better to have all of the mares present and breed them at one time, than to try to keep the semen very long. Some have had good results carrying the semen a considerable distance, but this should only be done by breeders who have established a reputation for capsule breeding. New breeders cannot afford to take any chances on injuring their reputation.

#### The Impregnator.

When the weather is not colder than 95 degrees the Natural Temperature Semen Extractor can be used as an impregnator (without any warm water for keeping the temperature), to breed one or two extra mares. It must be sucked full of boiling water and the barrel rinsed in boiling water before it is used. A light stew pan can be carried along to boil water in, building a fire anywhere. The extractor should be handed to a bystander, who will hold it by the bulb, not taking hold of any other part. After the service is made the breeder washes his hands with soap and water and dries them on a clean towel. The point of the extractor is inserted into the vagina of the mare, and the bulb is squeezed and allowed to open several times, so that the warm air from the vagina will warm up the extractor. Then the semen is obtained from the vagina or the uterus of the mare which has been served. The natural service should be made on the healthiest mare. After the semen is secured, go to the next mare as quickly as possible, and insert the extractor into the uterus. Turn the bulb upon the top of the barrel, so that the fluid will run into the barrel before the discharge is made. If two extra mares are to be bred do not discharge all of the fluid in the first mare. This will make it very convenient when only one extra mare is to be bred, and will be used to a great extent by a great many breeders, who have not cared to prepare for the use of capsules. The Natural Temperature Semen Extractor is the only instrument that can be used successfully in this manner, that we know of.

It can also be used (after a natural service) to convey the semen into the uterus, when it is thought necessary, on shy breeding mares which have been served. Every extra colt is a profit. Every mare settled increases the per cent of foals and means more future business.

#### TEASING MARES.

A natural heat period is best discovered in a natural way. Erect a hitch rack 20 or 30 feet long so that a number of mares can be easily tied without fighting. Remove all harness; tie the mare to the hitch rack and let her get quiet. Bring out the stallion and lead him around the mare in such a way that the mare can be watched closely. It is not usually necessary to take the stallion close to the mare. After she finds out that a stallion is close by she will probably urinate. Watch the fluid. If it falls straight down the chances are that she is in heat. If it should fly back a considerable distance she is probably not in heat. The clitoris in the mare corresponds to the penis in the

stallion. As it spreads the bottom of the vulva will widen, allowing the fluid to fall straight down. This is usually a more satisfactory test than pulling a mare up to a teasing pole and allowing the stallion to bite her severely. It is much better for the stallion also. A lot of unnecessary work can very often be eliminated. This is the best policy, especially for mares which have been bred. The third, sixth and ninth weeks are usually dangerous to mares, as at these periods an abortion is easily caused. In order to make this test thorough, the mare should be tied in a quiet place and not be held by anyone. A halter is better than a bridle, and more especially a blind bridle.

#### TRAVELING STALLIONS.

In some sections practically all of the breeding is done by traveling stallions. Stallions are sometimes ridden. In other cases the stallion is led from a pony. Others have a cart; but the best method in a smooth country is a spring wagon drawn by a blind gelding. A blind horse is not liable to stray or run away, and can usually be depended upon to stay where he is left, for hours at a time, without getting into trouble. The stallion can be led behind the wagon.

This offers an opportunity to tease or breed mares most anywhere. Feed can also be carried. A breeding outfit can also be taken along if capsules are to be used. It is not necessary to take a spring wagon in order to carry a Natural Temperature Semen Extractor, which can be used also as an impregnator. It can be taken apart and carried in the pocket. This instrument easily enables one to breed one or two extra mares at one service, and will prove a wonderful advantage to everyone traveling stallions, who is not prepared to take a regular breeding outfit with him. Very little preparation is necessary to use a natural semen extractor. One can practically double the capacity of a stallion in this manner. It is also found to be an advantage when a mare is encountered which has a closed cervix, as the fluid can be taken from the vagina and injected into the uterus, where it must be before fertilization can take place. Every man traveling a stallion should have one of these instruments with him at all times. Nearly anyone should easily learn how to get the semen from one mare and inject it into another. The instrument is very light and easily carried. It constantly adds to the clear profit of the stallion. The average breeder who travels a stallion should get from 20 to 50 colts more every season by using it.

#### MENTION THIS PAPER.

Advertisers like to know what paper their customers read. If you mention that you are a reader of the American Breeder you will favor the advertiser, insure prompt attention to your letter and render a service to the American Breeder.

#### BE PREPARED TO ANSWER LETTERS.

To the American Breeder:—Please stop my ad and send me the bill, and I will remit at once. I am getting more mail than I care for. Have heard from seven states, and am way behind in answering.—Will Albin, Chase County, Kansas.

#### HOW TO TAKE THE AMERICAN BREEDER; CONTINUOUSLY.

To the American Breeder:—Your letter of the 10th inst., reminding me to renew, is at hand. You are plumb right. Purely neglect on my part. Impossible to farm successfully without the American Breeder. It may be, as you state, more valuable in the next few months, but by closely reading its pages I feel like I am prepared for the few months you have reference to. One must read the American

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#### By Beery System

Refusing to lead.  
Running away when halter or bridle is removed.  
Getting fast in the stall.  
Pawing in the stable.  
Pawing while hitched.  
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Fighting halter or bridle.  
Tender bitten.  
Pulling on one rein.  
Lugging on the bit.  
Lunging and plunging.  
Refusing to stand.  
Refusing to back.  
Shying.  
Balking.  
Afraid of automobiles.  
Afraid of robes.  
Afraid of clothes on line.  
Afraid of cars.  
Afraid of sound of a gun.  
Afraid of band playing.  
Afraid of steam engine.  
Afraid of the touch of shafts or harness.  
Running away.  
Kicking.  
Biting.  
Striking.  
Hard to shoe.  
Bad to groom.  
Breaking straps.  
Refusing to hold back while going down hill.  
Scaring at hogs or dogs along the road.  
Tail switchers.  
Lolling the tongue.  
Jumping fences.  
Bad to hitch to buggy or wagon.

To all men owning horses, who answer this advertisement immediately, I will positively send my introductory course in Horse Training and Colt Breaking ABSOLUTELY FREE.

### World's Greatest System of Horsemanship

Twenty-five thousand FARMERS and horse-owners have taken my regular course and found that *it does the work*. Even if you have only *one* horse, it will pay you to master my wonderful system. The Beery Course is the result of a lifetime's work as a tamer and trainer of horses. As one of my students has said, "The horse has never been foaled that Prof. Beery cannot handle." My record proves it.

#### Master Any Horse

The Beery Course gives you the priceless secrets of a lifetime—enables you to master any horse—to tell the disposition of any horse at sight—to add many dollars to the value of every horse you handle—and my students are all good traders.

#### Break a Colt in Double-Quick Time!

You can do it by my simple, practical, humane system. There is a lot of money in colt training.

**Make \$1,200 to \$3,000  
a Year**

Many of my graduates are making big money as professional horse trainers at home or



#### My Graduates Are Doing Wonders

A. L. Dickinson, of Friendship, N. Y., says: "I am working a pair of horses that cleaned out several men. I got them for \$110, gave them a few lessons, and have been offered \$400 for the pair." Fred Bowden, R. R. No. 2, Keokuk, Iowa writes: "It's worth many times its cost." I have many similar letters from graduates all over the world.

traveling. I made a fortune traveling and giving exhibitions. You have the same opportunity.

**Send the Coupon** and get the Introductory Course in Horse Training FREE. This special offer may never be repeated. Act now. Tell me about your horse.

**PROF. JESSE BEERY**  
Dept. 13 Pleasant Hill, Ohio

## BIGGEST BARGAINS IN BEST HARNESS



YOU cannot afford to buy anything in the Harness Line until you

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It has lifelike pictures of every kind and style of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, BRIDLES, HALTERS, BLANKETS, WHIPS, BITS, Etc. Everything in good harness and stable equipment. We save you 20 to 35 per cent and you get stronger and better goods. We guarantee to please you.

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Breeder continually to fully realize its benefits.

I have a few questions that I would like to ask through your valuable columns later on. I know they will be answered correctly. I know the American Breeder is as full of energy as the egg is full of meat.—Fred Bentler, Scott County, Ill.

#### PULLING FOR A BETTER LAW IN TEXAS.

To the American Breeder:—I am inclosing you a copy of a bill (a part of which was printed in the American Breeder) that I sent to our representative at Austin, Texas, asking its passage. I sent this same bill two years ago, but nothing was done with it. Doubtless you are aware that Texas has about the poorest stallion or breeder's law of any state in the Union. The stallion owner has very little protection and the mare owner none at all from the man who is disposed to misrepresent the breeding of his grade or scrub stallion. If this proposed bill should become a law, and a man is still willing to breed to

the grade and scrub stallion, then he has no one to blame but himself. Every man, both stallion and mare owner, that I have talked with is in favor of this. For copies of the bill address A. D. Butcher, Iowa Park, Texas.

#### WE WORK FOR MORE SALEABLE LIVE STOCK.

To the American Breeder:—Find check for \$1.00 for renewal to the American Breeder, the best stock paper I have ever read. I believe that if the farmers in general would read the American Breeder it would add greatly to the profit and output of the farm, and we would soon have a better class of stock and a stronger and better market, as it is a known fact that the dealers go where they can get the best class of stock. The people must make the reputation for any country they establish. The markets buy the class of stock they raise. I think the American Breeder is doing more educating along this line than any paper I know of.—A. B. Womach, Wichita County, Texas.



# THE PREGNANT MARE

With the beginning of a new life in the mare, nature arranges to meet the many natural emergencies. But since the domestication of horses, many abnormal conditions are developing. Mares are overworked, under-fed and kept in buildings full of bad air; dirty stables; no sunshine. The increase in the size of farm machinery makes heavier loads. Backing and twisting, and sudden changes of feed or occupation assist in decreasing the per cent of foals. The great American crop, corn, no part of the feed being of a laxative nature, tends to constipation and rise of temperatures, and has not helped the American situation for foal production.

Mares should be handled in a natural way to insure the best results. Fresh air, sunshine, kindness, moderate work and plenty of water are all cheap, and should be used to a greater extent. Mares which pass two or three or more heat periods and then come in heat again, have probably slipped an embryo and are usually settled with difficulty. This is largely due to the management of the mare. There are abnormal mares which abort easily, but, as a rule, the management of the mare has much to do with foal production. There are numerous peculiar conditions found during pregnancy in the mare.

In reproduction among equines, ordinarily, the female gives birth to a single one of her kind. It occasionally occurs that a mare will give birth to twins. False twins result from two ova being fertilized at or near the same time. The periods between fertilization are not definitely known, but we have evidence that it may be any time between the two heat periods. This may result from one or more services of a single horse, or from two horses or even from a horse and a jack. Services resulting in twins, one a horse and the other a mule, though rare occurrences, more than once have been recorded in this paper.

Twins, as the result of the services of two different sires, are delivered in two separate envelopes or sacks. When twins are delivered in one envelope it is due to a single fertilized ovum having become divided, resulting in the formation of the two bodies.

When fertilization takes place, the cervix contracts and its opening is closed by a mucous plug, and thus it usually remains throughout the period of gestation. If, however, as sometimes occurs, an undue amount of secretion should take place within the uterus, subsequent to conception, and should force an opening from within through the cervix, thus permitting the fluid to escape, there would be an opportunity for another conception to occur should the mare be bred and there be additional ova released at about this period. The opening of the uterus in this manner is not ordinarily attended by any bad results, but should it be opened, as is often done, from without by manual means, it is very apt to result in abortion.

An unusual condition met with in breeding females is the presence of a mummified fetus either within or outside of the uterine cavity. They have been found in all stages of development. They undergo mummification as a result of death from accident or disarrangement of the blood supply, the latter causing slow death from nutrition being shut off. Not being exposed to the action of putrefying organisms they naturally dry up, the fluids of the body being gradually absorbed into the system of the dam. Such absorption sometimes deranges the health of the mother on account of the poisonous effects of the fluid from the dead fetus, resulting in debility, loss of flesh and sometimes death.

A mare carrying a mummified fetus may receive the embrace of a stallion

and even conceive, according to the best authorities, at least it is no very rare thing for a mare to deliver a fetus of this character and a living foal at the same time. When a pregnant mare begins prematurely to secrete milk, it affords grounds for one

undoubtedly been there for years, have been found in aged breeding animals.

Should the fetus grow to a state of maturity before mummifying, the dam will show all the signs of approaching delivery, but such a delivery could only take place through surgical aid, which generally results fatally to the mare.

Should the pregmated ovum find lodgment in the ovary itself, as has been noted in a few cases, it is apt to attain sufficient growth during the course of its development to either

by the enormous quantity of fluid. Pressure against the mass betrays fluid, but the fetus itself cannot always be located, inasmuch as it is inclined to gravitate to the lowest level. The weakened wall of the uterus is unable to expel its contents so that relief can only be obtained through gradually distending the cervix and removing at once the contents by hand. All this must be done under the strictest antiseptic precautions, as these cases are difficult to save at best, and slight infection will only hasten the fatality.

## Stallion Service Record Book

This book has 200 pages like the specimen page in this ad. It is substantially bound with a good, strong waterproof cover. It has 20 index pages for keeping the owners' names in alphabetical order so that any name or mare can be found quickly.

The breeding contract at the bottom is the strongest possible kind of a note. It is a big help in making collections, as nearly every state has a law for the collection of labor debts without exemption, and this is a contract to pay for services rendered. Before it is signed run a pencil through two of the lines in the contract, leaving the line that makes the kind of a contract you want. Many will sign a contract who would refuse to give a note.

This book has a calendar and a gestation table. It can be used for several sires without carrying more than one book. This is the most complete and up-to-date service record book printed. It is a nice size and can be carried easily in any pocket. Every breeder should have one. After improving it for several years, the result is this most satisfactory book. A complete new edition is just out. Although this new book has double the capacity of those offered heretofore, it sells at the old price. It is not bulky, as it carries no advertising or other unnecessary matter. It will be the standard record book used by the leading breeders.

If you are not satisfied with the book or do not consider it the best and cheapest on the market, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. The price is 50 cents; six for \$2.75; postage prepaid. Send all orders to the

**GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.**

225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

to suspect that the life of the fetus is in jeopardy, and if abortion does not take place mummification may be the sequel.

Conception usually takes place in the uterine ducts (Fallopian tubes), but it happens that some of the more vigorous spermatozoa penetrate even to the ovaries themselves and pregmate the ovum shortly after it is released from the Graafian vesicle.

Naturally the ovum is directed by means of the fimbria (finger-like process) into the uterine duct, where it may journey onward toward the uterus. Should the ovum fail to become directed as provided, it falls into the peritoneal cavity, where it may become attached to any of the organs and there undergo such development as it may from absorbing nutrition from the organ to which it is attached. This is known as extra uterine pregnancy. The result of such conception is that the fetus rarely grows to a state of maturity, but dies from lack of nutrition due to the imperfect arrangements made by nature to foster its growth, on account of being out of its natural cavity. Ordinarily it becomes mummified, and the harm resulting from its presence is governed largely by its development. Mummified bodies that have

### READY MADE CUTS AT LOW PRICES

We keep on hands the best line of stallion and jack cuts to be found in the country—a new line true to life, made from original photographs. Send for sample sheet and subscribers' prices. Bull cuts also. N. B.—We do not do any printing. We simply furnish the cuts.

### GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.

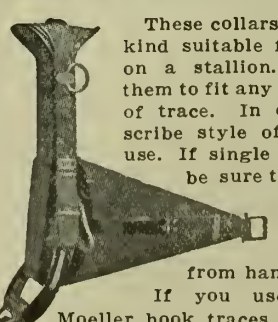
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

cause rupture of the ovary, or through its weight suddenly become detached from its position and cause death from hemorrhage by laceration of the blood vessels of the region.

A very misleading condition and one that might be easily mistaken for advanced pregnancy is a dropsical state of the fetus, or the fetal envelopes, or the uterus itself. In this condition the abdominal region reaches an enormous size and the owner is apt to think that his mare is going to give birth to twins.

The amount of fluid reaches such a weight that the animal is distressed and lies down a great part of the time. An examination by vaginal exploration finds the cervix tightly closed and the abdominal organs displaced

### HUMANE HORSE COLLARS



These collars are the only kind suitable for working on a stallion. We make them to fit any size and kind of trace. In ordering describe style of hames you use. If single trace hames be sure to state width of trace and length of hame tug from hame to buckle. If you use chain or Moeller hook traces, so state.

Sizes 15 to 25 inches, \$7.50 each; larger than 25 inches, 50 cents extra. We prepay shipping charges.

**BREEDERS' HARNESS & WHIP CO.,**  
Williamson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Above shows exact size of page and the way to properly fill out the blank for one form of breeding contract, scratching out extra lines.



- 96—Southampton, Reid, Chas. H., 13  
Dentell Ave.  
ENGLAND.

10—Gulstad, Venger, A. E.  
92—Gulstad, Sterrett, Bert E.  
89—Hend, Montgomery, F. E.  
COLORADO.

33—Amey, Huppel, A. C.  
94—Hreda, Schetter, B. G.  
73—Garsen, Putnam, A. L.  
32—Emerson, Illesco, J. L. H.  
95—Griswold, Forsyth, D. M.  
1—Lamont, Nelson, Jm.  
13—Morling, Smith, Hamilton, L.  
60—Paulina, Thompson, Carney S.  
61—Villiken, Van Vollenburg, C. P.  
ILLINOIS.

26—Alexander, Strawn, C. M.  
17—Alexis, Adecek, D. H.  
87—Harold, Smith, H. H.  
86—Carpodale, Cravshaw, Abraham.  
35—Tullon, Shantz, John.  
85—Herrin, Wilson, John.
- 71—Herrman, Meuns, Robt.  
53—Jeweyville, McManis, M. A.  
72—Lexington, Rowlands, Ben, H.  
19—White Hall, Shackelford, Ivan.  
INDIANA.

68—Matthews, Goveh, Wade.  
KANSAS.

91—Bayneville, Luens, R. C.  
56—Huff City, Gooper, Wm. C.  
52—Hunkrich, Manning, E. R.  
39—Hunkrich, Patterson, G. C.  
21—Ganton, Simpson, T. C. H2.  
51—Detroit, Ryan, L. H.  
84—Gypsum, Maxwell, H. W.  
90—Landell, Holte, Henry.  
24—Newton, Shetter, Emil.  
57—Parson, Nelson, A. G. R8.  
41—Parson, Clark, C. T.  
97—Partridge, High, Carl S.  
72—Halla, Little, Thomas.  
76—Russell Springs, Ward, Chas. H., Jr.  
93—St. John, Morrison, Samuel.  
100—Sterling, Richardson, M. E., Jr.  
70—Waverly, Towne, N. L.
- 49—Webber, Paul, Thomas.  
MICHIGAN.

35—Shepherd, McMillen, R. A. R5.  
MINNESOTA.

43—Hrd Island, Rasmussen, Arthur N.  
88—Dover, Ketchum, O. M.  
44—Hoffman, Weldo, Carl G.  
12—Montcalm, Durell, Edd.  
65—Hochster, Hegel, Indysie.  
27—Hallermond, Griffin, M. C.  
MISSISSIPPI.

72—Blue Springs, DeWitt, S. L.  
56—Hueker, Heber, Tony.  
50—Columbia, Henderson, P. H.  
29—Foyette, Payton, S. M.  
17—Harrisburg, Smith, G. T.  
38—Jasper, Hinger, H. A.  
69—Kansas City, Humphrey, E. S.  
57—Kansas City, Egan, John.  
51—Kansas City, Graham, F. H.  
45—Kearney, Shovy, J. W.
- 34—La Russell, Croxson, F.  
67—Liberty, Dunn, E. N.  
66—Monte City, Ely, A. Lee.  
90—Sate, Jaramison, M. W.  
30—Smithville, Dine, Roy.  
77—Tithin, Nichols, C. A.  
48—Woodhullville, Little, E. Vinell.  
NEBRASKA.

46—Aurora, Jeffers, Warren.  
5—Broadwater, Holloway, Orenl.  
23—Furnam, Jack, Chester.  
78—Hitchfield, Wilson, C. E. R1.  
4—Loomis, Carlson, A. J.  
63—Pender, Frey, E. J.  
68—Pender, Frey, Joe.  
52—Staplehurst, Wood, Paul H.  
74—Sweetwater, Foster, John W.  
NEW MEXICO.

81—Columbus, Pierce, M. C.  
92—Palermo, Satterlee, Clark.  
27—Phigree, Hollman, John.  
98—Quinton, Simpson, M. A.  
68—Satter, Murrele, W. S.
- 15—Willison, Ashvill, Roy.  
8—Hickey, Farley, J. L.  
14—Hirshen, Schneider, Edward L. R1.  
50—Hig, Tablin, Huey, J. T.  
28—Hinger, Goode, M. W.  
20—Custer, Hiles, Wilker.  
70—Dover, Smith, T. C.  
11—Eid, Dunlap, J. R. R6.  
53—Garber, Chummon, J. H.  
7—Haworth, Harris, J. Emmet.  
9—Hennsey, Moery, J. E.  
40—Hennsey, Osborn, J. E.  
66—Jefferson, Streets, J. S.  
16—Kremlich, Gunnerson, G. A.  
PENSYLVANIA.

36—Tioza, French, Heni, G.  
31—Astoria, Franklin, Alf G.  
18—Vito, McTure, J. L.  
1—Cheyenne, Carpenter, A. R.

Graham Scientific Breeding School, Kansas City, Mo., Class No. 35, March 1st to 6th, 1915



### SUCCESSFUL STALLION SHOW AT DES MOINES.

To the American Breeder:—The stallion show which was held here on February 24 by the Department of Agriculture proved to be a very great success. About 300 animals were entered in this show. The remark was made by a number of parties who were present that the rings consisted of better animals than are found in the majority of the leading state fairs. From all appearances the stallion show will be an annual affair.—G. E. O'Brien, Secretary Iowa Draft Horse Breeders' Association.

Following are the awards:

#### Percherons.

Aged Stallions—First and fourth, Singmaster & Sons; second, Joseph Mustellar; third, Crawford & Griffin; fifth, F. G. Dowden; sixth, Geo. Baker; seventh, Wm. Crownover.

Three-Year-Olds—First, Crawford & Griffin; second, fourth and fifth, Singmasters; sixth, R. J. Wallace & Son; seventh, Geo. Beagle.

Two-Year-Olds—First, W. M. Tice; second, P. Hopley; third, Crawford & Griffin; fourth, Beadle Bros.; fifth and seventh, E. E. Brown; sixth, S. S. Hanson.

Stallions in Service—Singmasters on Jalap.

Reserve—Crawford & Griffin on Jasper.

Champion Stallion—Singmasters on Jalap.

Reserve—Crawford & Griffin on Mat-tais.

#### Belgians.

Aged Stallions—First and third, Crawford & Griffin; second, R. T. French; fourth, Wm. Crownover; fifth, J. F. Scott; sixth, H. Lefebure & Sons; seventh, R. T. French.

Three-Year-Olds—First and fifth, Chas. Irvine; second, R. T. French; third, H. Lefebure; fourth, Wm. Crownover; sixth, A. R. Fox; seventh, C. G. Good.

Two-Year-Olds—First and second, Chas. Irvine.

Stallion in Service—Crawford & Griffin on Belvidere.

Reserve—R. T. French on Beinait second.

Champion Stallion—Crawford & Griffin on Belvidere.

Reserve—Chas. Irvine on Irvindale Jean.

#### Shires.

Aged Stallions—First, Frank Huston; second and sixth, Wm. Crownover; third, Peter Hopley & Son; fourth, Tom Eagan; fifth, H. P. Wilkinson.

Three-Year-Olds—First, F. J. Wolbman; second, H. Mursh; third and fourth, D. J. Gibbons.

Two-Year-Olds—First, Wm. Crownover.

Stallions in Service—Huston on Duns-more Sentinel.

Reserve—Eagan on Huxley.

Champion Stallion—Huston on Duns-more Sentinel.

Reserve—Crownover on Paramount Milton.

#### Clydesdales.

Aged Stallions—First, Baxter Mel-bourne Horse Co.; second, Wesley Wil-ley.

Three-Year-Olds—First, Henry Lefe-bure & Sons; second, Tice Bros.; third, Levi S. Willey; fourth, J. W. Hillman; fifth, R. S. Erickson.

Two-Year-Olds—First, Levi S. Wil-ley.

Stallions in Service—Baxter Mel-bourne Horse Co. on Bakewell.

Reserve—Wesley Willey on Thumper.

Champion Stallion—Lefebures on Scottish Mint 3d.

Reserve—Baxter Melbourn Horse Co. on Bakewell.

### CORN FOR FAT AND PASTURE FOR PORK.

"Corn for fat and pasture for pork," said a farmer. He meant, says R. C. Ashby, assistant animal husbandman in charge of swine, University Farm, St. Paul, that the pasture furnished exercise in gathering the green succulent feed and by keeping the hogs healthy and vigorous, it put them in the best condition to make good gains from their grain feed.

It pays to feed grain on pasture, for pasture alone will do little more than keep up a pig's weight. A light to medium grain ration is usually most profitable. About two or three pounds of grain a day is a good ration for shoats weighing eighty to one hundred pounds. If you have scales, weigh your pigs occasionally and feed about three pounds of grain daily for each one hundred pounds live weight of hogs.

Good rations for summer feeding are easily obtained. On clover, alfalfa or rape pasture, feed corn and a little skim milk. On blue grass or timothy pasture feed three pounds of skim milk to each two pounds of corn. More milk would do no harm. If skim milk is not at hand, it will pay to feed oil meal or tankage with the corn, where



blue-grass or timothy pasture is used about one part tankage to eleven parts corn or one part oil meal to seven parts corn. Mr. Ashby adds:

Give your hogs good pasture all summer.

Give them a change of pasture frequently.

Feed a liberal grain ration.

Keep good clean water accessible.

Provide sunshades or wet wallows.

### IMPORTANT REASONS FOR FEEDING CATTLE WELL

The advent of the month of March will bring new problems for the cattle man to solve. Right at this moment is a time for sober reflection. It is a critical period in the lives of the bovine tribe.

At this time one can pretty accurately determine if the estimate made last fall of the amount of feed necessary to properly carry the stock through the winter was correct. December and January pulled heavily on the provender supply because of the protracted cold spells, and it is rare that the average man plans a surplus so that on many places the feed supply at this time is running low.

Grain throughout the country is commanding a good price and stock owners that are short will be loath to buy. Hay is more reasonable and in alfalfa districts cattle owners are fortunate as no great amount of grain is needed if sufficient of this plant is accessible. The man who had the forethought to put away a good crop of silage appreciates what it means at this time. In addition to the satisfaction of having a palatable, dependable food right at hand for all conditions of weather he has the further satisfaction of not seeing his fields puddled and poached by the herd scavenging in quest of food. At this time over a great part of the country, and it may be generally expected from this time on, there is little frost in the ground. The damage done to ground by being tramped by stock during the spring months is a problem difficult to estimate.

Ordinarily, cattle decline in flesh as spring approaches on account of an error in the estimate of a required food supply and are in a condition to be more easily influenced and harmed by the changeable weather conditions that prevail at this season. This is apt to be the period for cold rains and chilling winds which are more felt by the animal having a thin covering of fat and an empty stomach. Fat is a non-conductor of heat as may be observed when a fat animal lies down on snow. Such an animal hardly melts the snow sufficient to wet the body, while a thin animal's hide is drenched by a similar experience. Quite a lesson is gained on the effect fat has in conserving the heat of the body by observing the behavior of fat steers in the feed lot contrasted with that of the usual stock cattle on the premises on cold blustering days during winter.

But as conditions may be at this time with cattle owners, this is no time to stint and starve. If animals have the opportunity to fill up well on roughness of any reasonable quality it does not take much additional grain to enable them to hold their own. A little grain fed in a form wherein it can be digested and appropriated goes a long way. As cattle grow thin in flesh they resist disease less which is an item well worth considering. All sorts of disorders and accidents come to the weak and particularly does such a herd offer an inviting inroad to those diseases that are regarded as infectious. A lowered vitality and resistance is often a forerunner of an infectious ailment.

It behooves one to be careful and not permit his cattle to wander over the pastures in search of first shoots of grass that start in the protected places during the first few warm days of spring. Such practices are harmful, not only to the fields by being cut up by the hoofs of the stock, but the cattle themselves are injured. When once they have a taste of the new grass they are inclined to stand aloof

from the dry ration so a rapid decline in flesh nearly always takes place under such conditions. Besides the grass is innutritious and washy at this time and weakens the animal decidedly. It is far better to keep the stock off the pastures until the grass has gotten a good vigorous start, at which time it will have some substance and such a pasture will from that time on carry a far greater number of stock during the season than it would have done had it been stunted by early pasturing. Many a good pasture is stunted for the entire season by permitting stock to graze it during its early start in the spring. Grass is now six weeks to two months away and this period necessarily is to be covered by dry feeding. It is a critical time for the stock but the progressive owner will quickly take invoice of the food supply and arrange to economically bridge the gap.

### SUPPLEMENTS TO SILAGE

By Prof. W. A. Cochel,  
Kansas Agricultural College

Silos will probably become more generally used on the live stock farms of Kansas and adjoining states in the near future than ever before, largely because of their efficiency in storing such crops as kafir, sorghum and corn in such manner that the entire plant can be used for feeding purposes. A further reason is that by the use of the silo these same crops can be stored in years of plenty and carried over to fill the vacancy left in the mows and bins after such disastrous years as have been experienced. As an example your attention is called to the fact that the branch experiment station at Hays, Kansas, wintered in 1913 a bunch of nearly 200 head of cattle on the crops that were harvested in the fall of 1912; in fact, when some of the most prosperous and successful breeders were compelled to reduce their herds that fall the station was able to take advantage of the situation by increasing their live stock holdings. This is a practice which the Kansas Agricultural College and Station has been advocating for years, and it is a happy coincidence that they were able to practice what they had been preaching.

From these statements it should not be assumed that silage is either a complete or a satisfactory ration for cattle when it is used as a sole feed for live stock.

#### Supplements for Stock Cattle.

In those sections of the state where alfalfa can be grown successfully there is probably no more efficient combination of farming and feeding than to grow nearly equal acreages of wheat, silage crops and alfalfa and feed them to high grade stockers, as this method permits of a profitable system of feeding without the purchase of high priced and concentrated feeds of any sort. Similar results can be secured by substituting cowpeas or clover hay for alfalfa, but a larger acreage will be required for the production of equal quantities. When it is found impractical to grow leguminous forage crops of any sort then silage should be supplemented by limited quantities of linseed meal, cottonseed meal, cold pressed cake or similar concentrated feeds rich in protein. The proportion to use will be about 65 to 75 pounds to each ton of silage used, or approximately one pound for calves, one and six-tenths pounds for yearlings and two pounds for older cattle per head daily. When prairie, kafir or sorghum hay or wheat straw are used for a considerable portion of the roughage the total quantity of concentrated food should not be decreased, but the amount in proportion to the silage should be just about doubled.

#### Supplements For Fattening Cattle.

Because of the bulkiness of alfalfa and silage these feeds should not be depended upon as a fattening ration except with cattle which are very thin at the beginning of the feeding period.

After they have reached a condition in which they would classify as fleshy feeders or fair killing cattle their gains would be too slow for profitable results. When in this condition the ration should be improved by the addition of less bulky feed such as a mixture of seven to eight parts of corn to one of concentrates rich in protein. When necessary to feed cattle without the use of any legume then the proportion of corn should be reduced from seven to eight parts to six to seven parts to one of protein concentrate. In all of these methods of feeding cattle should have access to some dry feed of low value such as corn stover or wheat straw. The amount of silage consumed by fattening cattle at the beginning of the feeding period will be approximately fifty pounds daily per 1,000 pounds live weight when they are given alfalfa, clover or hay from other legumes. As the fattening period progresses and the grain ration is increased until at the close of the fattening period they will not consume more than fifteen to twenty pounds. When alfalfa and clover hay is fed according to appetite the consumption of silage will be reduced to one-half the amount consumed with hay.

#### Supplements For Breeding Cattle.

Feeding silage alone will maintain the weight of mature breeding cattle and creased the amount of silage is demanded under favorable circumstances will result in gains, but is not satisfactory because of its composition. An ideal ration can be made of silage, alfalfa hay or straw which will provide all the materials needed for maintenance and the growth of the foetus. When alfalfa is not available excellent results can be secured by the addition of one pound of linseed meal daily to the silage ration of each individual. Experimental results secured at Hays this winter indicate that linseed meal is decidedly superior to cottonseed meal for this purpose, although for fattening or for the growth of stockers the cottonseed products may be given the preference.

Whether feeding stock cattle, fattening cattle or breeding cattle, it should be remembered that silage is a bulky, succulent feed rich in those food nutrients which are used for the production of heat and fat, but is decidedly deficient in those nutrients which are used for growth. If the ration is so bulky that the animal cannot consume sufficient quantities for satisfactory gains, concentrated feeds such as corn and cottonseed or linseed meal should be added. If the purpose in feeding is maintenance or comparatively slow production then attention need only be paid to the addition of protein from some other source. Keeping these two facts in mind the cattlemen will find silage the cheapest and most satisfactory feed which they can use for all classes of cattle.

#### NEW LIVE STOCK CUTS.

In response to a regularly increasing demand for live stock cuts to be used in advertising, posters, letterheads, etc., we have added to the already good line from which our subscribers were supplied the past two years, and now have about 60 different cuts for sale. All of the cuts sold last year can be ordered by the old number and at the old price, but we suggest that anyone needing a cut of a stallion, jack or bull—any breed or type—write us at once for new circulars showing our complete line, and giving subscribers' prices on everything. Address The American Breeder, as heretofore, and ask for pictures and prices of live stock cuts.

#### WORK HORSE SITUATION IN IOWA.

To the American Breeder:—Horses are being taken out of Iowa by the carload from almost all communities. Buyers are on every hand and the country is flooded with posters, "horses wanted." They are buying anything from five to nine years old weighing from eleven to fifteen hundred pounds. Wagon horses and

## Startling Steel Shingle Prices !!!

War has knocked prices flying. Renew that roof now—

make it steel-proof against rot, rust, fire, water and after-expense. Do it with Edwards Steel Shingles. Cheaper and better than wood. Easier to apply. Last five times as long. Edwards patented "Tightcote" process makes roof weather-proof and trouble-proof. Patented Interlocking Device makes roof covering virtually one-piece.

### Edwards STEEL Shingles

Dipped in molten zinc after they are cut. No raw edges to rot. Come in big handy clusters of 180 or more. Applied ten times faster than wood shingles. Hammer and nails are the only tools you need. No after trouble or expense. Forget you have a roof.

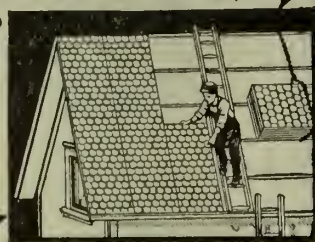
#### Free Insurance Against Lightning Loss

135,000 Edwards users are protected against lightning loss under a \$10,000 Guarantee Bond. This offer holds good to you. But act NOW on this war-time offer. Prices may jump any day. This is a factory-to-you proposition. You save every way.

Write for prices and Catalog. \$16.00. Give us dimensions of roof, if possible. We help you buy. We also make steel roofs for every kind of building. Write now—right now!

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
326-376 Lock Street Cincinnati, Ohio

Easier to Lay—Cost Less and Last Longer Than Wood Shingles



## 6 H. P. \$96<sup>75</sup>

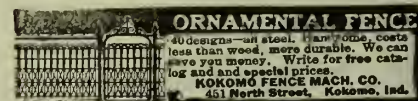
1½ H.P.	\$ 24.75
2 H.P.	28.75
3 H.P.	53.90
4 H.P.	68.90
5 H.P.	87.50
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**Cheap as Wood** We manufacture **Lawn and Farm Fence**. Sell direct, shipping to users only at manufacturers' prices. WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG

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**ORNAMENTAL FENCE** 40 designs—all steel. Many more costs less than wood, more durable. We can save you money. Write for free catalog and special prices. KOKOMO FENCE MACH. CO. 451 North Street, Kokomo, Ind.

chunks, any color, except very light gray. They advertise for fat plug mares also, and are buying great numbers of these old slaves that, if kept here and given the opportunity, would replace themselves with several good colts that are needed to take the place of hundreds of the country's best work horses that are sold for war and other purposes.

#### CENTRAL KANSAS JACK FARM.

**15 Mammoth Jacks**  
2 years to 6 years—all broke to serve. See this stock before you buy. I can save you money. Everything guaranteed as represented.  
D. J. HUTCHINS, STERLING, KAN.

#### 2 PERCHERON STUD COLTS

For sale. Two years old in May, 1915; one gray, one black; both registered; best of blood. Priced right. ALVIN PIERSON, West Point, Nebr.

#### Two Percheron Stallions

For sale. Registered; 3 and 4 years old; weight 1,900 and 2,000 pounds. Also 1,000-pound jack for sale or trade. Address, G. FRED SKANK, Henderson, Iowa.

#### FORSALE—HEAVY BONED PERCHERON STALLIONS

and mares, from 1,900 to 2,100 pounds. If horses are not as represented, will pay your expenses. If you are looking for the good ones, write, A. U. DUNBAR, Galesburg, Ill. Route 1.



# WHY 40,000 "DETROIT" ENGINEERS

## USE ENGINES LIKE THIS DAILY!

*Our \$50,000<sup>00</sup> Cash Bond*

## 30 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER

### OUR GUARANTEE

SATISFACTION ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK

We guarantee you that if for any reason whatever you would rather have the money than the engine, and notify us of your desire to return same within thirty days after it arrives at your depot we will immediately advise you where to ship the engine and, upon your complying with our request in this matter, every cent you may have paid us for the engine will be cheerfully repaid to you, without question and without delay, immediately upon receipt of engine.

Section torn from our Cash Bond Guarantee

500 Miles Beyond Arctic Circle.

Detroit Engine Works,

Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

Gentlemen.—We note you wish our report on the five engines we recently purchased from you. We are glad to inform you that we have only good things to say about them. One of them is in daily use at Gibstad, Norway, 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle.

AXEL H. HANSSENS CO.,

Arendel, Norway.

"Most up-to-date engine in these parts. Develops more power than any two-horse power engine to my knowledge."

P. J. LURK, Lodi, Miss.

"I just can't say enough good things about Detroit Engines I purchased two years ago."

N. BRELAND, Anner P. O., Miss.

"Detroit Engine I bought three years ago has given entire satisfaction and is just as good as the first day I bought."

E. A. MOORE, Cameron, N. Y.

"If I were to buy another engine I would buy another Detroit Engine."

J. W. MORGAN,

Rockhold, Ky.

"Have had my Detroit Engine over three years, and have had absolutely no expense for repairs. Just as good today as when I first bought it. She is a dandy."

JENS A. HANSEN, Spencer, Neb.

## 5 Big Reasons WHY

Thousands of farm homes use "Detroit Engines" for sawing, threshing, spraying, pumping, churning, grinding feed, running a dynamo to light the house or barns, etc., etc.

### The 2-cycle "Detroit" has only 3 movable parts

- 1 This means simple construction, easy to run, no cams, valves, gears, push rods, guides to break and cause loss of time and money for endless repairs. Other engines have 19 movable parts.

### The Detroit operates perfectly on kerosene

- 2 or gasoline, alcohol, naphtha or distillate, but most "Detroit" owners use Kerosene, because it's cheap, easy to get—it doesn't evaporate—gives more power, and it doesn't explode.

### "With 2 strokes of the piston"

- 3 The Detroit 2-cycle engine does the same work which requires 4 strokes in the complicated 4-cycle engine. The "Detroit" creates a power impulse every 2 strokes, other engines require 4 strokes.

### You don't crank the Detroit

- 4 It starts instantly, without cranking. It can be reversed while running, the speed may be changed while running. The Detroit Fuel Injector insures perfect combustion.

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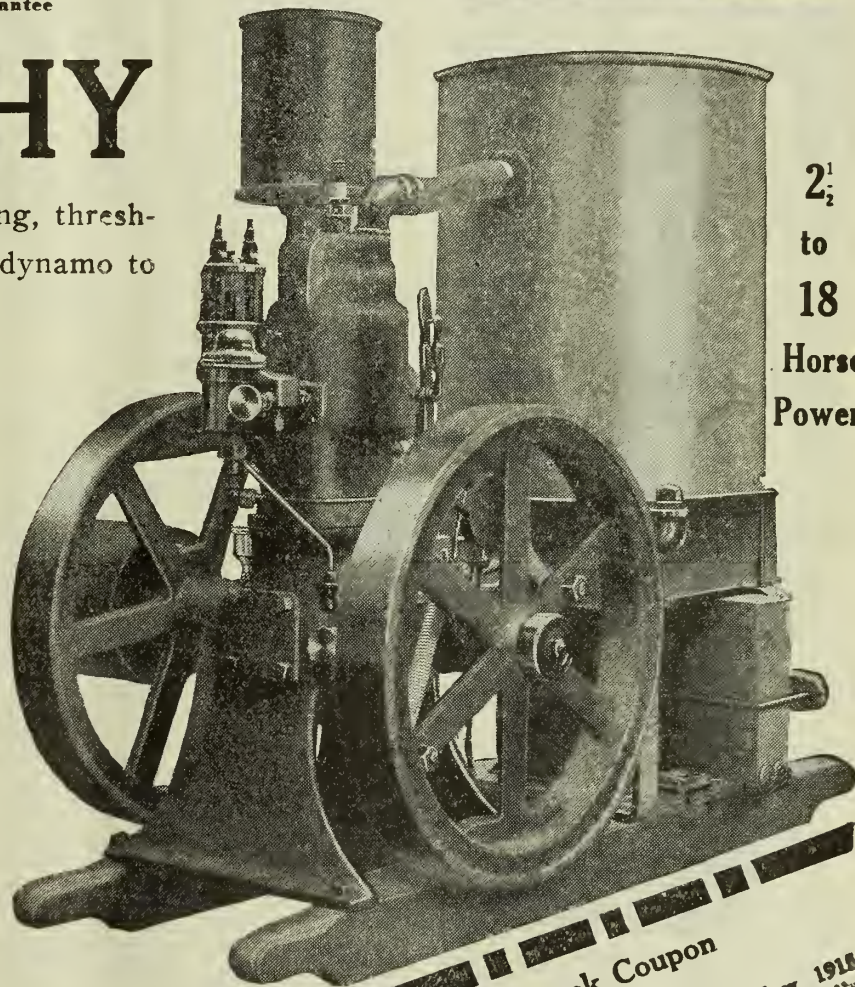
"Common Sense Power"

This complete Engine book describes entire line of Detroit Engines—how they are made—why they are guaranteed for 10 years and also full particulars of our 30-day free trial plan.

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Detroit Engine Works, 67 Bellevue Ave.  
Detroit, Mich.—Send me, Absolutely Free, New 1915  
Engine Book "COMMON SENSE POWER," which tells  
all about "Detroit" Engines.

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R. F. D. ....

Tear off Coupon and mail  
**TODAY**

Farm work commences in earnest about April 1, and there is a shortage of horses that will be keenly felt by many Iowa farmers.—Louis A. Wilson, Harrison County, Iowa.

**Big State Fair Benefits Counties.**  
To the American Breeder:—I read your article "State Fairs Should Be Big," in your November 5 issue, and I heartily endorse it. There should be

but one large fair in each state, properly located, and the interests of the people should be centered in this fair. In my judgment county fairs are benefited instead of injured by the state

fairs. Thanking you for sending the paper, as well as for your interest in fairs, I am,—Charles Downing, Indiana State Board of Agriculture, Indianapolis, Ind.



## Was One of the Worst Cases of CLUB FEET On Record!

The case was that of Frances Campbell, 13 years old, daughter of Mrs. J. A. Campbell, 3819 Western Parkway, Louisville, Kentucky. The upper photograph shows exactly how her feet looked July 7, 1913, when she came to us for treatment. Notice that they were twisted nearly completely backward. The lower photograph shows the feet as they now appear after treatment at this Sanitarium. This deformity was corrected without Chloroform, Ether or any General Anesthetic. Plaster Paris was not used. Write Mrs. Campbell. The

### L. C. McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium

is a private institution, devoted exclusively to the treatment of crippled and deformed conditions, especially of children and young adults. Write us freely regarding Club Feet, Spinal Diseases or Deformities, Infantile Paralysis, Hip Disease, Bow Legs, Knock Knees, Wry Neck, etc. We will send you descriptive literature and advise you fully. Ex-patients as references everywhere.

**THE L. C. McLAIN**  
Orthopedic Sanitarium  
858 Aubert Ave. St. Louis

## THE ACORN LANTERN Storm and Rain Proof

Absolutely Wind, Bug and Dust Proof. Burns 15 hours on one filling, costs 1/4c per hour, made to stand hard knocks. Farmers, livery barns, garages, watchmen, storekeepers, every one, buy at sight. AGENTS MAKE MONEY—Men and Women. Quick, easy, sure, every home a prospect—Write Quick. ACORN BRASS MFG. CO. Dept. 12 CHICAGO, ILL. Mfgs. Gasoline Lights, every description, for every purpose.

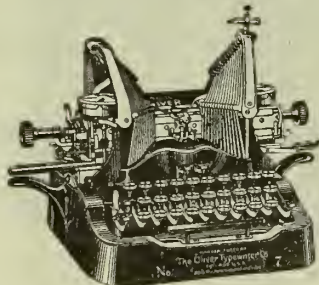
**Wanted SALESMEN SALESWOMEN**  
Our representatives are earning \$50 to \$150 per week. Write quick for sample and territory. It's selling like wild-fire. Everybody's a Customer. Hytee's Factories, Majestic Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

## PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. One 3-year-old, one 2-year-old and one yearling; all blacks; recorded and sound. Also one imported gray; 8 years old; a good breeder and sound. Will sell one or all together. Priced to sell.

**J. C. STEWART**  
Monmouth, Illinois

## The OLIVER 7 Typewriter No. 7



**The Standard Visible Writer**  
**Now the Supreme Achievement**  
**This Brand New Oliver Model Inspires All**

In making this extraordinary announcement we realize how the typewriter world has waited for what we now give. How typewriter users look to us for the first advances and refinements. Our responsibility has grown with every Oliver innovation—visible writing, visible reading, Printtype, and our numerous epoch-making inventions.

### The No. 7 Model

Reduces human effort to the minimum. Performs automatically many operations.

The new cushioned keyboard, the new anchor keys—all the ingenious advances that raise this model to the peak of typewriter perfection. Less effort required, less attention, less eye-strain. Yet utmost speed and 25 per cent more value!

### 17 Cents a Day

We have applied our popular purchase plan to this new Oliver. And we will not increase the price one penny.

Now see this typewriter at any Oliver agency. Send for the Oliver No. 7 De Luxe Catalog—FREE.

"You can rent an Oliver Typewriter for three months for four dollars. Convenient at home."

**THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.**  
102 W. 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.

## A Department For Women

### A NEW INSECTICIDE.

"Para-dichlorobenzene" is the formidable name of a chemical compound which has only recently been used as an insecticide but which, in being non-inflammable and comparatively inexpensive, possesses advantages over other fumigants. The U. S. Department of Agriculture's new bulletin (No. 167) is entitled, "Para-dichlorobenzene as an Insect Fumigant," and points out that the compound, although deadly to insects, is harmless to human beings under ordinary conditions and does not have an odor which clings to fabrics as do many insecticides.

Para-dichlorobenzene is applied in most instances in the same manner as camphor and naphthalene. It is not, however, necessary to sprinkle it around in corners or over rugs and other material, as is often the case with camphor and naphthalene, but merely to expose a sufficient quantity in one or two open or partially open receptacles, placed over, or higher, than the infested cases, goods, and material which require fumigation.

Para-dichlorobenzene at the present time is sold in 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100-lb. and barrel lots, the prices for which are as follows:

23c per lb. in 5 to 25-lb lots.  
18c per lb. in 50-pound lots.  
17c per lb. in 100-pound lots.  
15c per lb. in barrel lots.

If any considerable quantity is to be used, it is much better to purchase of some wholesale druggist or direct from the manufacturers.

### REMEDIES FOR INDIGESTION MUST BE PROPERLY PREPARED AND SOLD WHILE FRESH.

The service and regulatory announcements of the bureau of chemistry of the department state that examination of a number of products, which purport to contain certain enzymes or ferments supposed to be useful in promoting digestion, shows that these contain little, if any, of these active agents. Further investigation shows that the manufacturers frequently have employed a sufficient quantity of pepsin, diastase, pancreatin, trypsin, or similar material, but in many cases no attempt has been made to determine whether the material used is really active. In certain cases manufacturers have combined pepsin and trypsin, which tend to negative each other, and in other cases they have used its pepsin in Alkaline media, which destroy activity, and have combined trypsin with acid substances which are not suited to it. Under certain methods of preparing the remedies, heat is applied to a degree that may destroy the activity of the pepsin or other enzymes. Similarly, many of these substances, which owe their properties to the action of enzymes, are put up in too strong alcoholic solutions, or in other ways which lessen their effectiveness.

The great trouble with many of these preparations, however, is that they do not keep well, and while active at first, after a time lose their digestive activity. The Department of Agriculture therefore warns manufacturers that preparations claiming to contain digestive enzymes should be put up in such a way that they will have suffered little, if any, loss of activity when sold to the consumer.

### PATTERNS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

#### CATALOGUE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date 1915, large Spring and Summer Catalogue, containing over 400 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, as well as the latest embroidery designs, also a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, giving valuable hints to the Home Dressmaker.

1207. Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 4 1/2 yards of 40-inch material for a 12-year size. Price, 10c.

1210. Boys' Blouse Suit with Knickerbockers. Cut in four sizes:

3, 4, 5 and 6 years. It requires 4 1/2 yards of 27-inch material for a 6-year size. Price, 10c.

1231. Girls' Dress with Guimpe. Cut in four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 3 yards of 36-inch material for a 6-year size. Price, 10c.

1208. Ladies' Combination Drawers and Camisole. Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. Price, 10c.

1013.—Ladies' Waist. Cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 27-inch material for a 36-inch size. Price, 10c.

1220. Ladies' Dressing Sack. Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. Price, 10c.

1225-1229. Ladies' Coat Suit. Jacket 1225 cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40,



#### Pattern Coupon.

In ordering patterns, be sure and fill in name and address plainly, also number and size of pattern desired.

No..... Size.....  
No..... Size.....  
No..... Size.....  
No..... Size.....  
No..... Size.....

Address all orders to Pattern Department, American Breeder, 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 1229 cut in six sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 8 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for the suit for a 38-inch size. This calls for TWO separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c FOR EACH.

1209. Ladies' House Dress. Cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures 2 1/2 yards at its lower edge. Price, 10c.

### BITTER MILK.

To the American Breeder:—Bitter milk is one of the most common complaints arising during the spring of the year. This is due to several causes, the most common being flavors due to spring feeds with strong odors, the onion flavor being most common. The only remedy is to keep the cattle from infested pastures for at least four hours before milking. If this practice is followed the flavor is largely eliminated.

Other spring flavors due to pasture may be avoided by changing from winter feeds to pasture gradually, allowing ten to fifteen days to make the change.

Milk may have an abnormal bitter taste when far along in the lactation period. This usually occurs when the animal has been dry fed and appears to be due to her physical condition. This may be remedied and removed by reducing the grain ration and giving two or three doses of Epsom salts. —E. V. Ellington, Idaho Experiment Station.

### NO WORLD'S SHORTAGE IN FOOD.

In discussing high prices of grains and the talk of a food shortage, statisticians of the United States Department of Agriculture say:

"The large demand for our wheat arises from the fact that there was an estimated world's shortage of over 400,000,000 bushels outside of the United States; from the fact that the Russian exportable surplus of 100,000,000 bushels is not available generally, and from the fact that the belligerent nations are eager to secure food supplies. If it were not for these things we should be discussing ways and means of disposing of our tremendous surplus of food products.

"As has been stated, the new American crop will begin to appear before July. The Argentine crop is now coming on the market. It is estimated that from that source there will be available 100,000,000 bushels. A surplus of 75,000,000 bushels or more from India will be available in May and June. The increase in the fall sown wheat acreage of the United States in 1914 was 11.1 per cent, or over 4,000,000 acres; in the Northern Hemisphere generally the acreage of winter wheat shows an increase of from 3 to 33 per cent, as follows:

Denmark .....	3 per cent
Italy .....	5 per cent
Switzerland .....	10 per cent
United Kingdom .....	10 per cent
United States .....	11 per cent
India .....	22 per cent
Canada .....	33 per cent

### SPRING SHOOTING OF MIGRATORY BIRDS ABSOLUTELY PROHIBITED.

From the number of letters which they have received on the subject recently, officials of the department believe that sportsmen may unintentionally violate the provisions of the Federal Migratory Bird Law, which it is the purpose of the government to enforce rigidly. Under the provisions of this law no waterfowl can be shot in the northern or breeding zone after January 15, except in New Jersey, where the season extends to February 1. In most of the southern or wintering zone the season closes February 1, but extends to February 15 in Georgia and South Carolina. These regulations were proclaimed on October 1, 1914. No change has since been made in them, and no change is likely to be made until the constitutionality of the law has been passed on by the United States Supreme Court.



## Have a Pure Water Supply

A pure water supply is one of the most important factors in farm life today, as typhoid fever, dysentery and other disorders may be carried by impure waters. Farm water supplies are very subject to pollution. Of 79 typical water supplies in Minnesota, investigations showed that 20 were good and 59 polluted. Twenty-five of those polluted were bad only because of poor surface protection, and could easily have been made safe. Practically all the surface supplies were polluted. During these investigations 23 of the farms examined showed a record of typhoid fever.

Surface water supplies should not be used for household purposes, or for washing milk cans. They should not even be used for laundry purposes unless no other supply is available. Rain water from the roof is often polluted by dust, leaves, and the droppings from birds. Any person who drinks water from surface supplies endangers his health if such supplies are not adequately protected and then purified.

Where underground waters are hard to obtain, cisterns may be used where the store of rain water and surface supplies will be filtered and partially purified.

The cistern should be of water-tight construction, to prevent leakage and to prevent pollution from the neighboring soil. It should have an overflow drain and a tight cover. There should also be suitable provision for straining or filtering the water previous to its entrance to the cistern.

**Wells Should Be Carefully Safe-guarded.**

Farm wells are often polluted from local sources. They are often located for convenience near the barn or stable, or close to the back door, out of which household slops are thrown. The soil surrounding the well becomes saturated with organic filth and allows the surface water percolating through it to carry its load of contamination into the well.

The curbing or covering is often loosely constructed of boards, permitting small animals and vermin to fall into the well; and surface water carrying filth and manure, especially after rains, runs into the well from the top.

Both deep and shallow wells are subject to contamination. Of 177 deep and 411 shallow farm wells examined in Indiana, 116 of the deep well waters were of good quality, 45 were bad, and 16 were doubtful; 159 of the shallow well waters were good, 209 were very bad, and 43 were doubtful.

The safety of water supplies when near sources of possible surface pollution often depends largely on the character and quality of the material in which the well is sunk.

The farm well, especially a shallow dug well, should be located somewhat above the barn yards, and stock pens, at least in such a position that the surface drainage from all possible sources of contamination is away from the well.

If local conditions and prices will permit, it is a good idea to provide impervious floors with water-tight drains for farm buildings and stock pens. Under the same conditions concrete manure pits might well be provided to not only prevent the liquid manure from polluting the neighboring soil but to save the manure. No garbage, manure, or rubbish should be dumped into sinks or basins in the immediate neighborhood, and these should be fenced off and kept free from polluting matter.

The house should be provided with some safe method of sewage disposal while slops and garbage from the kitchen should be deposited in tightly covered garbage cans and disposed of by burying in the fields, burning, or feeding to pigs. The use of privy vaults and leaching or overflowing cesspools should be absolutely avoided since they are likely to be sources of the worst contamination. The farmer should become acquainted with the various types of wells and the best

## THE AUTO-OILED AERMOTOR WITH DUPLICATE GEARS RUNNING IN OIL

Every bearing is constantly flooded with oil. The gear case, in which the duplicate gears run, holds two or three times as much oil as is required by the mill for a year of constant running, days, nights and Sundays. From the gear case the oil flows through every bearing in a continual stream. It goes out through the thrust washers in the hub of the wheel and is automatically returned to be used over and over again. No oil is wasted. This mill needs oiling but once a year. Two quarts of oil in the gear case of the 8-foot Auto-oiled Aermotor will keep the gears and every bearing flooded with oil for a year or more.

The galvanized helmet covers the gears, keeps out rain, keeps out dust, keeps in oil. The old Aermotor was known the world over as "the windmill which runs when all others stand still." This new Aermotor with gears and bearings flooded with oil runs in much less wind than the old Aermotor.

The two large gears, which lift the load straight up, are each independent of the other and each is driven by its own pinion on the main shaft and must take its half of the load at all times. The Auto-oiled Aermotor, with its duplicate gears and two pitmen lifting the load straight up, is unbreakable.

Every 8-foot mill is tested under a pumping load of 3000 pounds on the pump rod. For the larger sizes the load is proportionately greater. We know that every one of these windmills is unbreakable. We venture the assertion that this is the most nearly perfect, best made, best tested, best oiled, most nearly perpetual, automatic and self-sufficient of any machine of any kind ever made for farm work and the most nearly fool-proof. There is no friction on any part of the furling device when the mill is running and very little when the wheel is furled. A small child can easily furl this windmill or an automatic regulator can take care of it. One of these mills has been furled 10,000 times in one day by a man on our premises—more times than it would ordinarily be furled in 30 years of service. A band brake, of the automobile type, is used, and it always holds.

If you are tired of climbing a windmill tower; if you are tired of buying repairs and having them put on; or, if you are tired of waiting for a big wind, let us furnish you an unbreakable, self-oiling, ever-going mill to go on any old tower. It costs but little and you will get the difference between no water in a light wind and an abundance of water in almost no wind. The flooding of all the working parts with oil, the perfect balance of the wheel and vane on the tower, the very small turntable on which the mill pivots and the outside furling device make this difference.

Now there is no objection to a high tower. Have as high a tower as you need to get wind. You don't have to climb it. Your dealer can come once a year and put in oil, if needed, and inspect the mill.

Why not have flowing water, cool in summer and warm in winter, always fresh and pure? It will cost next to nothing. It will give health to your family and stock. Let the water run into a good size reservoir and raise all the fish of the choice kinds your family can eat, and have water to irrigate your garden and make it raise many times as much as it would otherwise. The Auto-oiled Aermotor makes all this possible as it can run from one year's end to another with practically no wear and no cost. Water costs nothing. Use it. To let it stand is to abuse it.

If interested, write **Aermotor Co., 1146 So. Campbell Avenue, Chicago.** Write right now.

methods of protection, and the well should be so protected as to exclude filth from those sources of contamination which it has been impossible to remove or have been overlooked.

### Study Location of Water Supply.

In the selection, location and sinking of a well it is always a good idea to consider permanence in addition to safety. The well should penetrate to levels below that of the ground-water surface in the driest seasons.

Unpolluted springs are as a rule good sources of water supply, since the water usually comes from great depths within the rock or is filtered through many layers of sand and gravel. However, springs are subject to pollution from the same sources as wells and should be closely watched in this respect. Farm spring supplies are often polluted by the drainage from the buildings and stock pens. Spring water supplies from limestone are also subject to pollution from distant garbage and sewage dumps in sink holes. The same precautions should be taken for safeguarding spring supplies as in the case of wells, and in addition the spring should always be fenced to keep out stock. Spring supplies should be frequently examined for pollution of any kind, and the water should be boiled before drinking, if possible, although this is not absolutely necessary in all cases.

After a pure water supply has been made available for the farm home the quantity of water needed must be considered. A suitable pumping equipment must be chosen and then a satisfactory means for distributing and storing the water must be provided. If a windmill is used the storage should be large enough for at least three days' supply, to provide water in case of calm weather. Where the other sources of power are used the storage capacity need not exceed one day's supply. The following table gives approximate quantities of water required per day:

Each person, 25 to 40 gallons.  
Each cow, 12 gallons.  
Each horse, 10 gallons.  
Each Hog, 2½ gallons.  
Each sheep, 2 gallons.

The water consumption will vary from day to day and with the seasons. Fire protection should also be consid-

ered, and in determining the size of tank the maximum amount likely to be required should be provided.

For a family of 6 persons a 200-gallon supply should be sufficient if the water is used in the house only. On a farm where water is supplied to a family of 6 persons, 10 horses, 12 cows, 25 hogs, and 15 sheep, the daily storage supply should be at least 500 gallons, with whatever additional amount, if any, the farmer deems necessary for fire protection.

The use of lead pipe or lead-lined receptacles for drinking water should be avoided. The sewer plumbing serves as a drain for the water plumbing. The drainage system should be so constructed as to carry away completely everything emptied into it, and it should be constantly vented, frequently and thoroughly flushed, and have each of its openings into the house securely guarded. All drains, soil pipe, and waste pipe should be water-tight and air-tight. All plumbing should be tested by filling with water or smoke to detect leaks. All the foregoing, and also a process of sewage disposal is covered in a bulletin just gotten out by the rural engineer of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. The bulletin can be had free by applying to that address. Ask for Bulletin No. 57.

### TREATMENT OF SEED OATS FOR SMUT.

To the American Breeder:—Loose smut of oats is a fungus disease of the oat plant which causes serious losses to this crop. This disease is very noticeable after the plants begin to head, the flowers of infected plants being almost completely replaced by a mass of fine, black, dusty spores.

Oat smut may be prevented by soaking or sprinkling the seed thoroughly with some solution which will kill the spores without injuring the seed. The most common solution is formalin and the treatment is made as follows:

Mix one pint of commercial formalin with 40 or 50 gallons of water in barrels or other convenient vessels. Immerse the oats in this solution, stirring well so that all will be thoroughly soaked. Pour off the solution, dump the oats out and stir occasionally until

## Sudan Grass

Northern grown seed, hardy and free from Johnson Grass. Write for free sample and prices.

Henry Field, Box 8, Shenandoah, Iowa.

### SUDAN GRASS

Most productive grass grown; rich in protein; several cuttings each season. Grows anywhere. This seed has been inspected and recleaned. 60c a pound in small packages; 10 pounds, 50c per pound. Cash with orders. Write me for prices on 50 pounds or more.

E. FOSBERG, LITTLEFIELD, TEX.

## SWEET CLOVER SEED

The true white blooming variety (Melilotus Alba). Write for free sample of new crop seed and latest prices. Henry Field, Box 8, Shenandoah, Iowa.

## CASH FOR BAGS

Don't throw them away. Save them and ship to us. We'll pay you HIGHEST MARKET PRICE. Get your neighbor to ship his bags with yours. Established 1870.

Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills 714 S. 7th St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

dry. Another method employed is to sprinkle the oats with the solution until they are well soaked, and then heap them up in a pile and cover with blankets or sacks. Leave them in this pile for five or six hours, or even over night, and then spread out to dry. Stir frequently until thoroughly dried, after which they may be sacked and set aside until seeding time. Formalin may be obtained from any drug store.

Machines for treating oats and wheat for smut are on the market. In these the grain is passed through a tank containing the formalin solution and then dumped out on the floor to dry. Such machines are not expensive and are very satisfactory.

Formalin is poisonous, but in this weak solution it will not injure the hands and is perfectly safe to handle. Since the formalin volatilizes rapidly, oats thus treated that are not needed for seeding may, after thorough drying and airing, be safely fed to stock. —C. B. Hutchinson, Missouri College of Agriculture.



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

Sign Your Name and Address to all Questions.

**1490—TENDENCY TO PARROT MOUTH**—We recently purchased an imported Percheron stallion as sound, but upon closer examination found that the teeth of the lower jaw do not come out even with the upper ones; lack about two-thirds the width of the tooth. Is this horse sound or unsound on that account? Will his colts be the same?—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Your horse is a little inclined to be parrot mouthed but is not a bad example and should not be considered unsound. He may not transmit this quality to his offspring but naturally one should expect him to transmit whatever he has be it good or bad.

**1491—SICK STEER**—What is the matter with one of my yearling steers? He has been running down in flesh for a month or more and he eats very little now. He eats a few mouthfuls and then stands with his mouth full of hay all the time and a kind of watery stuff drips from his mouth. It looks like he can't swallow but his throat seems to be normal. There is no swelling and I examined his mouth, and his tongue and his teeth and they seem to be O. K. He runs some from the nose, a kind of watery stuff with blood in it. He does not cough any and stands in one place for hours at a time with his mouth full of hay. Have had cases like this before which died. I would like to know what kind of sickness it is.—Wyoming Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Take this case up with your state veterinarian as you may have some disease peculiar to your section. If you have carefully examined the parts mentioned, and find nothing wrong, then a personal examination by a qualified man will be needed to diagnose the case.

**1492—LAME JACK**—I have a very fine jack that got fast while rolling and his feet were elevated so as to make him almost on his back. He was there for some time and when released seemed to be a little lame, and by the next day he was so lame he could scarcely get around, and it seemed that we were going to lose him. This was in October; he walks very poorly; goes crippling around and has not gained very much in flesh. The trouble seems to be in his feet and legs. How long does it take an animal to get over a bad sprain? Would be glad to have your advice on this case. We bathed his feet in soft mud and liniments, but he seemed to get more relief from the clay mud while he had fever in his parts. Any information will be appreciated.—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Your description is entirely too indefinite to enable us to form any idea just where your jack is affected. You do not state whether he is lame in one leg or four. Have you had a veterinarian examine him? This is what you should have done at once following the injury. An animal that has been lame since last October needs the help of a veterinarian who can have an opportunity to personally examine the case.

**149—INJURED PENIS**—I have a horse that got kicked on the penis by a mare during breeding service last year. Not on the end but in the middle or half way. It swelled very badly and for a while I thought I would lose him, but I got the best veterinarian in this country and he prescribed a bran poultice and bathing with warm water and some medicine taken internally. He got well but I did not use him any more last year, being in latter part of season. He is well and is very cagy and will mount a mare but it seems that he cannot do the work, for some reason he cannot finish and he gets angry. Can you tell me if he is ruined for all time or if there is some remedy for him.—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is difficult to say just at this time that the unsatisfactory service of your stallion is due to the injury. That is a matter that cannot be determined until a further trial is given. You perhaps know that occasionally a stallion behaves badly for a few times at the beginning of spring service and later comes all right. Continue to use him at rather frequent intervals until this point is proven.

**1494—THE ACID TEST**—I have a mare coming five years old and she

has never been in foal. I bred her twice when she was three and twice when she was four. I had her examined and she was alright the last time. I bred her, but she came in heat again. This is a registered Percheron mare in good condition. What can I do for her?—Iowa Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We do not know just what you call all right. If you have made a thorough examination of this mare and find her to be normal and healthy in every respect we would advise making the acid test with litmus paper. If she is found to be acid she should be given the soda treatment and bred soon afterwards. If the genital tract is in a run down condition it may be better to use the saline solution even though she is acid. The saline solution will relieve the cause and stimulate these organs to greater activity.

**1495—DIFFICULTY IN DRINKING**—I have a coming four year old stallion that for the last six months don't drink right. He doesn't suck the water while drinking like another horse but laps it up with his lips. When he gets a mouthful this way he can swallow it alright. I had a veterinarian look at him. He said he had never seen such a case, and did not prescribe for him. He eats well and is in good breeding condition. What can I do for him? Would that be considered an unsoundness?—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is quite probable that your stallion has a partial paralysis of some of the organs concerned in drinking, perhaps the tongue. A very careful examination of the teeth should be made as sometimes an exposed nerve will give rise to similar symptoms to those described.

**1496—COLORADO STALLION LAW**—I bred a mare for a party here. The colt is 10 months old. The creditors have secured an attachment on the colt. I have paid for the testing of my horse and have a license, and I claim they have no right to bother this colt. Can you tell me what to do.—Colorado Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Write to the secretary of the Stallion Registration Board in your state and ask his advice in this case. We suspect numerous cases of this kind have been tried and he should be able to advise you correctly.

**1497—NUMBER OF SERVICES**—How many services a week should this jack have this season, he will be three years old next fall. How many services should a horse coming two years old in May be allowed?—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY**—The jack might make 10 or 15 services with no two services closer than two or three days. If the season is prolonged 20 services might not be injurious. The two-year-old stallion should not make any services until late in the season; then only a very few. You can greatly increase the business from these sires by using the capsule system or the extractor as an impregnator.

**1498—LAME MULE**—I have a mule six years old that got a puff on the hock. It is in front on the inside. She got it when two years old and has never been lame on it until this winter. She is a little lame when she starts up, and when she is going slow and steps over anything high it bothers her. Can anything be done?—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We fear that your mule is affected with something more serious than a mere puff at the joint mentioned. From your description we would judge your mule also has a bone spavin and we would recommend that you have her examined by a good veterinarian versed in lameness. The treatment necessary for her relief of such a case cannot be very well applied by yourself, hence the above advice.

**1499—FAILS TO COME IN HEAT**—I have a very fine jennet that brought a colt in 1913, and she failed to get in foal and was thin in flesh. Last year we failed to get her to come in heat.

# TAYLOR & JONES



BOX 160 WILLIAMSVILLE

WILLIAMSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

Our second importation for 1914 arrived July 6. Anyone wanting the best imported and American-bred Percheron, Shire and Belgian stallions should not fail to visit our barns. Write us for catalog, mentioning the American Breeder.

**TAYLOR & JONES,**  
Sangamon Co., Ill.

## 200 PERCHERONS



Including probably the largest collection of imported stallions of this breed in America, and certainly the largest collection of mares now for sale.

**NO MARES FOR SALE AFTER APRIL 1,** but until that time buyers get extra values in young imported and home bred mares, safe in foal to our best stallions. In April these mares will begin dropping colts to develop for our show and sale herds of the future, for the Singmaster Percheron business is conducted on the most permanent basis. Every year we import stallion colts and yearlings, in this way really getting first choice and insuring thorough acclimating and development under American conditions.

**Are They Good? We Simply Ask You to Come and See.**

We have plenty of ton stallions, plenty of imported mares bred to our famous herd horses, Honorable and Jalap; our prize winnings are a matter of record. The square deal has been our motto for 30 years. Mention the American Breeder when you write us for particulars.

**J. O. SINGMASTER & SONS, Keota, Iowa**



Three-year-old Percheron Stallions.

**90 Head of Big, Sound, Heavy Boned Percherons, Shires and Belgian Stallions and Mares**

For sale very reasonable. Must sell some of them before spring. We are working for an honest reputation. Give us a trial.

**ROWE BROS.**

Maple Park, Illinois

45 miles west of Chicago, on C. & N. W. R. R. Also on Aurora & DeKalb electric line.

**PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS**  
For sale. I have a number of good, big, draft stallions to sell now. They range from yearlings, coming 2, up to 6 years old. All sound and right. I have home-bred and imported of both breeds; all of good bone. Every stallion is sound and sold with a breeding guarantee of 60 per cent foal getters. Yearlings weighing 1,500; several ton horses and a few 2,150 pounds. Come and see me before buying; I can save you \$300 on a good one. I also have 14 Percheron mares to sell, all in foal. For information address,  
**P. J. EGGERS, DENISON, IOWA.**  
(Long distance phone 142; barn in town.)



## Closing Out Bargains in Percherons

I am preparing to quit the farm and  
**My Entire Herd of 50 Percherons—Mostly High Class Mares and Fillies—Is for Sale.**

I have a few good stallions, of course, and will make close prices on them, but any man who will take all, or a large part, of my mares and fillies, will get a bargain he cannot find anywhere else. Good registered draft mares will be the money makers for years to come.

**GEORGE HIRSCHMAN,**

**PIERSON, IOWA.**

## SPECIAL BARGAINS ON STALLIONS

We have 20 BIG coming 3 and 4 year old Percheron stallions yet, and in order to close them out, we are going to sell them at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. They are the BIG, sound FELLOWS, and the first 20 STALLION buyers here will get 20 BIG bargains. Don't write, but get on train and come see the BEST BUNCH or BIG STALLIONS in the U. S., for the money. Twenty miles east of Wichita on Mo. Pac.

**BISHOP BROS.**

**TOWANDA, KANSAS**

## WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had direct from the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.**

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.



## DANIEL KELLY & SON,

Lincoln, Nebr. City Office, 1012 O. Street.

We have on hands the best all around lot of

**PERCHERON STALLIONS**

we ever owned at one time, yearlings to 5-year-olds. Our aim is, best of blood, big bone and individuality, that will appeal to any one who wants a draft stallion. We will not handle auction block, second hand or broken down stallions. We give a liberal guarantee, and stand by it. Mention the American Breeder when you write.





She seems to have difficulty in getting up when she is on her left side, and she has learned to get over on her other side when she seems to get up without any trouble. She seems to have a good appetite and is improving in flesh. What treatment shall I give her to get her to come in season?—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Make an examination of the genital tract of the jennet and if found in a healthy condition with good ovaries breed her with a capsule. If the genital tract is not in a proper breeding condition she may need treatment.

**1500—FLUSHING OUT MARES**—I would like very much to know how soon after a mare is flushed out with either saline solution or soda solution, she can be bred, and is one flushing out sufficient?—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Mares can be bred in an hour or two after they have been flushed out with either the soda or saline solution. The number of treatments will depend entirely upon the condition of the mare.

**1501—SKIN ERUPTION**—I want to ask you what is wrong with my mule and a treatment. He is a fine mule; 16 hands; six years old and was never sick a minute until October 15. I was hauling with him when I noticed he was broken out in welts like bee stings all over body. I never did anything for him and in about four or five days I noticed yellow water oozing out of his sides where the traces had rubbed, and from that the yellow water began to ooze out all over him. On about January 1st a veterinarian came along and said he had eczema and fixed me up treatment for it, and I have been doctoring him for that ever since. He has had a ravenous appetite all the time and has been losing flesh all the time with plenty of feed. His diet consists of corn and corn fodder. Where that yellow water oozes out it causes a scab and the hair comes off in patches like the grease heel or scratches. Any information will be appreciated.—Arkansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—From your description we would judge that your mule was first affected with urticaria and it may be that it has lapsed into a chronic state. Inasmuch as you have access to veterinary advice it will be best for you to follow the directions of your doctor as he is in a position to watch developments.

**1502—VIGOR TABLETS**—I purchased a package of vigor tablets for my jack which was occasionally slow. He had been a sure breeder. Since using the vigor tablets he has not been sure. Very often serving a mare blood runs out of the end of the penis. The vigor tablets did not improve the jack as a server. I did notice that he stood around with his penis out much of the time and urinated very often. What is the matter with this animal?—Oregon Subscriber.

**REPLY**—This case is similar to other complaints received from men who had been feeding drugs to slow jacks. You have paid dearly for this lesson, as your jack will probably never be sure. We would advise you to quit serving him when the penis bleeds. The drugs probably caused too much irritation. Slow jacks have made an opportunity to dispose of a so-called remedy. There are men who will sell anything and recommend it for a little profit, regardless of consequences.

**1503—WASHING THE STALLION**—Should a stallion be washed immediately after serving? If so, what should the wash be?—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Scald a pan full of bran. As soon as it cools enough, insert it well into the sheath, working it around in all of the different crevices so that all of the parts of the sheath and the penis come in contact with the bran. The bran should be sufficiently wet so that it can be inserted easily. If all of the parts are not easily contracted lead a mare out in front of the stallion so as to cause an erection. Let the bran stay in the sheath. Do not attempt to wash it out for an ordinary case. When the bran finally comes out it will leave a clean smooth surface. This might be done once or twice a week, or often enough to keep the penis in a nice clean condition. Do not use any soap or grease on these parts as it usually causes irritation. Too much washing is injurious. It is an impossibility to wash the stallion in order to prevent him from carrying diseased germs from one mare to the other. Such prevention is usually a waste of time. The intelligent thing to do is to be able to diagnose diseased mares and not permit the sire to serve one of them. Antiseptics strong enough to

(Continued on page 19.)

## BREEDING SCHOOL—LAST CALL

MARCH 29 TO APRIL 3

This will be the last term of the horse and cattle breeding school before the breeding season. It will also be the last term before the increase in the tuition fee goes into effect. For this term the fee still will be \$25.00. The tuition fee for the August term will be announced later.

A great many breeders have asked for a term of school about the first of April, just before the breeding season starts. Every breeder ought to be glad to know that the only exclusive breeding school in the world is held in America. Every breeder ought to be proud of this institution, which has spent a fortune for investigations, especially for the breeders of live stock. It took a long time to convince the breeders that there was anything yet for them to learn.

The greatest success of this school is now coming, as the result of the successful work of its students. There have been a few failures, as should naturally be expected in any profession. Those who have given the subject careful thought and study, and are possessed of a reasonable personality, have done exceptionally well. At each session of the school it is noticed that a number of those in attendance have been convinced by watching the results of competitors or acquaintances. The successful student with influence can do much toward increasing the prestige of the school. From the locality of one breeder who attended several years ago there have since come sixteen students.

Naturally a great many terms have been held at a loss financially, but the success of the school as a real help to the breeding business has all along given assurance that it was bound to pay its way. Very frequently a breeder states that he would like to attend, but he thinks it would cost him too much money. If a breeder can actually double his income without increasing his investment, not for one year, but for the length of time he is in the business, how much can he afford to pay for the training and information which enables him to do this? Others state that they cannot afford to make the long trip necessary to reach the school. Practically every section of the United States (where horses are bred) and five foreign countries have been represented at this school. Certain breeders have come back several times from Pennsylvania, Texas and other distant states. Any owner of a good stallion or jack, or a number of good brood mares can afford to cross this continent to spend one day in the dissecting hospital. Here he will get an idea of the inside of a mare, and have the general conditions explained to him by instructors who can deliver the desired information. It is the only place where such information can be obtained. Each lecture or demonstration of the week is just as essential. Lives of men are changed at this institution. They see things they never saw before.

There are those who believe that they cannot leave home. This is imagination. Anyone can leave home for a week. Business must be in a horrible condition if a man cannot leave it for a week. Things are learned at this school about family affairs that men are not liable to discover perhaps at any other place. Those who have attended state that it is the most interesting, instructive and useful week of their life. Hundreds and hundreds of testimonials from the best breeders in the country have been printed. Names of students have been sent out to inquirers requesting those interested to write to them; and to go and see whether they are making good or not. This school has always had a standing offer to new students that if it was not satisfactory in every way, no tuition would be charged. Not a single man has ever found fault with it, excepting one or two who have been sent home for bad behavior. A number of men who attended are now sending their sons, because it is a clean institution. Breeders cannot spend a week and a few dollars to a better advantage.—Advertisement.



## WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLY CO.

LINCOLN, NEB.

We have just what you want in the way of a Percheron, Belgian or Shire stallion. They are young, big, drafty, heavy boned, easy moving, finished horses, and offered at bargain prices.



## DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS

Are today, as for the past forty-eight years, the breed's best.

As a matter of fact, you can also get more here for your money than elsewhere.

If you are interested in Percherons and want to get in touch with the oldest concern in the business—the one that handles the best class of horses, and whose reliability is proven by the experience of thousands of satisfied customers—come and see us.

New illustrated catalogue on application.

DUNHAMS, Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois

## ACCLIMATED PERCHERONS

We are well supplied with good, sound young stallions of good dark color, with plenty of size and bone.

Among them is the first prize, 2,100-pound, 3-year-old at the 1914 Nebraska State Fair.

We sell stallions according to the law of Nebraska, and furnish state license.

Fortunately we are in position to raise and handle stallions cheaper than most dealers and can save you money on a good horse.

Reference, either bank in Arlington or the Packers' National, South Omaha.

On the main line of the C. N. W. R. R., 33 miles northwest of Omaha; 55 miles north of Lincoln and 8 miles east of Fremont. Twelve passenger trains every day. See us at once or write today.

RHEA BROS., Arlington, Nebr.

## SOME GOOD THINGS IN PERCHERONS FOR SALE

Nine stallions, coming two years to four past, including the Illinois futurity winner, Baron's Pride (see cut), three brothers, their sire, their uncle, and three by Imp. Infant. All are grays and blacks, all of our own raising.

LEEMON BROS., HOOPESTON, ILL.



## What About Imported Percherons?

There are fewer than one-tenth the usual number of imported Percherons now for sale in America. Few, if any, will be imported for several years. Prices are advancing—horses more scarce than ever. We have fifteen big fine stallions, brought over last fall. Ten horses. For the purpose of closing our barns within the next four months and moving to the farm, we will sell at lower prices than ever before. All but two are imported and all are broken and acclimated. Bargains if sold quick.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO. Chas. R. Kirk, Pres. ST. JOSEPH, MO.  
All street cars going south from Union Depot pass our stables.

**PERCHERON AND SHIRE STALLIONS AND PERCHERON MARE**  
For sale. One dark gray, registered Percheron stallion; 6 years; 1,900 pounds. A good one. Also a black, 3 year old; weight 1,850. Will make a high class horse. A pair of dark gray stud colts, coming 2 years; will weigh 3,100 pounds in thin flesh. A pair of good ones. Also an 8 year old, black, registered Percheron mare; 1,900 pounds. Due to foal April 21st.

One Shire stallion; 9 years; 1,800 pounds, in fair fix. Has stood here ever since old enough for service. Colts in his way. Can show the goods. This is good, clean, sound stuff. Everything will be guaranteed as represented.

THOS. McNAMARA, BLOOMINGTON, WIS.

## Percherons and Jacks

Not a Big Lot, But a Good Lot

I am anxious to show you my select bunch of 20 jacks and Percherons. Some herd headers in both; and stallions up to 2,100 pounds, representing such horses as Carnot, Diamant, Thiers, Charlemagne, etc. Easy terms and prices right.

Wilmer L. McIlroy, Louisiana, Pike County, Mo.  
(40 miles west of Roodhouse, Ill., C. & A.; 90 miles north of St. Louis, C. B. & Q.)

## HOW A CHAMPION STALLION IS HANDLED.

To the American Breeder:—Regarding the feed and care of my Percheron stallion, Carnot, would say that, taking today as an example, his feed this morning was five ears of corn, a gallon and a half of crushed oats and the same amount of bran. Oats, when crushed, are about one-half more bulky than the same amount of whole oats. At noon and night he has the same amount of bran and oats, and with that about what would make a good, big feed pail of steamed sugar beets. Hay is mixed clover and timothy. He has the free run of the yard, twenty-five paces wide and seventy-five paces long, and in addition to that his exercise has been brought up to eight

## FRENCH DRAFT STALLION

For sale. Six years old; sound; sure; in the ton class; good disposition; heavy, clean bone; good server and guaranteed. Write

A. V. LOCK, Burlington, Kan.

## STALLIONS

For sale. Black Percherons at a price so you can own one. Sound and right. Come and see them.

HENRY E. PETERSON, Lyons, Neb.

## Percherons

For sale. Forty head of high class imported and home bred Percheron stallions and mares at a very low price. H. REDENIUS & SONS, Rushmore, Minn.

## FOR SALE OR TRADE.

For sale at farmer's price, one registered, bay Percheron stallion; 7 years old, or will trade for any other stock. Have no time for the business.

A. H. RONNENBERG, Rushford, Minn.



## 50--HEAD--50

Percheron, Belgian, Shire and Clydesdale stallions. Write for folder.

**M. T. BERNARD**

Grand Island

Nebraska

### 4 BLACK PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, including one imported herd stallion, Hercule (75940), a ton horse, and others that will make same kind. **W. J. LANYON & SON, Gresham, Nebr.**

## KODOMA 43372

The Great Ton Show Stallion and Percheron sire, for sale. Height 16.3; color gray; age 9 years. Absolutely sound and clean, with the best of feet, bone and pasterns. His sloping shoulders support a beautifully carried head and neck; while his short, broad back, over a deep ribbed middle, smoothly molds into strong loins and level croup over the best draft hocks imaginable. Kodoma has 12-inch bone below his hocks and scales 1,920 pounds; today in active stud condition weighing some 2,200 pounds; fitted for showing. Guaranteed to get 60 per cent foals. Price \$1,000.

**W. T. WILKINSON,**

Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri.

### PERCHERONS

For sale. Two stallions, 2 and 3 years old; big, stretchy fellows; good feet; good bone; choice quality. Four mares; two imported; 5 to 9 years old; all in foal. These mares are big boned; the big quality kind; weight 1,800-2,000. They are priced right. Address **F. C. BARBER & SONS, Skidmore, Mo.**

### CHOICE PERCHERONS

For sale. A dark gray stallion, 4 years old; sound and a sure breeder; weight 2,300; an outstanding individual. One pair of dark gray coming 2-year-old fillies; mated; weight 2,900. \$650 will buy the fillies.

**C. J. RABOIN, ASHKUM, ILL.**

### 60 REGISTERED PERCHERON HORSES

From weanlings to matured horses of both sexes. Stallions 1 year to 5 years old; ton horses. Mares of the best breeding blood, and real brood mares; matched teams. All recorded in the Percheron Society of America.

Also Shetland ponies and Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Velvet Chief 398640. Come and see us before you buy. Six miles north of Pawnee Rock or 10 miles west of Great Bend, Kas. **EWING BROS, PAWNEE ROCK, KAS.**

### IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

**PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.**

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perch this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. Address **Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.**

### PARAMOUNT STOCK FARM

Breeds and Imports

Percherons, Belgians and Shires.

Home of the Iowa and International Grand Champion **FARCEUR 7332** (72924), the greatest Belgian stallion in the world today. Always a select lot of stallions and mares for sale at prices that cannot be beat for high class, sound, 2,000 to 2,500 lb. horses. **WM. CROWNOVER, HUDSON, IOWA.**

### MAPLE POINT

PERCHERONS

An excellent lot of young stallions and mares for sale.

**CRANDALL & DANFORTH, Randolph, Minn.**

## KANSAS PERCHERONS.

Bone and constitution developed in natural way; breeding the best. We have 50 registered stallions and mares, mostly blacks and grays; weanlings to 7 years. Come and make selections. Write for particulars, mentioning American Breeder.

**HARRIS BROS., Great Bend, Kas.**

### FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLIONS

Different ages, at bargain prices considering quality and breeding. All grays and sound. Anyone wishing a high class stallion will do well to see this bunch.

**J. P. Dotweller, Congerville, Ill.** (Between Bloomington and Peoria on L. E. and W. R. R.)

**FOR SALE—A REAL DRAFT HORSE** And herd header. Percheron stallion, Bismark, No. 53994; foaled October 13, 1904; color gray; weight 2,440 pounds; sure breeder; certificate of soundness. Too many of his colts; price, \$1,500.

Address **Lock Box 447, Seneca, Kas.**

miles of road work a day. I shall bring this up a little so that he will have from eight to ten miles a day. I am trying now to get a wagon suitable for him, so that I can put him in the collar and have him take some of his exercise in real work around the farm, and I think this will give him better all around exercise than the road work and his yard exercise. Needless to say, he gets a good grooming each day. He is feeling fine and just as gay as ever, and looking the picture of health.—**W. S. Corsa, Greene County, Ill.**

### LAMINITIS OR FOUNDER.

A subscriber writes: "I have a fine 5-year-old draft stallion that was kept in very high condition during the season and along in August he was foundered. I succeeded in getting him over the worst of it but he is still somewhat sore in front but travels out of it in going about a quarter of a mile. Please tell me how to proceed to get him into sound condition again."

Inasmuch as too liberal feeding with too little exercise is one of the causes of laminitis or founder, we would advise that you give particular attention to the matter of suitable diet in the future. There is such a strong desire for the average stallion owner to have his horse make the best possible showing that he overdoes the matter of feeding and the result is a deranged digestion with associated ailments, one of the most common and obstinate one being laminitis.

Laminitis is an inflammation of the sensitive structures of the foot and inasmuch as that part of the limb is encircled by a dense unyielding envelope of horn, the inflamed and dilated blood vessels are unable to swell or expand and the result is that great pressure is brought to bear on the nerve endings of the foot, which induces excruciating pain. When one is fortunate enough to control the inflammation the parts return to their normal state in the course of time and the animal will ordinarily remain sound unless a repetition of conditions that produced the initial attack is made, when the animal will with even less provocation become foundered a second time.

The difficulty with your stallion is that the inflammation has never fully subsided and it has assumed a chronic form. It is all important in treating laminitis to carry the case to a complete recovery as rapidly as possible on account of this disease being inclined to assume a chronic form, in which instance it will require patience and time to bring this animal to a sound state again. The continuous fever in the feet causes them to become very dry and hard, which only aggravates matters as they undergo contraction during this stage, causing a further impinging upon the already dilated vessels and sensitive nerve endings.

First remove the shoes if the soles of the feet do not contact the ground, otherwise leave them on, and soak the hoofs in very warm water so as to soften them as rapidly as possible, then apply flaxseed poultices for three or four days or until they are fully softened. Maintain the moisture in the feet by oiling the entire horny parts with Neat's foot oil twice a day. Apply a blistering agent around the coronary band about every two or three weeks. For this purpose use powdered cantharides, one part and hogs lard four parts. Rub in well after clipping the hair and allow to remain on twenty-four hours. Wash off carefully with warm water and soap and apply a little lard occasionally for a few days to keep the parts soft. You will find that these repeated blisterings will not only stimulate a better and more rapid growing hoof but will relieve the soreness also.

Reduce the flesh of your stallion to proper proportion.

### JUST WHAT I WANT IN EVERY PAPER.

To the American Breeder:—I am a breeder of Percheron horses. Your paper has done me more good than all the papers I have taken. I find just what I want in every paper.—**I. C. Rowman, Wyoming County, Pa.**

### HELPING OTHERS.

Very frequently a good turn is remembered by the one receiving it, and the giver usually feels better by so doing. Not long ago we asked a breeder how he came to be a subscriber of the American Breeder. He said that one of his friends had shown him a copy of it and explained to him that it was an uncommon paper. He said at first he did not want to subscribe for any more papers as he had more than he had time to read, but upon close investigation he found in it a lot of material that he had never seen before; information just such as he had been wanting. He has been obligated to the other party for calling his attention to the paper. He wrote to the party who had informed him, and asked him how he happened to be a subscriber to our paper, and much to our surprise it was practically a repetition of the circumstances which the other man had reported. We became interested and followed that chain down through a dozen different men. We do not know how many more there were as we did not continue our inquiry further. A majority of our subscribers are coming through that channel. We received a letter today from a man in Louisiana who paid his subscription nine years in advance, giving the name of an old subscriber who happened to be one of his neighbors.

We appreciate the effort breeders are putting forth to increase the circulation. We believe many more men would be glad to be instrumental in helping their neighbors and other acquaintances if they would only think about it when they meet them. This is an excellent time to interest others as many problems will be up for discussion during the next few months. Occasionally a breeder disposes of his stock and retires from the business. Such men, of course, would be glad to have their successors do well, and they could not do anything better than to recommend this paper to them. A mere mention and recommendation from responsible men is the best method of increasing circulation. No agricultural paper in the country has made a greater substantial growth during the past seven years than this paper. Much of this growth has come largely through those who have had a desire to help others.

### ORCHITIS.

Orchitis consists of an inflammation of the testicles, and is always to be regarded seriously, for the reason that it often leads to permanent injury of the gland structure. This statement will be more fully appreciated, when it is known that the tissues of the testicles are invested by a dense, resisting, fibrous membrane. An inflammation of the essential tissues of the organ with the attending engorgement accompanying it, brings such intense parts bathed for from one to two hours and repeated if great pain continues. Changing to cold water often greatly aids in checking the inflammatory condition, and is to be advised after the more severe pain is arrested.

Following the cold applications, a solution of sugar of lead may be used with good effect, and is prepared by dissolving an ounce of this agent in a pint of water. The inflamed organs may be kept constantly wet with this solution.

A laxative diet should be encouraged, and even purges may be given in cases due to injuries. They aid very materially in reducing the fever and pain.

As the inflammation subsides, the average sized stallion may be given a dram of iodide of potash, three times a day, thirty minutes before the grain ration is given. These doses may be given from ten days to two weeks, after which the medication may be repeated.

There is always some danger of the inflammation of the affected testicle extending to the sound organ, and where the injury is very severe (unusual contusion, or injuries of the integuments with infection, or abscess formation from diseases like strangles or influenza) the problem of removing the offending organ, by means of cas-

## PERCHERON STALLIONS

For Sale.

Five coming 2 years old; three coming 3 years old; one coming 4 years old.

Several young mares in foal by our best stallions; all recorded in Percheron Society of America. Colors, grays and blacks.

Also one 7-year-old gray French Draft stallion.

**WRIGHT BROS., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.**

### SIX PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, including our imported herd stallion, Siroco, a grandson of Besique. Plenty of size, bone and quality. All sound and recorded in the Percheron Society of America.

**A. M. DILL & SONS, Washington, Kas.**

### We offer more International PERCHERON AND BELGIAN



first prize winners, and more stallions of serviceable age by the \$10,000 champion Carnot (66666) than does any other dealer in the world. Also Shetland ponies. If you want the best, come and see me and save money. Free circular. **R. R. Station, East Orwell, O. A. W. Green, Middlefield, O.**

## PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

For sale. Imported and Home-bred Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares. Come and see or write,

**F. M. CLEVENGER, Prop.,**

Valley Home Stock Farm, Centerville, Ind.

## THREE REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE

One three-year-old black, one four-year-old gray and one five-year-old gray. The above are the drafty kind. Don't write, but come and see and you will buy. All sound.

**L. P. YOCUM, Clarence, Iowa**

### PERCHERONS.

Write for prices on imported and home bred Percheron stallions, mares and fillies, now on hand at the Sunny Plain Farm.

**W. C. BAUGHMAN, PULASKI, IA.**

### RIVERVIEW PERCHERON FARM

Offers for sale 15 head heavy boned, rugged built, imported and home raised stallions and mares. Farm joins Ravenna, on B. & M. R. R., 32 miles from Grand Island, Nebr.

**W. R. HANKINS, Ravenna, Nebr.**

### BETTER THAN A TRADE.

Young, Sound Percheron Stallions at \$550 each. I have just two, a large black and a blocky dark gray; coming three. They weighed 1,900 and 1,700 in December. Their sire (imported) weighed over a ton last spring. They have good bone; you can see they have the weight. Some would choose one; some the other. Come soon, but write me for any further information. **E. N. IRISH, BLANDINSVILLE, ILL.**

### FOR SALE; STUD COLTS

Two real good black registered Percherons; 1,300-lb. stallion colts, 2 years old next May.

Also one good black jack, with mealy points, 2 years old the first day of next October. **M. G. BIGHAM & SONS, Ozawie, Kas.**



### PERCHERON MARES FOR SALE.

Pure bred Percheron mares, in foal from prize-winning stock; registered in P. S. of A.

**C. P. O'DONNELL, WINCHESTER, ILL.**

## PERCHERON MARES

For sale; from imported stock. Two with foal; black; registered. No trades. Write **J. C. HAGENS, Pella, Iowa, Rte. 1.**



Buy of the Breeder and save money on registered Percheron Stallions and Mares and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares; 35 head to select from.—**E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur Co., Ia.**



## CLOSING OUT BARGAINS

### ON PERCHERONS.

My entire herd of 25 Percherons—mostly high class mares and fillies. I have some stallions and will make close prices on them, but any man who will take all or a large part of my mares and fillies will get a bargain he cannot find anywhere else. Will give special price on the entire bunch.

Also some Shetland ponies for sale.

**I. H. VANNORSDEL**  
KINGSLEY, IA.

### BIG PERCHERON STALLION.

Extra breeder, for sale or will trade for good beef type cows, 5 or 6 years old. This stallion is imported; dark iron gray; coming 5 years; would weigh 2,100 if fat, easy to handle, and last spring got 90 per cent of his breeding mares in foal.

**AMOS H. AUDSLEY,** MIAMI, MO.

### TO SELL OR TRADE.

Two stallions. One imported black Percheron; about 8 years old; licensed; weight 1,850; plenty of bone. One Standard bred bay, with star; 9 years; weight 1,200; licensed. Both all around good. Will trade for Shorthorn cattle or large, young, all around good jacks or stock of merchandise.

**M. F. HRABE,** Owner, Knox, No. Dak.

### IMPORTED PERCHERON

Stallion and Registered Jack for sale. Extra good stuff.  
**MT. CARMEL HORSE CO.,**  
J. T. Holt, Sec'y, Pleasanton, Kansas.

## THEY'RE GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME

So I'll Let the Buyer Have Choice of My Four Registered Percheron Stallions

And I'll sell two and keep two for my own use. They are 2 past, 3, 7 and 15 years old, and black, dark bay, gray and black, respectively, in color. All are, or will make, ton horses. The gray weighed 2,250 last July. All have state certificates of soundness but the bay, and am waiting for the inspector on him. Plenty of colts to show from older and a few from young horses. Come at once, or write.  
**T. H. TERRY,** BAVARIA, KAS.

### PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SHIRE Stallions and Mares.

Nineteen stallions; 3 and 4 years old; also mares and younger stallions; big, heavy boned drafters; sound, guaranteed 60%; insurance at 8%. Terms if desired. Stallions \$400 and up. We sold 1914 grand champion at Helena.  
**BYRD & HETLAND,** Joliet, Montana.  
(Edgar R. R. station, 30 miles southwest of Billings.)

### FOUR PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, including my imported herd stallion, Marquis, a grandson of Besique. Marquis has the famous blood lines on both sire and dam's side; sound and sure. Also two black three-year-olds and one black two-year-old. Will mature to better than ton horses; sound, with size and quality; registered in P. S. of A. They are priced to sell. Come and see them.  
**L. C. EVANS,** TROY, IOWA.

## Registered Percherons

Three stallions coming 2, 3 and 4 years.

Three mares coming 2, 3 and 11 years. This is all desirable stuff, but to close a partnership, we desire to sell at once. Address

**SAMUEL MATHER,** Richmond, Ind.  
**R. R. 5.**

### A GOOD, YOUNG PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. Brokaw 72403; brown; age 5; weight 1850; price \$300.  
**W. W. GIBBS,** INDIANOLA, ILL.

tration, is to be considered. Such removal had better be undertaken rather than take chances on the loss of both glands, through extension of the disease.

A stallion with one sound testicle remaining will continue to be a satisfactory foal getter.

The intention of this article is to place the stallion owner in possession of the simple means of handling these unexpected accidents, till such time when the services of a competent veterinarian can be secured, which latter should always be done when serious complications arise.

## SOLD 21 BREEDING HORSES ONE WEEK.

To the American Breeder:—I am inclosing you check for a card in this Service Stallion Department and also check for my regular ad to date. I have sold all the mares I can spare and have only five stallions left. Sales

have been extra good with me. Sold twenty-one horses this (last) week. Went to Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Missouri, Oregon, Oklahoma and Kansas.—J. C. Robison, Butler County, Kansas.

### ADAPTABILITY OF THE ARDENNAISE HORSE.

The Ardennaise horse in Europe has furnished an excellent example of the adaptability to environment of this most useful of domestic animals. Especially, also, has it shown, in an interesting way, how the demands of different environment (different work, different care and different standards of selection) result in modification of type.

One of the chief distinctions of the Ardennaise horse has been its use as an artillery horse, and the ar-

twenty-five-year period, the results show a slight increase in favor of the latter period. But by dividing the years differently, the larger rainfall would be shown for the earlier period. These records were started at the seat of the Kansas Agricultural College before the Civil war.

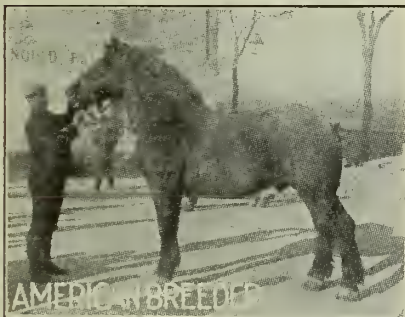
### MARE OWNERS RETURN CARDS.

Breeders have been several times advised by this paper to use Return Cards, handing one to the mare owner each time a mare is bred, so that the owner of the mare will have a memorandum showing the exact date on which the mare should be returned.

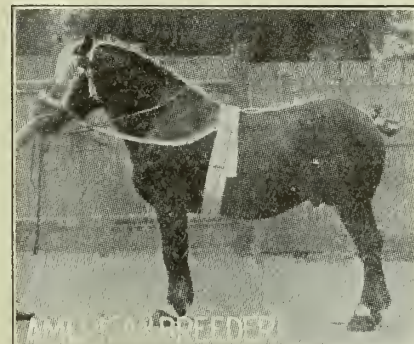
We have had a number of inquiries about cards of this sort from parties stating that the cards they had seen offered for sale were not satisfactory.



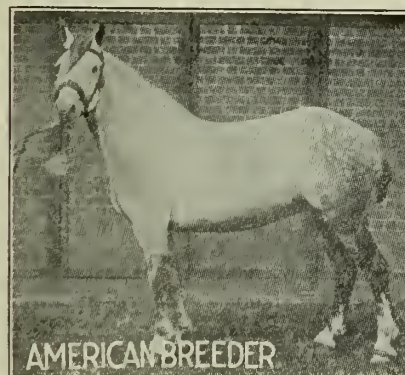
AN ARDENNAISE ARTILLERY HITCH IN BELGIUM.



BELGIAN ARDENNAISE.



GERMAN ARDENNAISE.



RUSSIAN ARDENNAISE.



FRENCH ARDENNAISE.

tillery hitch shown in the accompanying picture give a good idea of this versatile equine—active, powerful and enduring; capable of drawing heavy loads in soft ground, making fast time on good roads, and possessing the wind, sinew and courage for hills or mudholes as they come. These qualities have made France, Belgium, Germany and Russia cultivate the Ardennaise as a foundation for military and agricultural horse stock.

From a copy of "Le Cheval Ardenais by Le Comte Henry De Robien" we have taken not only the illustration of the artillery team, but also the accompanying pictures showing the type of Ardennaise breeding animal used in the countries mentioned.

### NO RAINFALL INCREASE.

Weather records for 56 years, the only "Western Plains" records kept officially for that length of time, show that during the past fifty-six years, the average rainfall at Manhattan, Kan., has been nearly 31 inches according to the Kansas Industrialist. Taking the first twenty-five-year period, as compared with the last

Some of the cards were too large and others had so much printing on them as to be confusing. For that reason the American Breeder has gotten up a new card from which all unnecessary matter has been omitted. The mare owner will get at a glance the information which the card should give him. These cards are small enough so that they can be stuck in a man's vest pocket, and one side of them is left blank so that the breeder can take them to his home printer and have his own advertisement printed thereon, if he wishes.

We will sell 200 of these cards at the price usually charged for 100, namely 50c, and your home printer will not charge any more for printing your advertisement on the back of 200 cards than he would on 100. We will furnish additional cards at the rate of 25c a hundred. Cards will be sent post paid on receipt of order and remittance. There is no waste, as cards not used this year are just as good for next year. Address orders to American Breeder, 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

### SIX DRAFT STALLIONS

For sale as follows: Three 4-year-old dark gray Percheron stallions; weight from a ton to 2,200 pounds. One red-roan stallion, 5 years old; weight over 2,200 pounds. One 4-year-old blue-roan; weight a ton. One bay Shire, 6 years; weight 2,040. They are all registered; sure and sound. Can show colts. They must be sold, as we are going out of the business.  
**MOLLANCE & RAMSEY,** Reinbeck, Ia.

## MAPLEWOOD PERCHERONS

### STALLIONS AND MARES

For sale. A good selection always on hand. Ages from 2 to 5 years.

### C. G. ANDERSON

Hector, Renville County, Minnesota.  
Main Line C. M. & St. P. R. R.

## Big, Rugged, Heavy Boned Registered Percherons

50 Head, Mostly Blacks and Grays. These horses are raised in the open; sound and healthy. Many are sired by our famous herd horse, Superior 40605. Unrelated mares in foal to Superior, and Superior fillies in foal to Vermouth. Come or write us.  
**JAMES LOONAN & SON,** Waterloo, Ia.

## PERCHERON MARES

### Fillies and Stallions

For sale—3 head of each class. They are all blacks and grays. All females are bred, as the fillies are coming 3. The stallions are young, coming 2—heavy boned and drafty. The mature mares have weighed 1,800 and 1,900 pounds. Am pricing these to sell.  
**FRANK DAVIDSON,** RUSKIN, NEBR.



### PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

For sale. 20 Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares, from 2 to 6 years old. Slagmaster & Walker, Stock Yards, Sioux City, Iowa.

### FOR SALE OR TRADE

For Belgian stallion or Percheron mares, one 3-year-old, dark gray Percheron stallion; registered in P. S. of A. A show horse.  
**L. E. DITTO,** SEATON, ILL.

**IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION.** For sale. Black; registered; sound; plenty of bone; lots of style and action; weight 1,950; short back. Price right. Phone from Junction City and I'll meet you.  
**Alfred Blegert,** Junction City, Kas. Route 1.

## PERCHERON and BELGIAN

### Prize Winners.

Won over \$1,200 in cash premiums in 1914. Buy the winners.  
Berkshire Hogs Also For Sale.  
**LONZO McCLAIN,** LIMA, OHIO

## MY ENTIRE BREEDING STOCK

For sale; all registered, consisting of 4 Percheron stallions and 5 mares; 4 jacks and 5 jennets. Among the stallions is a 4-year-old imported Carnot colt. The jacks are all blacks, from 2 to 4 years old and from 15½ to 16 hands standard measure; all sired by Limestone Jumbo, a son of Limestone Mammoth.  
**F. N. POOS,** PORTER, KAS.

## PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. Coming 6 years old; registered; black; weighs 1,850; broke to work and has always been handled carefully; never was overworked in the stud; sure breeder. For particulars write,  
**J. H. MOORMANN,** SOLOMON, KANS.

## 2 Percheron Stud Colts

For sale. One coming 2 years old and one coming 1 year old. Good breeding and priced to sell.  
**GEO. PFEIL,** BIGELOW, MINN.

## REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, from 1 to 3 years old; ton kind, and a few good mares; all sound. At prices to move.  
**D. TEINERT & SON,** YORK, NEBR.

## TWO IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale; black; weight 1,800 and 1,900. Also two home bred stallion colts coming 2 years old; registered Percherons. Will sell this stock cheap.  
**Harm M. Clarks,** Route 1, Ada, Minn.

### PERCHERONS FOR SALE

Or will exchange for good young jack stock. Four registered Percheron stallions; 8 to 10 years old; 1900 to 2160 pounds; first class breeders; good, honest horses. Also six large weanling stud colts.  
**C. A. Alexander & Co.,** Harrison, Va.



# THE BREEDS OF LIVE STOCK

## NUMBER IV—BELGIAN HORSES

Editor's Note: The following article is the third in a series that is satisfying the desires of thousands for authentic information in this line. Again we urge upon our readers that not a single copy of the American Breeder be misplaced or destroyed while this series is running. Many times it is impossible for us to accommodate requests for extra copies. Single orders for several hundred papers of some special issue often exhaust the last of our reserve supply. The only way to be sure of this series, complete, is to save every copy of the paper. No publication (book or periodical) has ever covered the subject in a way to so well meet the demand for information on breeds, as does this series of special articles.

Belgium is a country about one-fifth the size of Iowa, and has a population of 7,500,000. Iowa's population is 2,225,000. Belgian farms are small, intensive farming is practiced, and horse production is also on the intensive plan.

The Belgian draft horse has been developed directly from the fountain source of all our draft breeds—the old black Flemish horse, native to Flanders. Furthermore, the Belgian breed has developed right on the ground where this ancient heavy horse existed.

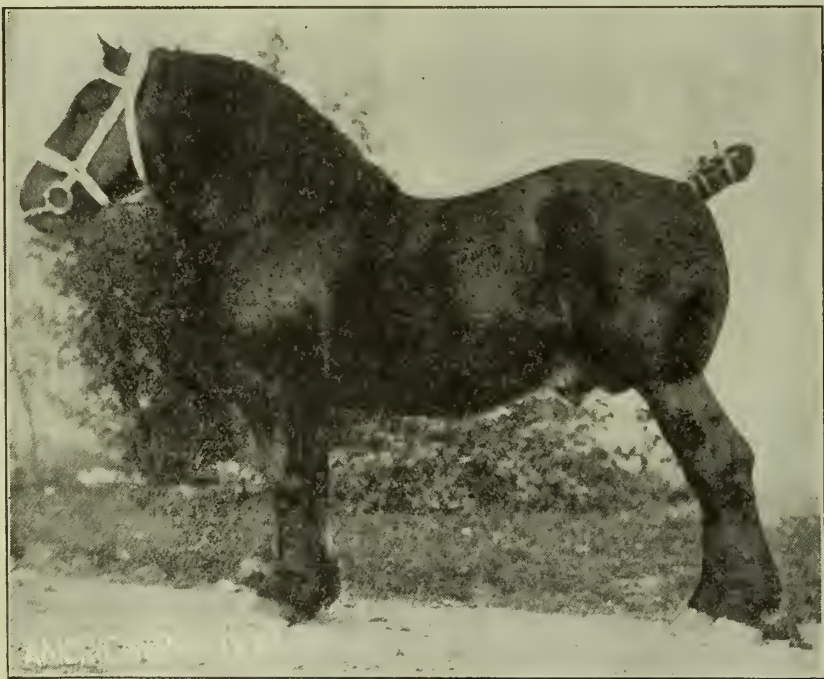
The ancestors of the modern Belgian horses may be traced back to the time of Caesar, and for centuries before that we know, from fossil remains, that what is now Belgium was the home of large, heavy, hairy horses. This large, heavy Flemish horse became, first, a war horse in the days of chivalry, then an agricultural horse and finally a draft breed, as we know it today.

Prior to 1886 there was some intermixing of foreign blood with that of

In 1886 the Belgian Draft Horse Society was founded. The government grants an annual subsidy of \$6,000 to this society.

The most noted early sire of the breed was the Old Dikke Horse, foaled in 1835. He was a brown stallion, considerably inbred, and he founded a noted family. The famous present-day Jupiter strain traces to the Old Dikke Horse. Founders of other noted lines were Gerfaud 2d, Bayard (1146), and Mercure. Orange I, foaled in 1863, a descendant of the Old Dikke Horse, was a famous sire. Among others, he sired the great Jupiter (126) and also Brilliant, another very successful sire.

Famous laterday stallions in Belgium have included Brin d'Or (7902), by Jupiter (126); Reve d'Or (7406), by Jupiter; Marquis de Rosseigne's (11026), by Reve d'Or; Mont d'Or (6120), by Jupiter; Max de Ter (13912), by Mont d'Or; Charlemagne (12290); Blondel (14934); Tonis (9614); Brilliant de Scy (12336); Saflour (8616); Farceur (20730), and Bourgogne (13154).



A BRUSSELS CHAMPION ILLUSTRATING THE TYPICAL MASSIVENESS OF THE BELGIANS.

the original Belgian horse, and it is a fact that the Belgian breed today not infrequently exhibits in form and color markings the presence of such crossings. Blaze faces, white ankles and even white stockings in some cases, are the result of the use of some Clydesdale and Shire stallions on the native mares during the period from 1840 to 1886. The use also of Boulonnaise and Percheron stallions from France helped to give the breed much needed refinement and reduced the feather. Since 1886 crossing has practically stopped; improvement since that time has been secured by selective breeding.

The Belgian government does not directly aid horse breeding, but from an early date the nine provinces of Belgium have each had regulations relative to the improvement of the native draft horse of the country. Some of these regulations date back to the Eighteenth Century. These regulations have a double aim: 1. To eliminate from breeding the stallions which do not possess the qualities desired to improve the breed. 2. To encourage, by means of money bounties, the preservation of animals, both male and female, of the Belgian draft breed.

The greatest present sire is Indigene du Fosteau (29718), by Brin d'Or (7902). Rumor has it that this great stallion was recently shot by German troops, but the story has not been verified.

Jules Hazard, who died in 1912, was for thirty-five years the leading breeder of Belgian horses. Famous living breeders in Belgium are M. Ransquin, Oscar Chabot, Vanderschueren & Vandebossche, Dumont Bros., and Vanden Heude Bros.

The various breeds of draft horses are expressions of the ideals of the people who have developed them. The Belgian horse expresses the idea of the Flemish people—he is rather short of leg, has tremendous depth and width of body, and is a horse of ponderous weight. Those horses have large middles. They are sometimes lacking in levelness of top; the back is sometimes a little low and the croup too short and drooping. They are also frequently criticised for short and upright pasterns.

Bays, roans and chestnuts predominate, though browns and occasionally grays and blacks appear. The head is square and medium sized, the neck short and heavy crested. Very often the ear is too heavy and lopping, and

# IRVINEDALE BELGIANS

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One of the Few Establishments in America Offering Recently Imported Animals.



### OUR AUGUST IMPORTATION

Was one of the best we have ever had, and about the last to leave a European port. We have

40 Stallions; 20 Mares.

A few good Percherons among them. Will refund the expenses of any visitor who thinks we have deceived him concerning what we have to offer. Ankeny is ten miles north of Des Moines on the Northwestern Ry. and Ft. Dodge Interurban. Always mention the American Breeder.

CHAS. IRVINE

Box 7

Ankeny, Iowa

## Sorrel Belgian Stallion, Fox Re (7365) 1472

For sale. Foaled April 7, 1910; sire Fripon Bogarden 48842; he by Parfait Bogarden 30814; dam Phoney Re 7095; 2nd dam Jeanne Re 35747. Fox Re was imported January 2, 1913; is acclimated and is in fine condition to do a heavy stud season. He is the surest horse I ever owned; weighs 1,680 with his ribs showing. Is broke to work and is a fine worker; has the best of clean, flat legs, with a good foot under them.

The first certified draft for \$700 takes him. Will give him a test with microscope if desired. This is a good one.

W. F. DUSELL.

MONTEVIDEO, MINN.



## Belgian Importers and Breeders

Largest in the West.

We specialize in the type best adapted to this section—the most modern one—clean, compact, good movers, weighing 1,800 to 2,200. One of the few firms selling good mares in foal and broke to work.

Stallions Always on Hand.

BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM, W. H. Hayless & Co., Blue Mound, Kas.

## IMPORTED AND HOME BRED PERCHERONS and BELGIANS

I give a gilt edge guarantee good for two years with each animal. Priced to sell quick.

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Breeds and imports champion draft stallions and mares; Percheron, Belgian and Shire. All stock for sale at reasonable prices. Come and see them before you buy.

Ask for our new calendar, mentioning the American Breeder.

GEORGE EGGERT, NEWTON IOWA

## JOS. ROUSSELLE, SEWARD, NEBRASKA



26 Miles West of Lincoln. Farm Joins Seward on the North. Imported Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Mares. Of the best type; clean, rugged, with bone and action a plenty. Paris, Mamers and Nebraska State Fair winners in our barn. Ages 2 to 5 years; weights from 1,900 to over 2,100 pounds. Intending buyers of herd headers will do well to visit our barn.

Also Shorthorn bulls and heifers. All stock guaranteed. Terms to suit reliable customers.

the eye too small and sunken. Belgian horses show an interesting conformation of the hamstring, the muscles apparently being inserted directly upon the point of the hock without any intervening tendon.

The Belgian is a horse of great power, as may be judged from his heavy muscles, but is shorter in his stride and slower at the walk than the British draft breeds. It is surprising how well many of them trot, going in a strong, bold way, with exceedingly good flexion of knees and hocks, and moving straight and true.

At maturity stallions should weigh a ton or more, and mares 1,700 to 1,800 pounds. The Belgian reaches maturity quickly. At four and a half years old they are practically finished. They are great feeders and easy keepers, and have the advantage of shipping well and acclimating readily.

The early settlers of Pennsylvania and New York State brought heavy, black Flemish horses with them from Utrecht, Holland. These were identical to the horses which founded the Belgian breed. The first Belgian drafters, as we know the breed today, were imported to this country in 1866, but the breed did not attract much attention in the United States until 1900. Since that date they have made great progress in this country.

The American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses was organized in 1889. J. D. Connor, Jr., Wabash, Ind., is secretary of the association. This organization publishes the National Register of Belgian Draft Horses. Up to December 9, 1914, 8,810 stallions and 4,475 mares were registered, of which 1,875 stallions and 1,617 mares were American-bred.

The Belgian sire used on common mares has the effect of improving the

## BETTER BREEDING STOCK

Many readers of the American Breeder have seen the stock I show and win with at the fairs.

BELGIANS, PERCHERONS, JACKS. I have this kind for sale—some of the show animals themselves. For particulars write, mentioning the American Breeder.

LEW JONES,

ALMA, KAS.

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Imported Belgian stallion 58754 (5065); a ton horse; 9 years old; color seal brown. Took first at Hutchinson State Fair, 1910; gets fine colts; a sure breeder. Must change on account of his fillies.

Will also sell a coming 3-year-old, June 30, 1915, stallion out of Bayard and imported dam, Melina 1954 (72001); same color as sire; will make a ton horse. Everyone that sees him says he will be better than his sire. Built right from his toes up.

J. C. HOLLENBECK, Ness City, Kans.

## FOR GOOD BELGIANS

SEE R. F. FRENCH, Independence, Iowa.

Twenty imported and home bred stallions for sale that weigh from a ton up to 2,200 lbs., thoroughly acclimated. Also brood mares in foal and with foals at side and re-bred. Matched pairs also.

## STALLIONS FOR SALE.

Imported and home bred Belgians, Percherons and French Draft. The B. B. kind, back, bone and belly.

Come or write us.

R. J. CRAWFORD & SONS, MILES, IA.

## Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Mares

From suckers up to full age horses. I will sell you a stallion ready for service next spring from \$300 to \$500. Some extra good ones higher. Mares and fillies very cheap.

J. M. NOLAN,

PAOLA, KAS.



draft form of his get, especially those from leggy, light-waisted mares.

In conclusion, it may be said that the good points of the Belgian horse are his very drafty conformation; heavy weight; big, round middle; deep flank; easy feeding ability; short legs; quick maturity; excellent disposition; ability to ship well and acclimate readily; his good trot, and his freedom from feathers on the legs.

#### ENDORSES SERVICE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

To the American Breeder:—I think the Service Stallion and Jack Department of which you speak will be another great thing that the greatest stock journal has done for the breeding interests of America. It should be appreciated by many. That will leave no excuse for breeding pure bred stock to inferior sires, which I think is a bad practice. We lost the stallion that headed our herd of Belgian mares and are on the lookout for something good. —David Cooper, Harper County, Kansas.

very gentle with him and every time you go about the barn give him a piece of carrot, or a lump of sugar, or anything he likes. Pet him so he will know that you are his friend. Never say a harsh word or use a severe bridle. If he is afraid of the bit, use him with a halter. Keep all jacks, jennets or mules far enough away so that he cannot see or smell them. Take him out and try him. If he does not get ready within a reasonable length of time put him back in the stall where he can see the mare in the pit. Then bring him out again. It is not usually a good plan to encourage them to loaf. Be very sure that every mare you try to breed with this jack is in good heat. Do not allow him to be frightened. See that the mare is thoroughly fastened in the pit. If your jack had never seen a jennet you would not know that he was favorable to jennets. Slow jacks are educated that way. It is not natural for a jack to serve a mare. Therefore they should be kept away from long eared stock until they are, at least, five years of age. Every jack man should encourage every jennet owner to separate their jacks early, and allow them to associate only with timid fillies. Then there would be very few slow jacks.

**1507—HORSE DOES NOT STAND THE WORK**—I have a coming six year old gelding that would weigh in good flesh around 1,600 pounds, that I bought a year ago. He has not been of much service to me since I bought him. I bought a new collar and pad for him before I put him to work. It seemed like his blood was out of order, for every little knot that came on his shoulder would matter or form pus. I worked him with four horses on a 16-inch sulky plow. He always had good life but would tire very badly but would try and do his part. One morning he had a little lump on his left shoulder about as large as a dime; the next morning it was as large around as a 50 cent piece and raised a little more. I cut a hole in his pad and took the hair out so as not to have any pressure on the sore. The next morning it was as large around as a bowl. Then I laid him off a week and blistered it; when it opened I put a bandage on the collar, both above and below the sore, and put him to work again. His shoulder did not bother him any more but he went down in flesh. I fed him Fowler's solution; one of my neighbors gave me some blood medicine and I fed it; then I fed some nuxvomica, sulphate of iron, gentian, sulphur, bi-carbonate of soda, salt peter, teaspoonful doses three times a day, which I thought did him more good than anything I fed him or at least he improved more. In November I hitched him in front of a threshing outfit with another horse and a couple of other men had their horses on, making six horses in all. He pulled pretty hard and sprained his left hind ankle. When he got over this I put him to light work and used him a little all winter. A week ago today I took four horses and went to the coal mine 11 miles away. I put on 8,215 pounds and brought it home. He stood the trip fine and on Monday I put on the four and took it 25 miles to town; was between eight and nine hours on the road. This horse got awful tired; had him in the lead. Put teams in livery barn and put blankets on, ate my supper and when I went to water and feed I found his right shoulder had swollen almost to his throat and down his breast between his front legs. I went to the drug store and got one ounce camphor, one ounce turpentine, one-fourth pint alcohol and bathed his shoulder good with this. Since then he seems sore; swelling has not gone out yet only a part. I am feeding sulphate of iron, gentian, salt peter, equal parts twice a day in teaspoonful doses. I am thinking some of blistering the swelling and wish you would advise me what to do, as we have no veterinarian close. If I am not doing what I ought to do with this horse, please advise me. It will soon be time to put this horse to work and I am afraid he won't be any good. I am feeding whole oats and straw.—Canadian Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We fear your horse is affected with some chronic disease. We have seen cases of chronic glanders exhibit symptoms such as you describe, and if possible you should have him examined by a competent veterinarian with a view of finding out the nature of his disorder. One thing is certain, he is not going to be able to do the work of an average horse for you this season, so it will be folly to depend on him. A season's run at pasture would be a good thing for him as soon as it is determined that he is not affected with some infectious disease. Make an effort to have him examined by a well qualified veterinarian.

**1508—BREEDING OUT OF HEAT**—Is it advisable to breed mares out of heat by artificial means?—Montana Subscriber.



**REPLY**—The best time to breed all mares is about two days after the heat period has closed. Some breeders have had excellent results in breeding mares out of heat at any time. We do not advocate this plan. The principal difficulty is that mares bred between two heat periods will be very likely to come in heat at the next regular heat period. When the mare owner tries the mare and she is in heat he will insist on having her bred at that time. The rule for trying mares out of heat is to make the first trial on the 30th day from the time she was bred, and once a week for three weeks thereafter. We would not advise new capsule breeders to breed mares out of heat the first season, at least. It is not good judgment to advocate too many new things the first year.

**1509—BARREN MARE IMPREGNATOR**—I purchased an impregnator which was advertised to place in the womb during service. It is supposed to keep the mouth of the womb open so that the semen will go into the uterus. It also has a bag attached to it that opens out into the uterus. I placed it in the mare properly and bred her with my old stallion. He made the entrance all right and worked a little while, then dismounted. I tried him several times and was afraid to try it any more with him. He seemed to get out of humor and wanted to fight. A few days later I decided to try my young horse with it, and he did practically the same way. I thought perhaps the barren mare impregnator had got out and might be cross ways or something but on examination I found it to be just where I had put it. It was just as far into the womb as I could get it. I tried the young horse several times and then put him in the barn and quit. I tried several mares afterwards to the young stallion and he acted the same way on all of them. I must have ruined him some way as he will not serve a mare satisfactorily since. He will enter and work a little while and get off. He will mount just as many times as I want him to, but he never does discharge. I do not know what to do for him. Can you assist me any?—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—You have done just like a lot of other men have done. A great many fine stallions and jacks have been ruined with just such instruments. All of the so-called barren mare impregnators, cervical plugs, breeders bags and mare bags should be disposed of. Breeders cannot afford to take chances on ruining the stallions or jacks with such stuff. You had better withdraw the stallion from service for a while and put him to work. He might recover after a year or two, but it is very doubtful. We do not expect that he will ever be as good as he was before. You have learned a very good lesson, although it is very expensive.

**1510—WARTS**—I have a three-year-old filly that has large blood warts on her legs and one on her neck. They range in size from a hen's egg to six inches in diameter. I have cut them off, then seared them and taken them off with rubber bands, but they always grow back again. I have used caustic, corrosive sublimate, concentrated lye and tar. Can you tell me what to do for them. Is it in the blood and will any kind of a tonic do any good?—Colorado Subscriber.

**REPLY**—As a rule when warts are properly removed with a knife they do not return. If improperly removed they return with more vigor and grow faster than before. This case has at this time resolved itself into one needing careful surgical attention at the hands of a veterinarian and you should secure the services of a competent man before your mare is beyond help.

**1511—DIFFICULTY WITH YOUNG MARES**—We have had trouble in getting our two, three and sometimes four-year-old mares with foal. We let them run until they are matured before they are handled, believing that we can get a better growth. They are all registered and we want to get them as big as possible. Some of them are hard to handle.—Idaho Subscriber.

## PIONEER STOCK FARM THE HOME OF THE BELGIANS

Stallions and mares from weanlings to mature age; both imported and home bred. Oldest breeders of Belgians in Kansas. No reliable firm can sell cheaper, quality considered, or give a better or safer guarantee. Anyone desiring pure bred stallions or mares will do well to see our stock. Reference, any bank in Harper County. In writing mention American Breeder.

**DAVID COOPER & SONS,**  
Freeport, Harper County, Kansas

#### BELGIAN STALLION

For sale. An extra good coming three year old registered Belgian stallion; color blue roan; weight 1,700, at a bargain considering quality.

**D. SHANTZ & SONS,** CULLOM, ILL.

## D. K. ROTH

GIBSON CITY, ILL.

A good selection of imported Belgian stallions on hand at reasonable prices.

Also a few Percherons. Write me your wants.

#### BELGIANS



I can show anybody the best lot of imported and home bred Belgian stallions and mares in the United States, with more bone and quality, and priced to sell, from weanlings to aged horses.

**Edw. C. Boll, R. R. 5, Scribner, Nebr.**

#### ROYAL BELGIAN STALLIONS

I have a few imported stallions for sale, 2 to 4 years old; well acclimated. No better horses for this country. Hardy and vigorous. Have won many blue ribbons with them. Prices right. Such horses will not be imported for the next six years. Buy them now before they are out of reach.

**LEON VAN MELDERT,**  
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#### BELGIAN STALLIONS

Three coming 3 years, one coming 2 years; will mature to ton horses, with lots of quality.

One 7 year old imported Percheron and one registered Shire. Priced right. If interested, come or write.

**STAMP & DONNER,** Roachdale, Ind.

#### LEFEBURES' BELGIANS

Largest Collection on Earth.

Over 130 head on hand. Two importations received in 1914, before declaration of war. Also some choice Percherons, 1 to 5 years old, a number of home bred stallions. Write for catalog and circulars, mentioning the American Breeder.

**H. LEFEBURE & SON,** Fairfax, Ia.  
Eight miles west of Cedar Rapids.

#### Imported Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares.

Not so many, but the right kind at the right price.

**J. R. JUSTICE,** GALESBURG, ILL.

#### IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION

For sale. Bay, white blaze; weight 1,800; 10 years; strictly sound; excellent blood lines; fine and sure breeder. Too many of his fillies around. Will sell at any reasonable offer. Make your bid.

**J. J. BEERENS,** Charleroi, Pa.

#### PURE BRED BELGIAN STALLION

For sale. Imported; color chestnut; weight 2000. Prize winner International Stock Show, Chicago. He is low down and blocky; good knee action; gets good colts; broke to work. Reason for selling, to dissolve partnership.

**Henry Glenz & Co., Cadott, Wis., Rt. 3.**

## An Important Series of Articles on DRAFT HORSE JUDGING

Will Start in the Next Issue

### Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 15.)

destroy disease germs on the penis, would also destroy the tissue. If any attempt is made to wash the penis it should be done with warm sterilized water only. Sterilized water means water which has been boiled and has not been contaminated with anything which has not been boiled.

**1504—BLOOD POISON**—When a mare becomes infected with blood poison immediately after having a colt, and finally does get over it, and is bred, what chances are there of getting her with foal again? Is there any method to use to make sure a mare is with foal before it shows?—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Whenever a mare becomes affected with blood poison (septicemia) in the manner described they rarely recover. Following foaling they sometimes experience local infection which inclines to derange the genital organs and make conception less certain. An experienced man can determine whether or not a mare is in foal by making a rectal examination. This should only be done by one who knows how, as such manipulation may provoke an abortion.

**1505—GETTING THE FEMALE EGG**—Is there any danger of getting the ova of a female egg out of the womb when extracting semen for capsule breeding?—Utah Subscriber.

**REPLY**—The egg is not released from the ovary until the heat period is closed. Fertilization takes place in the uterine duct in the mare, where the ova or egg could not be reached with any extractor. It is impossible to get the female egg or ova from the mare while she is in heat. Some breeders contend that the colt from a good mare could be placed in a cheap mare and be developed. The semen has been obtained from mares to use in breeding jennets and no one has ever complained in this direction. A lot of the old notions are going out of date in horse breeding.

**1506—SLOW JACK**—I have a young jack that is inclined to be a little in favor of a jennet. He will serve a mare but is slow. How can I get him to serve a mare reasonably quick.—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Arrange this jack's stall so that the jack can see the mare while she is being placed in the pit. This will give him a little more time. Be



**REPLY**—You have made a mistake by not handling your mares earlier. The proper time to break a colt is while it is very young. A few short lessons with the halter will do much toward making it more easily handled later in life. You will find it a better policy to halter break these mares and tie them up occasionally so that they may be handled and keep them gentle. Nervous young mares are often hard to fertilize with the natural service. You would probably have better results by breeding these mares with capsules than with natural service. Halter break them and strap up one foot for a few minutes at a time so they will get accustomed to standing in that position without being excited. Then they can easily be bred with a capsule at any time. It does not make much difference with these young mares whether they are in heat or not if they are healthy. They may be all bred at one service. This might be an advantage in watching them at foaling time. In about 30 days lead the stallion out among them. If any are in heat they will probably show it. Take the stallion among them once a week to be sure they are all fertilized. All good young mares should be broke to harness at two years of age whether they expect to be worked much or not. It is not necessary that they be worked hard, but just enough so that they are familiar with harness.

**1512—CARRYING SEMEN**—By taking seamless elastic bag for stallion can semen be carried in bag to the country, and by using impregnator or capsule, be used with success? How long can semen be kept alive in bag with artificial heat?—Iowa Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Under the above plan you will make a failure. After you have established yourself as a competent capsule breeder you might secure the semen from the uterus of a mare with the Natural Temperature Semen Extractor, and insert the bulb into the vagina of the mare, and take the mare considerable distance with fairly good success. One breeder has carried the semen in this manner 35 miles and used it successfully. The extractor must be scalded out and the semen must not get lower than 95 degrees or above 101 degrees at any time. Rubber bags and old-fashioned impregnators are going out of date.

**1513—THIN TAIL**—What can I do for one of my oldest colts which has a very thin tail. His sire has a thin tail and mane, but this colt is the only one out of seven that has a thin tail.—Iowa Subscriber.

**REPLY**—You cannot supply something that the sire was unable to transmit and you should feel grateful that only one colt in seven resembles his sire in this particular. The old saying "that like begets like" must be recognized even if some of the qualities transmitted are not quite to our liking.

**1514—WOMB OR UTERUS**—I have been mixed up on the names in the mare. What is meant by uterus and cervix?—Iowa Subscriber.

**REPLY**—The womb should be called uterus, and the neck of the womb should be called cervix.

**1515—TWO-YEAR-OLD STUD COLT**—I bought a registered Percheron stud colt coming two years old the ninth of next May. Will this colt be fit to use this spring? If so, how many mares can I breed with him? This colt weighs 1,280 pounds but is a little thin. He has 10-inch bone front, 11-inch bone hind, and is 16 hands high, with good breeding. How big ought this colt get to be if I take good care of him?—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—This colt is either very thin or out of proportion. A 16-hand Percheron should weigh much more. If this is a well bred animal we would advise feeding him heavier, with plenty of room for exercise and not to breed any mares for a year. One cannot expect to develop draft horses without giving them the best of feed and care.

**1516—ABORTION**—I want to ask how to take care of my cows. I never had such luck with cows in my life. I have raised cows all of my life on the farm and now cow No. 1 lost a calf December 26th. This cow had raised two calves. This calf should have come February 15th. Cow No. 2 was a heifer two years past. Her calf died in less than one hour after it came. Cow No. 3, calf came dead. The last two cows' calves came to time. These cows are not fat but in good condi-

tion. They have been fed twice a day shredded fodder; corn was good for this season and fodder was bright. Now I have ten more cows to calve right away and would like some advice as to what to do. Have you any idea as to the cause of this trouble? These cows run in a stalk field that had green wheat in it (the wheat was sowed in the corn) and 20 acres of meadow that had grown up.—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It appears that you have abortion in your herd which is probably the infectious kind so it is quite likely there is more trouble ahead for you. You should consult your local veterinarian being careful that he is a competent man to handle these problems. To treat an outbreak of infectious abortion in a herd demands attention to a countless number of details if any progress is made, and for that reason you should have some one personally direct the work.

**1517—KICKING MARES**—We have mares come to my place which kick all the time whether they are in heat or out of heat. What can I do with them?—California Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Make an examination and see if one ovary is not diseased. Such mares are not usually profitable breeders and sometimes dangerous. If a diseased ovary is found and the mare is a good one it might be advisable to have it removed. Mares have been made producers by this method. If your customer does not care to go to this expense we would advise that such mares be bred with a capsule. One foot can be strapped up and bred very easily whether she is in heat or out of heat. Some breeders contend that a mare cannot be bred with capsules out of heat. Such men do not know what they are talking about as there is practically no difference so far as breeding them with capsules is concerned. A lot of men are ready to hand out advice on modern methods that they know nothing about. In all cases men should be careful and not take any chances. It is very easy to get injured. If a mare is not in good heat or threatens to kick it is not advisable to breed her with the natural service. We advocate safety first. No one cares to have a good stallion injured during the busy season. Neither is it profitable. If an attempt is made to breed such a mare she had better have the hobbles on and a twitch on her nose with her head held very high. Then she will not have very much opportunity to kick. We advise all to breed kicking mares, however, with the capsule or impregnator.

**1518—BREEDING TWO-YEAR-OLD FILLIES**—Is it all right to breed a two-year-old filly? Will it stop her growth or not?—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—If the owner will develop mares they may be bred at two years old without much interference in growth. If they are not given special care and feed the development will be interfered with. When two-year-old mares are bred it is better to breed them late so they may deliver the first colt after they have had a few weeks of pasture. There is less difficulty in the first delivery under these conditions. The mare and colt will both be in a healthier condition as grass is the best known conditioner.

**1519 — THREE-YEAR-OLD JACK SERVICES**—How many services should a three-year-old jack make in a week not to do him any damage in regard to being sure?—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—One service every other day and not to exceed four services in one week; no two services closer than 10 hours apart, should not injure a well matured three-year-old jack. Most of our stallions and jacks are injured from too much service before maturity. He might make more services than above outlined and get an excellent per cent of colts, but in future years his prepotency is liable to be impaired.

**1520—WORMS IN COLTS**—I have some colts that are wormy. Some have the little red worms and some the small white worms. What is the best remedy for them?—Wyoming Subscriber.

**REPLY**—A teaspoonful of sulphate of iron in the feed twice a day will usually destroy worms in colts.

**1521—POINTED BREEDING CAPSULES**—I have been told that there are



The Grand Champion Shire Stallion  
Boro Blusterer

The Grand Champion Percheron Mare, Jole

## TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD

Founded in 1878

WEEKLY BULLETIN.

We report the sale of the imported Percheron stallion, Minutier 105822 (106813), to Dr. Christopher Graham of Rochester, Minn., who has one of the best studs of pure bred Percherons in his State. This colt will be remembered as winning third prize in the two year old class at the Iowa State Fair last fall. He is considered by good judges as one of the most perfect specimens of the breed. He was selected by us from the noted Tacheau stud in France.

Dr. Graham also bought a very closely matched pair of Shire mares in Truman's Lady Patch, sired by the \$10,000.00 Dan Patch, and the imported Shire mare, Horbling Ermine II. We consider them one of the best pair of mares we have ever sold. Their combined weight is 4300 lbs.

To our old customer, Mr. E. A. Fought, Seneca County, Ohio, we have sold the rising five year old imported Shire stallion, Heckington Chief, which was shown by us last fall with great success. He will cross well with the pure bred Shire mares already on Mr. Fought's farm. Mr. F. M. Osborne, also of Seneca County, selected an outstanding Belgian colt weighing 2100 lbs.

To Sherman Hall of Warren County, Ill., we have sold a very high class, rising four year old chestnut Shire stallion, and to that enterprising young breeder, A. Don Ankron, of Piatt County, Ill., the noted imported Shire mare, Tatton Aurora, champion at several state fairs in 1913, weighing today 2400 lbs. He also selected the rising three year old imported Shire filly, March Forest Queen, winner of first prize at the Iowa State Fair last fall.

The inquiries still continue for strictly high class horses and we were never in better condition to supply our trade with either Shire, Percheron, Belgian, Suffolk or Hackney stallions.

No Increase in Prices on Account of the War.

Send for Catalog, mentioning this paper and addressing

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM, Box A, Bushnell, Ill.

special breeding capsules which can be used to scoop up the semen from the vagina and breed other mares in that manner. I am informed that these capsules are pointed so that they can be inserted into the uterus quickly.—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY**—The special pointed breeding capsules can be purchased only from the Kansas City Impregnator Company. You will find it very difficult, with any capsule, to scoop up the semen out of the vagina and get the cap on the capsule. A few breeders have produced an occasional colt with this method. We do not consider it very successful. If you expect to use capsules in any manner we would advise you to get the special pointed breeding capsules, as other kinds of capsules are very hard to insert and usually collapse before they can be put into the uterus.

**1522—SHY BREEDING STALLION**—I have a registered English Shire stallion that I bought a year ago. He was raised on the range in this state. I bred him to seven mares last summer and not a mare got in foal. He was three years old last June. He weighs 1,700 pounds; he is in good flesh and feels good. He never could enter a mare alone. His penis is quite long and crooks down at the end. He seems to discharge all right and stays on long enough. Can you tell me what to do to make a breeder of him.—North Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Test the semen with a microscope after he has made a few services. If the test is satisfactory you had better use the capsule system. Make the service on the tallest mare and the one having the longest vagina. Also capsule the mare upon which the natural service is made. The size and length of the penis has something to do with him being a shy breeder, and the bend in the penis also adds to the difficulty.

**1523—ABORTION**—I have had four heifers to lose their calves at about six months. They were nice and fat and healthy looking; could not see any cause. Have had a big rack of straw

## Shire Stallions

Well Bred, First Class Stock

JAMES AULD

Wakefield, Clay County, Kansas.

### SHIRE STALLIONS FOR SALE.

Coming 1, 2 and 3 years old; 1,000 to 1,700 pounds. One full aged horse 1,900 pounds; prices \$200 to \$500; sound and right.

J. E. McWHERTER, PLYMOUTH, ILL.  
Hancock County.

### THREE SHIRE STALLIONS

For sale or trade. One is imported, 9 years; others 2 and 3; all sound. Would consider Shire mares in foal, and span of good mules. Close price for cash.

HENRY W. KOERPER, SANBORN, IA.

### FOR SALE OR TRADE.

One thorough Shire stallion and one Mammoth Kentucky jack. Will exchange either for young Percheron stallion or young mares. Photos on request.

DANIEL GRAVES, Jr., Bradshaw, Nebr.  
Route 1.

## CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

For sale; including Imp. Sir Joseph 14312, one of the best and heaviest boned stallions in Iowa. Also young stallions by this horse and a few mares.

Angus Bulls For Sale.

JAMES SPEAR  
Stanwood, Iowa

## CLYDESDALE HORSES

Twenty mares from weanlings up. A number of extra good young stallions that will make better than ton horses.

In Shorthorns I have 5 young Scotch bulls, roans and reds, that are good ones.

W. A. DeMERRITT, Plainfield, Ill.

### CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.

Two registered Clydesdales just rising 3 years old, and one extra good one just rising 2 years old. Will sell at breeder's prices. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for particulars.

W. W. LUTTON, North English, Iowa.



to run to all winter; plenty of water. What do you think is the cause and what would you advise me to do about breeding them again? Three of them are coming two years old, one three years old. I have four more to come in yet; I am milking them. They have a scab on their eyes and ears but I don't think it hurts them. Some are lousy but not bad. I also see by some of the horses that they have scabs on them; act like on the cattle around their eyes and mouth. What shall I do for it. I have put a full strength dip on the cattle where they were affected.—Wyoming Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely you have infectious abortion on your place and the most economical way to be rid of it usually is to clean up and start anew. Unless your cattle are pure bred, valuable stock, you had better sell them, including the bull, and start again. This may seem like extreme advice but it is probably the best step to take. Apply a little mercurial ointment to the scabby places, rubbing it in briskly with the finger for a few minutes.

1524—REGISTERING SCRUB JACKS AND JENNETS—I have eleven good jennets and three good jacks. A buyer was here a short time ago looking for stock and asked me if my stock was registered, and I told him no. He said he did not want to buy any scrub stock so left on the next train. Several parties have written me about this stock and have asked if the stock was registered or not. I have never paid any particular attention to registering jacks and jennets. It looks now as though I would have to register this stock if I expect to sell it. What association would you recommend and who is the secretary? What is necessary in registering?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—The purchasers of jacks and jennets are demanding that the stock be registered before they separate from their money. They do not want any promises; they want certificates. If you expect to stay in the jack business and make quick sales you had better register the stock. Everyone who expects to stand a jack for public service will necessarily want him registered in order to advertise him as a registered jack. Practically all pure bred stock is registered and there is a growing demand for registered stock. You had better write to Wm. E. Morton, Secretary of the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America, Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and get application blanks immediately. Register this stock soon. The first of June more rigid rules will go into effect, so that only a small per cent of the jacks and jennets can be registered as foundation stock after that date. We would certainly advise you to patronize the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America, as it is practically the only association of its class in this country at the present time. More stock was registered in it last year than has been registered in all other jacks record associations in America during the past ten years. Nearly all of the jack breeders in the country, of any importance, register in this association. There are still a few, who do not wish the rules changed or tightened, patronizing some other association. Do not delay this important proposition, but write for application blanks immediately and get busy. If your jack is 14½ hands standard measure, 62 inches around the heart girth, and 7 inches around the front leg at the smallest place between the knee and the ankle, he can be registered regardless of color. Jennets must be 14 hands, 60 inches around the heart girth and 6¾ inches around the leg. These rules will be in effect until June first. The rules were tightened the first of last June. Many of our readers complained, yet we had notified them in plenty of time. We hope everyone will take notice and get their stock in before the next change.

1525—THE YOUNGEST STUD TO SUE—How young a stud colt has been known to get mares in foal?—Pennsylvania Subscriber.

REPLY—About one year of age is the youngest we know of. A great many younger colts will tease and make services. Stallions or jacks to be used for breeding purposes should not be allowed to make services too early, or be permitted to see or smell a mare in heat or occupy the premises where mares have been, or breeding has been done. Many valuable stud colts are ruined by using breeding pens to exercise in.

1526—HEAVES—I have a valuable horse that has developed a case of

heaves. Can he be cured? If so, how can I proceed?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—No, not unless you will go to more than ordinary trouble in looking after the matter of diet. First the horse should be watered before meals only. Second, he should only be fed about one-half of the usual amount of hay, which must be strictly choice upland prairie. Third he must be tied so he cannot consume his bedding. Fourth, his grain ration should consist of the best oats you can buy, feeding a little more than usual to make up for the hay. Give a wet bran mash occasionally to keep the bowels in a lax state. Turn to grass if possible when grass comes. Feed one and one-half tablespoonful of Fowler's solution in the feed three times a day. If you will follow the above advice you will get results but in order to realize any benefits you must observe it to the letter.

1527—WARTS—Will arsenic remove warts? Is it safe to use and how should it be applied?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Arsenic is a very corrosive poisonous agent and should not be used only under the immediate directions of a veterinarian. Oftentimes warts will disappear under the influence of daily applications of castor oil.

#### A SHOE FOR KNUCKLING COLT.

To the American Breeder:—I am sending you a drawing of a brace for a colt that knuckled at the lower pastern joint in front. The colt was five months old and the feet broke at the toes so they bled, and I couldn't get her to town so I got busy thinking and thought of this scheme so I made a drawing and took it to the blacksmith and they fit like a glove. The toe brace is first to prevent the nails from pulling from the toe leverage, and next to protect from being stepped on and pulled off. A foot will slip off of the brace easy. I used number 5 nails but a size smaller is easier on the hoof. The first day she wore them she got a little bit lame so I started the nails back a little so to give a little give. This is an experiment with me but I think it will be O. K. I have had them on about ten days. The drawing will be a help to someone, maybe.

Use round calks only as they are

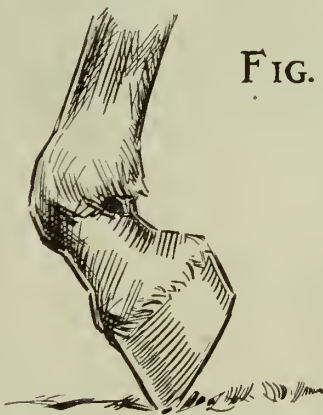


FIG. 1.

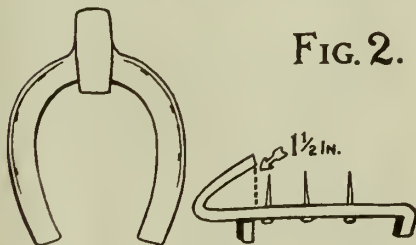


FIG. 2.

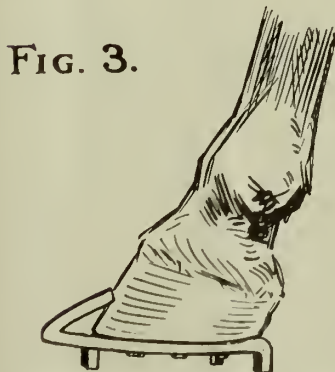


FIG. 3.

ILLUSTRATING THE KNUCKLING REMEDY AS DESCRIBED ABOVE.

## MAKE EVERY COLT COUNT

IF YOU HAVE SOME CHOICE MARES

For which you have not provided a suitable mating it may pay you big to send them to just the right horse. The difference between the value of a real top and a fair average will pay several service fees.

IF YOU HAVE A HIGH CLASS STALLION

Standing wholly or partly at public service, remember that the American Breeder is read entirely by people who know the value of "a good one," and advertise your stallion for service in this

### SERVICE STALLION DEPARTMENT

Rates: \$10.00 per inch until July 1; start your advertisement soon as you wish. Thus a 2-inch ad for the season given costs \$20; a 3-inch ad \$30, etc. No other advertising at this low rate.



## ASTRAL KING

AT STUD

SERVICE FEE, \$50, CASH

With All Return Privileges

also

Three High Class Young Saddlers at \$25.

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JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

## Casino (45462) 27830

Champion of Many Shows  
AT STUD

Service Fee \$100

To Insure Living Colt

For Further Information, Address--  
**J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAS.**

BREED YOUR BEST MARES TO IMPORTED CRONSTADT (44910) 34112  
The Greatest Percheron Sire.

Sire of Dragon, owned by E. B. White of Leesburg, Va., winner of the first prize at the Ohio State Fair, American Royal, International, Vt. and N. Y. State Fairs. Sired winners at the above mentioned Fairs and Horse Shows. CRONSTADT sired Etudiant (59291), the winner at Paris and Nogent in 1909 over the \$10,000.00 Carnot (the only show Carnot ever lost), also a sire of many other noted winners on both Continents. Service fee \$25.00.

L. W. HOYT, BARRY (Pike County) ILLINOIS. 16 Miles East of Hannibal, Mo.

INCLUS 80810 (80655).

Service Fee, \$50.

Imported Percheron. Weight 2240. Champion Kansas and Missouri State Fairs and American Royal. Referred to by Dr. C. W. McCampbell as one of the best types of Percheron stallions in the world. Breed to the best.

BRUCE SAUNDERS, HOLTON, KAS.

less liable to calk themselves and not more than 6 nails to the shoe, and toe calks about ½ inch ahead of hoof.—Chauncey Gilbert, Wabasha County, Minn.

#### NEBRASKA DRAFT HORSE BREEDERS' SALE.

The first public sale of Nebraska Pure Bred Draft Horse Breeders' Association held at Grand Island, Nebraska, Thursday and Friday of last week was so satisfactory that arrangements were made at the business meeting for a similar sale to be held next year.

The prices paid ranged from \$125 on an ordinary yearling colt up to \$915, which price was twice realized on Percheron stallions. There was a big crowd of breeders in attendance and on all the better animals the competition was good, although necessarily in such a sale there were a number of animals offered for which breeders have no particular use, and hence sold low. The following Nebraska breeders were among the buyers: L. H. Hodgson, Lexington; A. A. Stone, Hansen; M. L. Bishop, Fullerton; North & Robinson, Grand Island; W. H. Norris, Lawrence; C. N. Cotrell, Imperial; Henry Beck, Litchfield; W. M. Carr, Overton; Dr. Bernard, Grand Island; S. W. Smanson, Smithfield; Phil Burrell, Carroll; G. M. Stern, Arcadia; H. J. McLaughlin, Doniphan; R. A. Mann, Kearney; A. W. Payne, North Platte; W. E. Hopley, Diller; Dan Kelly & Son, Lincoln; F. A. Stoker, Dunbar; C. H. Zachery, Merna; H. D. Reed, Holdrege; Rhea Bros., Arlington; H. C. Stryker, Rising City; F. W. Swanson,

Litchfield; W. W. Buchanan, Lewellen; Benton Miller, Grand Island; Skoog, Reed & DeCow, Holdrege; H. A. Johnson, Red Cloud; Jim Coons, Shelton; G. Carter, Hastings; Peter Purcel, McCool Junction; Jim McClung, Indianola; W. W. Buchanan, Ogallala; C. W. Cannon, Silver Creek; John Dutcher, Indianola.

The officers for the association elected for the ensuing year were: H. J. McLaughlin, president; F. A. Stoker, vice president, and H. H. Hall, who managed the sale just held, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. At a banquet held the night of the 25th at which the mayor of Grand Island delivered the address of welcome, all the visiting breeders were entertained.

#### BEST DEMAND WAS FOR HORSES.

In the public sale of W. T. Judy & Sons, held at Kearney, Neb., last week, the demand for draft horses was more brisk than that for either the Polled Durham cattle or Duroc Jersey hogs. All the young horses sold well, four yearlings bringing \$1,540, while the aged stallions were perhaps somewhat better bargains. Buyers for the horses came from considerable distances so that there was no lack of competition. The Polled Durham cattle sold at prices ranging from \$60 to \$175.



## THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN COUNTRY

Has good land at low prices. Descriptive magazine free for a year.  
W. Q. NICHOLSON, IMGR. AGENT,  
K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.

### KANSAS FARM FOR SALE.

Splendid dairy or stock farm; irrigated alfalfa; 180 improved; adjoins large pasture; abundant water, Arkansas Valley, near Santa Fe railroad; \$18,000; easy terms or sell share to competent manager investing \$5,000. No trades. Address,  
BOX 745, DODGE CITY, KAS.

### 162 ACRE FARM

For sale. 100 acres in cultivation; 50 acres in meadow; 40 in pasture; 10 corn land and truck patches; comparatively level, very few stone; good buildings; bearing orchard; 3 miles to market; 2 miles to church; 1 1/4 miles to school. Priced to sell; \$22 per acre; \$1,000 incumbrance, 2 years to run. Would consider a good jack as part payment. Address,  
OWNER, J. E. B., Box 4, Dora, Mo.

### PARTNER WANTED, OR WILL SELL LAND.

674 acres, thoroughly good water right; fenced and cross fenced. Two sets of improvements; on good range. Only thoroughly experienced and competent cattle man wanted for partner. Half interest. For further information, address  
MAX MALICH, REDVALE, COLO.

### LAND TO TRADE FOR PERCHERONS

40 acres all in wheat and oats; 25 miles northwest of Oklahoma City; 1/2 mile north of Piedmont. Good grain market. Value \$2,500. Registered mares and stallion wanted, weanlings 2 1/2 years preferred.  
B. W. MCGILLIVRAY, Nampa, Idaho.

## WHEAT AND STOCK FARM

For sale. 240 acres in northeast corner of Barber County, Kansas; 3 1/2 miles from Isabel. One-half in wheat; balance pasture; all well fenced and watered by everlasting spring. Good 4-room house; barn and cement cave.  
Landlord's share of wheat (one-third delivered at the elevator) goes with the place and the tenant will sell his interest at a reasonable price. \$3,000 mortgage due in 5 years at 6 per cent, but can be paid any time. Cash price, \$30 per acre. Would take clear smaller farm or live stock on a cash basis for my equity of \$4,200.  
OWNER, J. F. TRUE, JR., PERRY, KAS.

# Review of the Markets

Farm Horse Demand Reaches Market Centers. East and South Still Slow. Cattle Prices Improved. Sheep High. Hogs Remain Low. Grains and Hay Declined.

Large activity developed in intra-sectional trade in horses and mules in the past two weeks. Buying was by one farm community from another. Evidence of this trade was that all sales in which horses were advertised brought buyers from surrounding counties, in some instances several counties removed. Dealers report that inquiries have been increasing for farm horses, but as the trade in war horses is so large little effort has been made to fill the other need. In many cases farmers have sold short, and before the full spring activities start up they will have to restock. Farm demand, which is just starting, will increase in the next few weeks. The South is buying a few mules and some horses, but the trade in that direction is far short of normal. Eastern demand improved some but at best is not up to normal. Heavy drafters are scarce as market offerings, and both demand and prices will have to improve before trade is large.

While other diversions of the market are quiet the activity in war horses continues large. British,

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

French, Swiss, Italian governments are buying, and there is every indication that the outlet will remain for some time. Northwest states are rounding up their horses earlier than usual and preparing them for market, and where sales are made army agents are the buyers. The returning spring activities in farm work are making it harder to buy horses for foreign use in Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, and the lack of offerings may force the large operators into the west.

In only a few cases have foreign nations bought any of our good horses, either in draft or saddle classes, but a good many mares, that could produce a good colt with the right blood cross, have gone abroad and this spring's colt crop will be curtailed accordingly. In 1916 there will be a material falling off in mule colts. The perpetuity of horse flesh in this country is not threatened by any means, but there promises to be enough reduction in the supply to make producers feel secure in expecting good prices for several years to come.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

Horses—	
Drafters, 1700-pound, extra quality.	\$200@250
Drafters, good to choice.	170@200
Drafters, fair to good.	150@175
Chunks, good.	140@165
Chunks, fair.	110@140
Southerners, good to choice.	120@175
Southerners.	50@100
Mules—	
13 1/2 to 14 1/2 hands.	\$ 90@110
14 1/2 to 15 1/2 hands.	105@135
15 1/2 to 16 hands.	130@175
16 1/2 or better.	175@250

### Improved Demand for Cattle.

Though cattle prices fell to the lowest position of the past three years in the third week in February, the market has improved since then. Monday this week receipts were large due to the better prices last week and a moderate setback occurred again. However, the general tendency is towards larger demand and lighter receipts and the market has passed the low point. General conditions have not changed much since the middle of February, though it is a fact that the great feeding area east of the Mississippi river is getting short on fed cattle. No thin cattle were shipped into that section in February and for four months general liquidation in fat steers have been so large that a period of short receipts of fat cattle is inevitable. Killers are trying to keep prices down as long as possible but high prices are expected by April. Compared with two weeks ago fat steers are 35 to 50 cents higher. A good many steers are bringing \$8.25 to \$8.50 in the West and as high as \$9 in Chicago. Many of the steers coming, lack finish, and are bringing \$7.25 to \$7.50. Colorado and Texas have been holding their cattle back, and will move a few until the market shows a better feeling. Illinois and Indiana are being given a chance to make a complete clean-up. From below the quarantine line receipts for the two months this year were more than 50 per cent less than in the same period last year and the smallest in many years past. Kansas has been able to keep infection for the Foot and Mouth disease within the area first placed under quarantine, the only new cases being in a herd at Eldorado. Elsewhere the situation seems to be improved, and less apprehension is felt in all directions on account of the disease. An early release from general quarantine in the East would place the market in a good position.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers.	\$8.25@8.65
Good to choice steers.	7.75@8.20
Fair to good steers.	7.25@7.70
Common to fair steers.	6.50@7.20
Meal fed, choice.	8.00@8.40
Meal fed, common to fair.	7.25@7.50
Quarantine steers, fed.	7.00@7.65
Quarantine steers, grass fat.	5.25@6.85

### Higher Prices for Butcher Cattle.

Prices for butcher cattle have risen 40 to 60 cents in the past two weeks, and nearly the full advance was maintained. Choice heifers are unusually

scarce for this season of the year and they are relatively scarce. A year ago a large number of both cows and heifers were coming from wheat fields, but this year snow and mud have kept cattle from grazing on wheat. Another reason for shortage in female cattle is that they are being held for breeding purposes. This is especially true in Kansas and Texas, as calf prices promise to remain high. Veal calves and bulls are quoted firm.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice.	\$6.25@ 7.00
Common to fair.	4.50@ 5.00
Good to choice.	5.85@ 6.20
Fair to good.	5.00@ 5.85
Canners.	4.25@ 4.85
Heifers—	
Choice.	7.75@ 8.50
Good to choice.	7.00@ 7.25
Plain to fair.	6.50@ 7.00
Common.	5.75@ 6.25
Veal calves.	7.00@10.75
Bulls.	5.00@ 6.50

### Stocker Trade Active Again.

Kansas took off the state ban against stockers and feeders moving into that state, and Missouri never has been bottled up, so that the movement of stockers and feeders is nearly normal again. Prices have risen sharply compared with the low levels two weeks ago. Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and Nebraska still exclude cattle coming within their bounds from other states, and no stock cattle are moving in the entire area east of the Mississippi river and north of Tennessee.

The following quotations are for the various grades of stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders.	\$ 7.50@ 7.85
Good to choice feeders.	7.00@ 7.50
Fair to good feeders.	6.50@ 7.00
Plain to fair feeders.	6.25@ 6.45
Selected stockers.	7.50@ 7.75
Good to choice stockers.	7.00@ 7.50
Plain to fair stockers.	6.75@ 7.00
Stock calves.	7.00@ 7.75
Stock cows.	5.25@ 6.00
Stock heifers.	5.50@ 6.50
Milch cows.	50.00@100.00

### Slight Changes in Hog Prices.

February prices of hogs were the lowest of the past three years, and about \$3 under the high point last August. From the middle of the month until Monday prices fluctuated 15 to 25 cents, and started March in an average position compared with the preceding four weeks. Receipts have been heavy and unless muddy roads hinder movement temporarily March supplies will be large, also. Packers bought the February supply at an average of \$6.50 to \$6.75, meaning a price at country shipping points of \$6 to \$6.25. This is about as had been expected. The quality of the offerings coming is unusually good in quality and strong in might. Choice light weight hogs are commanding a premium over heavy grades, but this has not stimulated the movement to any marked degree.

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.	\$6.60@6.70
Medium, 200@250 lbs.	6.50@6.75
Mixed, 190@215 lbs.	6.45@6.75
Light weights.	6.65@6.75
Light lights.	6.60@6.70
Common mixed.	6.85@6.60
Rough heavy.	6.40@6.60
Stags.	5.00@6.60
Boars.	4.00@4.75
Bulk of sales.	6.00@6.70

The range in prices of hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

	Preceding Week
Monday.	\$6.50@6.65 \$6.60@6.80
Tuesday.	6.50@6.70 6.65@6.90
Wednesday.	6.40@6.62 1/2 6.65@6.90
Thursday.	6.50@6.70 6.50@6.75
Friday.	6.55@6.75 6.50@6.70
Saturday.	6.45@6.67 1/2 6.40@6.62 1/2
Mon., March 1.	6.50@6.75

### Big Advance in Sheep.

Sheep prices in the past ten days rose rapidly, making a new high record for February at \$9.20 in Kansas City and \$9.65 in Chicago. Monday March prices opened higher, but owing to an advance in March, 1910, no new March record has been made this year. The top price Monday was \$9.35 in Kansas City and \$9.75 in Chicago. Fat lambs are quoted at \$9 to \$9.35, yearlings \$8 to \$8.35, wethers \$7 to 7.60, and ewes 6.75 to 7.25.

### Big Drop in Grain Prices.

It seems quite probable that in a short time the Allied fleet of France and England will open the Dardanelles to Eastern traffic and release a large amount of Russian grain. Figuring that such a thing is probable grain prices have declined materially and



## Get Your Farm Home

from the

## Canadian Pacific

OME where rich, fertile soil awaits your plow, and where hogs, sheep, horses and cattle bring big profits. We have your new home ready for you in the fertile Canadian West. Here you have highly productive soil—good climate—ready markets—unexcelled transportation—fine churches and educational facilities—live near established towns—and all the comforts of civilization.

You have plenty of wild pasture—you can fatten livestock quickly—you can carry on farming of the same class that you are accustomed to, and make a whole lot more for your work and investment.

### You Have Twenty Years to Pay

rich Canadian land for from \$11 to \$30 an acre—in irrigation districts from \$35. You need only pay one-twentieth down—balance within twenty years, with interest at 6 per cent. Many good farmers in Western Canada have paid for their farms with one crop.

### Accept \$2,000 Loan for Farm Improvements

If you want it, in certain specified areas on the Canadian Pacific Railway lines, comprising in all about 3,000,000 acres, providing you are a married man, of farming experience and have sufficient farming equipment to carry on the work, accept \$2,000 for farm improvements—no other security than the land itself, and give you twenty years to repay it. This gives you money to provide buildings, build fences, sink a well, etc. Interest only 6 per cent.

### \$1,000 Livestock Advance

To settlers in certain specified areas who have been one year in occupation of their land, who have the necessary feed and shelter and can satisfy the Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal Industry that they are possessed of practical experience in the care and handling of livestock, cattle and in some cases sheep, to a value not exceeding \$1,000, may be advanced under easy terms.

### If You Want a Ready Made Farm

If you want a place already established—ready to step into—select one already developed by our agricultural experts. These improved farms have houses and buildings, well and fences; fields are cultivated and in crop. Take twenty years to pay. Write for special terms on this plan, which are exceptionally liberal. We give expert advice by our agricultural specialists. This service is yours—free.

### This Great Offer Is Based on Good Land

To assist settlers on irrigable, improved farms, or land upon which the Company will advance a loan, specially easy terms of payment are offered—particulars on request.

The Canadian Pacific offers you the finest land on earth for grain growing, cattle, hogs, sheep and horse raising, dairying, poultry, vegetables and general mixed farming—irrigated lands for intensive farming, other lands with ample rainfall for mixed and grain farming.

### Highest Grain Prices Ever Known

Realize, therefore, the great opportunity presented to farmers owing to the present European conditions. Europe must look to the North American Continent to feed her great population, which insures highest prices for grain and food products for some years.

The best land will be taken first—so time is precious to you. Write today.

**K.T. THORNTON, Colonization Agent**  
Canadian Pacific Railway, Colonization Department,  
112 West Adams St., Chicago, Illinois

For Sale—Town Lots in all growing towns, on lines of Canadian Pacific Railway. Ask for information concerning Industrial—Business openings in these towns.

### Livestock Raisers Make Big Incomes

You could ask for no better land for fattening stock. You can feed barley and oats with field peas and alfalfa to cattle, sheep and hogs with better results than corn—make sweeter, more solid meat with far less expense.

Owing to the generous supply of excellent wild grasses, native hay and other advantageous conditions, Nature works to increase the value of your stock.

Cattle diseases are practically unknown. There is no duty on livestock from Canada.

Cattle, sheep, horses and hogs bring good big prices and can be raised cheaper than anywhere else. Low-priced lands give you plenty of pasture and feed for fattening steers—raising dual purpose and dairy cows. This is an ideal country for dairymen, too. \$1.82 per 100 lbs. was average price paid for milk by the Carleton Dairy Co., last year.



IRRIGATION FARMING  
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☐ Book on Alberta-Saskatchewan-Manitoba

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112 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

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**HEREFORD BULLS**  
**For Sale and Wanted.**

My herd is strong in Beau Brummel blood. Cannot spare females at present, but Bulls from Calves to 18 Months always on hands. Prices reasonable. When you write state what you want or what you have for sale. Always mention American Breeder.

**W. F. SIPES, WINDSOR, MO.**

**PERCHERONS-HEREFORDS**

Four Percheron stallions; registered, coming 3 years old; blacks and grays; will make ton horses.

Also 10 registered Hereford bull calves; yearlings. For sale three miles south of Seneca, So. Dak. Inquire of **NELS HAGEN, SENECA, SO. DAK.**

or  
**HENRY GOODHILE, Manchester, Ia.**

**CHESTER WHITES**

For sale. Males, bred sows and gilts 100 S. S. Hamburg and White Faced Black Spanish chickens, Bourbon Red turkeys and eggs in season.

**C. E. THOMPSON, Elberfeld, Ind., R. R. 27.**

are about 20 cents under the high point in February on wheat and 10 cents down on corn; oats is off 5 to 6 cents. Feed prices have fallen also and the entire market appears weak.

Wheat—			
No. 2 hard.....	\$1.42	@	1.47
No. 3 hard.....	1.41	@	1.46
No. 2 red.....	1.41	@	1.42
No. 3 red.....	1.40	@	1.40½
Corn—			
No. 2 white.....	.69	@	.69½
No. 3 white.....	.68	@	.69
No. 2 mixed.....	.67½	@	.69
No. 3 mixed.....	.66	@	.67
Oats—			
No. 2 white.....	.54½	@	.55
No. 2 mixed.....	.51½	@	.52½
Corn chop.....	1.29		
Shorts.....	1.05	@	1.15
Bran.....	.98		
Rye.....	1.20		
Barley.....	.64		
Kafir.....	1.25	@	1.27

**Big Receipts of Hay.**

In February, 3,537 car loads of hay were received in Kansas City. This is the largest supply ever reported at any market in a week. Prices have declined moderately, but general demand is good.

Quotations follow: Prairie choice, \$11@12; No. 1, \$9.50@11; No. 2, \$7.50@9.50; No. 3, \$6@7.50. Alfalfa, choice, \$14.50@16; No. 1, \$13@14. Standard, \$11.50@13; No. 2, \$10@11.50; No. 3, \$8.50@10. Timothy, No. 1, \$15@15.50; No. 2, \$12.50@14.50; No. 3, \$9@12. Clover, mixed, choice, \$15@15.50; No. 1, \$14@14.50; No. 2, \$12@13. Clover, choice, \$14@14.50; No. 1, \$13@13.50. Straw, \$4.75@5.

**February Receipts of Live Stock.**

In February the five Western markets received 415,700 cattle, 1,811,500 hogs, 768,200 sheep. This was a decrease of about 68,000 cattle and 167,000 sheep, and an increase of 433,000 hogs compared with the same period in 1914. Chicago lost the largest in cattle and sheep and Kansas City reported a 76 per cent increase in hogs and about 26 per cent increase in sheep. The movement throughout the month in all directions was disturbed by quarantines for the Foot and Mouth disease.

**INCUBATOR MANAGEMENT.**

To the American Breeder:—Results of incubation depend largely upon the management of the machines. The first essential being good fertile eggs from thrifty breeding stock. Good hatches can not be obtained from poor eggs.

Incubators should be tried out several days before eggs are to be put into them. See that all parts are in perfect working order and that the temperature runs regularly at 103 degrees F. for several hours before placing the eggs in the machine.

Never put eggs into a cold machine nor one that is not in perfect regulation and running at proper temperature.

Eggs should be turned twice daily after the second day of incubation until the eighteenth day, when the machine should be closed after the last turning and not opened for any reason until the chicks are all out of the shell that are going to hatch, which should be by the middle of the twenty-first day of incubation.

Great quantities of moisture should be provided. It is not so important that the moisture be provided in the machine as it is to keep the air moist in the room where the incubators

by placing burlap on the floor and keeping it wet or by placing a layer of sand on the floor and keeping it thoroughly wet.

Incubators should be operated in a basement or some room that is well insulated so that the temperature in the room can be controlled.

Incubators should be perfectly clean when receiving eggs. A good plan is to thoroughly wash all of the parts and disinfect the machine thoroughly and allow to dry before placing in the eggs.

Run the temperature as evenly as possible at 103 F. throughout the period. Air the eggs often and as long at each airing as the temperature in the room will permit. 60 degrees F. is a good incubator cellar temperature.

Do not change the regulator unless absolutely necessary. Keep the lamps clean. Keep an even flame. Keep the char off the wick. Use only good oil.—Pren Moore, Poultry Husbandman, Idaho Experiment Station.

**FERTILIZED AFTER FOUR YEARS.**

W. P. Hodgden of Enid, Okla., is one of the breeders who applies the knowledge gained at the Graham Breeding School to all departments of his business. In addition to his horse and jack stock, Mr. Hodgden breeds registered Hereford cattle. About a year ago we published the picture of

**AMERICAN BREEDER**

one of Mr. Hodgden's cows that was got by artificial impregnation. Last month a member of the American Breeder staff was at Mr. Hodgden's place and took the photograph from which the accompanying picture was made. The cow is past six years old. Although always apparently in good health, this cow failed to get calf, although bred regularly from the time she was two years old. Last spring, upon examination, the cow was found to have a slightly deformed cervix, so a capsule was used to get the semen into the uterus. She fertilized, and the photograph shows the result. Before the cow was known to be in calf she was worth \$75. Today she and the calf are worth \$175.

**FIELD PEAS VS. COW PEAS.**

To the American Breeder:—A great deal of inquiry comes to the Agricultural College in regard to cow peas. It may be well to call attention to the fact that there is a difference between cow peas and field peas. Cow peas are really beans. Cow peas is a crop which is grown in the South. It requires a hot climate, and hot conditions for its development. It will not thrive at all in cool weather and the least frost absolutely kills it.

Field peas on the other hand are true peas and will stand a very great deal of cold. They are not injured by slight frosts. They grow better in cool climates where the days are relatively cool and the nights quite cool. Cow peas are not adapted for Colorado conditions. In fact, they can only be grown in a very few of the warmer

portions of the state. Field peas, however, are an excellent crop for our high Colorado altitudes and cooler situations.—Alvin Keyser, Colorado Experiment Station.

**FEEDING LIVE STOCK.**

The average man who does not give the subject of feeding live stock much thought, does not realize the enormous waste caused by not being more familiar with the subject. With the present high prices of feed and the prospect of future high markets we believe every owner of live stock should study this subject more carefully. For a long time we have had in mind a series of lessons on feeding live stock. This will be prepared for all classes of stock. We believe it will be worth much to our readers. We request each one to watch for it, and to give special study to the first lesson. It don't take long to waste a few hundred dollars by improper feeding, at present prices of feed.

An authority on the subject recently said that under present existing conditions in this country about 20 per cent of the feed was wasted through improper feeding.

**SPRING ROLLING OR HARROWING FOR WINTER GRAINS.**

To the American Breeder:—Especially after dry winters the question is raised whether or not winter grains should be harrowed early in the spring or given other cultivation. Long experiments show that if harrowing can be done under these conditions at such a time that the soil is just moist enough at the surface to roll up in granules behind the harrow, that benefits will accrue, especially in dry seasons. It has been found, however, that rolling such lands under similar conditions with a corrugated roller, bar roller, or other roller of similar type which leaves the surface of the ground roughened yet performs the compaction desired, will give even better results than harrowing. Different experiments, covering nine years' work, gave better results than harrowing.—Alvin Keyser, Agronomist, Colorado Experiment Station.

**ADVERTISING MEDIUM DISCOVERED.**

To the American Breeder:—Please find enclosed check, which I believe balances my account. Your paper is the best advertising medium I have yet discovered.—Jas. Hildreth, Pratt County, Kansas.

**EXPERIENCE NO BAR.**

To the American Breeder:—Please find inclosed \$1.00 to renew my subscription to your valuable paper. I think it the best paper I ever read and I cannot afford to miss a copy. I have had over 30 years' experience in the stallion business, but I get lots of good information out of the American Breeder. I am, and always have been, a great lover of horses. Wishing you success in your business.—L. A. Johnston, Stone County, Mo.

**WHAT A MISSOURI JACK BREEDER WANTS TO KNOW.**

To the American Breeder:—You want your subscribers to ask questions every time something comes up you don't understand. On page 21 of the February 20 issue there is a fine jack. The jack is a breeder. A mere child can see that at a glance. Now why don't the jack breeders of Missouri breed for this type?

Just recently I attended a jack sale and they were 15 hands or taller and all had the black and white point business down to a "fraz" with a neat, round bone and very stylish small foot and with a pretty, smooth head, something like breeders of saddle stock strive to produce, and I would hear on every side, "Ain't that a fine jack!" when actually they were not worth the freight rates across Missouri. And then that "smooth leg" we hear so much about, when the hairy leg jacks are always the best. When is this

**POSITION WANTED**

in a horse breeding establishment. Have had 20 years' experience in handling and breeding high class stallions and jacks—some of them world champions. I am a graduate of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, and have had four years' successful experience. Can furnish the very best of references. Only those willing to pay good wages for ability need answer.

**A. F. SIMPSON, Box 142, Ophelm, Mont.**

**HORSE BREEDER WANTED**

Industrious, sober, experienced capsule breeder wanted. State wages in first letter.

**C. B. JENSEN,**

Lock Box 3. Oldham, So. Dak.

**AUTOMOBILE FOR DRAFT STALLION**

Fully equipped Studebaker 25, 1913 model, in No. 1 condition. Would like to exchange for draft stallion, Belgian or Percheron preferred. Would like one broke to work.

**L. F. MONTGOMERY, LINCOLN, KANS.**

**REGISTERED SADDLERS**

Foss McDonald, Easter Cloud and Star McDonald, a trio of the greatest stallions in America, individuality, blood lines and action. Their produce for sale at all times. Season now open. Book your mare before it is too late.

Good blue grass pasture at \$3.00 per month. Address  
**H. A. GREENWELL, LAKENAN, MO.**

**BLACK HAWK MORGANS.**

Established 1837. Morgan King 4817 heads stud. Stallions, mares and fillies, any age, for sale, or will trade for clear land. Describe land fully in first letter.

**E. F. BROWN,**

**DERBY, IA.**

**DEWITT STOCK FARM**

American bred draft and trotting bred stallions. Good ones; ready for service. Your choice for \$500; none higher. Address your wants to,  
**E. N. DEWITT, TINGLEY, IA.**

**IMPORTED GERMAN COACH AGED STALLION**

For sale. Bay, great breeder; lots of colts to show. Fillies in the way. Guaranteed to be all right.  
**ELWOOD W. TRUEBLOOD, Salem, Ind. R. R. 4.**

**MULES FOR A PERCHERON**

Stallion. Must have a ton horse. Will take one up to 10 years if O. K. otherwise. Must be well made, sound and show that he is a good sire. My mules are threes, fours and fives good size and condition.

**W. F. DUSELL, Montevideo, Minn.**

**FOR SALE**

Two black jacks; height 60 and 61 inches. One pure bred gray Percheron stallion. Colts to show from all stock. Am going out of business. Will take a few good sheep in part payment.  
**FLOYD R. REED, Hull, Ill.**

**40 JACKS AND JENNETS.**

Every one a black mammoth. Jacks 2 to 5 years old; 16 to 16½ hands. Will show you more bone and body than any breeder in this country, and I will leave it to you. My barns are all full of good ones.

**ED BOEN, Lawrence, Mo. (38 Miles Northeast of Kansas City.)**

**JACK**

For sale. Coming 3 years old; registered 5694; black, with white points; 15½ hands standard; girth 72 inches; weight 1,085. Broke to mares.  
**New Truxton Jack and Jennet Farm, New Truxton, Mo.**

**WANT TO TRADE.**

A good 3-year-old black jack and 3 good young horses coming 3-year-olds. For good registered young draft stallions or fillies of the ton kind.  
**C. C. ANDERSON, McLEANSBORO, ILL. R. R. 2.**

business going to change and where are there any jacks of this Poitou type for sale?—John H. Orr, Lawrence County, Missouri.

**HOW PRACTICAL STOCKMEN REGARD IT.**

To the American Breeder:—Please find inclosed \$1.00 for the American Breeder. I must say that your paper is a great paper for the breeder and farmer. I would not be without it. I attended the Breeding School one term and learned many good reliable



## BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Two Percheron stallions, 3 and 6 years old, bay and brown.  
Seven jacks, one year old and up.  
Two French draft stud colts, coming 1 year, 1,000 to 1,400 pounds.  
Will sell this stock quick. First comers get close prices.

### R. B. BRONAUGH

Route 4, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

#### 3 BLACK JACKS.

For sale. Registered; two of them good enough for jennet jack; 3 to 5 years old; 15½ to 15.3 hands high; good all around. From prize winning blood on both sides. Good workers on both mares and jennets. If you want a good jennet or mule jack, come and see me before buying. My own raising.

M. H. TAYLOR, SEDALIA, MO.  
Prairie View Stock Farm,  
Bell Phone 1199-2

## Jacks

For sale. Eight young jacks, from 1 to 3 years old. Good stock. Raised right. Acclimated to cold climate. Scarce of room. Will sell cheap.

D. E. BAUGHMAN, FORT DODGE, IA.

## WHIRLWIND, FOR SALE

Black jack with white points; 3 years old next August; 15.1 high; well broke to serve mares; 8½-inch bone; 33-inch ear; weight 900 pounds; sired by Thunder, he by Imported Lorreda; first dam by Old Day Star.

This jack is a beauty; stands straight on his feet. He has a good foot, head and ear and as game as a mule. He has a fine, silky coat of hair. I think he is the finest jack I have ever owned.

### W. H. ALEXANDER

Lynnville, Tenn.

## MAMMOTH JACKS

Over 50 head of the big kind; 15 to over 16 hands, standard, for sale at my farm. Reference—the banks of Lawrence, 40 miles west of Kansas City on U. P. and Santa Fe.

AL E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kas.



## Good Jacks and Jennets

For sale. Jacks year old to aged jacks, including one high class herd jack; several good 15½ hand jacks broke to mares and jennets. Can spare six splendid jennets. Also one imported German Coach stallion. All prices right.

O. L. POTTER, ROCHEPORT, MO.

#### PRICES RIGHT

On Mammoth jacks. Registered; well boned; one to six years old. If you need a high class jack, we have them.

#### NEILD BROS.,

Ogden, Boone County, Iowa.

#### JACK FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Black; coming 5 years; 14½ hands; good bone and body; good head and ears. Colts to show. Will trade for a Percheron or Belgian stallion, not over 10 years, or for jennets. Get your trading clothes on; I wear mine. Address,

GEO. COCHRAN, Jarbalo, Kansas.

#### SIX BLACK JACKS FOR SALE.

From 2 to 8 years old; 14½ to 15½ hands, standard. All registered and good ones; bred right and priced to sell.

ALEX T. SILVEY & SON, Glasgow, Mo.

## JACK BARGAINS

Registered black jack; 15 hands; heavy body and bone; good sure breeder; price, \$450.

Gray jack; 5 years old; 14½ hands; good body and bone; good breeder; price, \$350.

Black jack, coming 3 years old; fine large growthy colt; broke to serve; price, \$450. These are money makers.

CHAS. A. GALT, MOUND CITY, KAS.

## Jack For Sale Cheap

or trade. He is black with white points; 15 hands high; good head and ear; prompt worker and sure breeder. Would trade for Percheron fillies or Shropshire ewes, or sell him cheap for cash. I am using capsules and do not need but one jack. This jack is a good breeder on mares; have mules to show what he does.

W. F. CORBIN, CORDER, MO.

#### JACKS.

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.



things. Every farmer and breeder ought to attend this school.—W. W. Weston, Audubon County, Ia.

## TRAINING A HERD JACK.

A range man asks us how to train a herd jack. This is best done by placing a jack colt with several filly colts of about the same age. Let them run together all the time, summer and winter, and the jack will soon learn to perform his part. In this way he learns the nature of a mare's method of fighting is altogether different from a jennet's. If necessary several jack colts may be trained together in the same pasture without much danger. While they will fight some, they do not usually do much damage when being raised together in this way. The difficulty in turning out an aged jack with a bunch of mares is that he does not expect a mare to kick so hard. If they do not get injured they very often get timid, as they do not understand the nature of a mare as they do a jennet. Most jack colts are kept the first year with fillies, but they are too young to understand the disposition of old mares at that age. By being raised up with fillies they get acquainted with them and learn their traits of character much better. Aside from this, when jacks are raised this way, they do not have that bad fighting disposition. They are not so likely to kill colts and calves or fight other animals. For instance, a jack that has been penned up all his life will kill two or three jacks that have had their freedom all their lives and used to running with mares.

When an aged jack is to be used as a herd jack that has not been raised with mares, it is best to take them away after the mares are all in foal. They do not take "no" for an answer. A herd jack is usually considered the head of a jennet herd, but in this case it is a jack that runs with mares in a pasture.

If a jack is ever to be used with a bride on, he should never be used as a herd jack for they are likely to get very slow.

## SOME BIG JACK COLT MEASUREMENTS.

To the American Breeder:—In your issue of October 20, 1914, arrived, I noticed the measurements of some jack colt given, and they were spoken of as being pretty good ones. After reading the measurements of the past one-year-old jack, I began to think that maybe I had in my bunch a pretty good weanling. After measuring him I found that he had the yearling beaten, and at some points as good as the 16 months old that was given in the same paper.

My weanling measured: Height, 57¼; girth, 56; length, 73¼; head, 28; muzzle, 22½; ears, 33½; bone below knee, 7½.

I think the brood mare editions are doing me a great deal of good.—A. D. Butcher, Wichita County, Texas.

## HELP US FILL IT.

To the American Breeder:—I wish to congratulate you upon the kind of paper you are publishing. It certainly fills a vacant place in the literature of the live stock interests.—Dr. J. C. Pace, D. V. S., Imperial County, Calif.

## JACK TYPE.

Only a few men have realized the great expansion of the jack trade in this country during the last quarter of a century. Last year about one-fourth of the mares in the United States were bred to jacks. While the southern conditions are in a deplorable state, yet it is only a question of time until all of the cotton section must have work stock. Mules are finding their way into practically all sections of the country. The Standard Oil Company is buying more of them for heavy draft work. With the vast amount of money invested in mules a better understanding should be had concerning jack type.

We have selected a number of photographs which will be printed in a later

issue. "Number 4" of the "Jack Type" series, and the three illustrations which appeared in previous numbers will all appear in that issue. We hope these illustrations, with our comment will be of some service in establishing a more useful and more uniform type of jacks.

## CARE OF JENNETS IN FOAL.

Jennets that have plenty of freedom will do quite well on any kind of good, nutritious feed, but it should be regular. An extra amount of laxative food, causing an irregular action of the bowels or water, is liable to lead to an abortion. Quite frequently a jennet loses her colt when kept from salt for a time, and is then permitted to eat a great quantity. Their appetite is different in some cases from that of a horse. Great care should be taken of a jennet running with pregnant mares or jennets, as in case of an abortion among any of them a jennet is liable to abort quite soon. This is somewhat different from the regular contagious abortion. We would call it sympathetic abortion. This is one reason that large jack dealers farm their jennets out; that is, let them out on the shares in small numbers to their neighbors where only a few head of stock are kept on a place.

A good warm shed should always be kept open for jennets in foal. Manure and bedding should be removed before any great amount has accumulated. It must be remembered that jennets are liable to have that peculiar disease known as jack rheumatism. This bedding draws a great deal of moisture and heat. A change from a warm bed of this kind to the cold atmosphere always has a tendency to bring on rheumatism in any stock.

## CARING FOR JACKS.

This is a very appropriate time for us to think about the jack that has been stored away in a dark cell for several months. He should be receiving some of the sunlight which helps to produce the real healthy animal. It is the greatest germ killer we have. If the barn door is on the south side of the barn it should be open during the warm hours of the day. The jack should be loose so that he can run in his yard and have his freedom. A lot of sand is also a good thing in a jack's yard. These animals are peculiar about rolling. They can scratch places on their body that they want scratched and they usually have them—to a better advantage than a man can with a curry comb. If there is no sod or roots in his corral a few limbs from live trees will add much to the general health as well as the entertainment of the jack as he will more than likely clean all the bark off of the limbs. However, it is not well to overdo a good thing. A few limbs every day is better than a great many at one time.

It is time also to begin to feed and water regularly. Jacks that are only watered once a day will soon get out of condition and when the flies come you may expect jack sores. In cold climates a large, clean watering tank could be packed with sawdust or hay, something that would keep the bucket from freezing, and a bucket left in a stall is not a bad plan as a rule. Jacks are usually small drinkers, that is, a small amount at a time. This is a very important thought. When a jack is required to do any great amount of service his body requires moisture. If corn has been the ration it should be gradually diminished. Oats and bran make up the proper ration for a jack. Clover and timothy mixed is good hay for a jack, or prairie hay and alfalfa mixed. A jack is not a heavy eater, but he requires more regular attention than a horse as he is more on the sluggish order and does not so readily withstand ailments common to the horse.

Many of our successful jack users are exercising their jacks more. They are not handsome animals to drive on the road, but a small boy with some experience can ride them for exercise to good advantage. But at this time of the year they should not be warmed up to any great extent. The exercise should be slow as they are slow animals.

## THIS JACK WEIGHS 1250 POUNDS.

16 hands high; standard; 77 inch heart girth; 10 inch bone; black with white points; 4 years old last August; a very sure foal getter; good worker on mares; has never served a jennet but doubtless would.

Experienced jack men know what this kind costs in big breeders' hands (when you can find one), but I am alone and going out of the business. I want \$1850 for this jack, but would pay more if I had to replace him. Come or write, soon.

F. C. GRIFFIN, GARDNER, KANS.  
Gardner is 35 miles southwest of Kansas City.

#### PRIZE WINNING JACK

For sale. My registered premium jack, Big Boy, first at Ft. Worth last October, and second at Dallas, Tex., State Fair. Will be 3 years old October 1, and is in fine shape. Price, \$1,100 cash. S. M. COOPER, RIOVISTA, TEX.

#### GRIFFIN'S BLACK PRINCE 3180

For sale. Big Tennessee jack; black, with white points; 7 years; 15½ hands standard; big bone, foot, ear; heavy body; good breeder; sure and prompt. Colts to show. Going out of business. Come at once, or write, B. R. LEWIS, COFFEEN, ILL.

## 3 JACKS—THE 1100 POUND KIND

Black, with white points. Dr. McCord blood; 15½ hands; a star performer. The oldest has more ribbons to his credit than any jack in Missouri of his age. His colts won the blue at four fairs last fall. He was never beaten when shown with three of his colts. Send for pictures. A number one Percheron mare wanted. Send picture and price.

F. A. WAINSCOTT, CALLAO, MO.

## BLACK HAWK, Jr., 6221

Heavy Bodied, Blocky Jack; Price, \$800.

This jack is 4 years old; black with light points; 59 inches high; 69 inches heart; good bone; big head and ear; quick server and well behaved; guaranteed in every way. He could not be bought for the money if I did not need all my time for farming. As it is, here's a bargain.

J. B. ARMSTRONG, Springville, Ind.

#### WANT TO QUIT

and will sell registered Mammoth bred jack, coming 10 years old, also grade French Draft stallion coming 13 years old. Cheap.

E. W. BYLER, HESSTON, KANS.

## Oklahoma Jacks

Some good colts broken or ready to break; \$400, \$500 and \$650.

GAREE & GAREE, NOBLE, OKLA.

## FOR SALE

Three jacks, two young jacks; three young jennets; one Hereford herd bull; also young bulls, cows and heifers.

WM. HARVEY, WITOKA, MINN.

## Registered Mammoth Jack

For sale, coming two years old. LOYD NEWMAN, CARTHAGE, ILL.

#### JACK

For sale. Emerald King 2278; black, with white points; 15 hands high; foaled in 1909. Sire, Commonwealth, by Old Glant; dam, by Montgomery Chief. A fine performer and shows extra quality colts. Have no use for him. Priced for quick sale at \$1,000.

L. S. MEYER, Springfield, Mo.

## Worth County Jack Farm

Twenty-five head of jacks and jennets for sale.

CORSON BROS., POTTER, KAS.

#### JACKS AND JENNETS

For sale. Registered jacks; ages coming 3 to coming 6. Right every way. Colts to show; mares in foal. Priced to sell. Also some first class jennets in foal.

L. W. GARRIOTT, AUSTIN, IND.

#### JACK WANTED; JACKS FOR SALE.

Ten big, black, heavy boned Mammoth jacks for sale, from weanlings to 5 years old. Some are good enough to head any herd of jennets in the state.


I want a first class herd jack, not related to my jennets. Would trade one with any man whose wants are the same, provided they have one that is first class and young. All stock fully guaranteed and will be priced very reasonable.

JAS. M. SPURGEON, Lewis County, Williamstown, Mo.

Fine Kentucky Mammoth jacks and jennets, saddle stallions, mares and geldings. Percheron stallions and mares. Write us, describing your wants. Best home grown bluegrass seed; 10 bushel lots and over, 85c. Cook Farms, Bx. 36, Lexington, Ky.







**FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.**  
Registered Jacks Bred to Meet the Modern Requirements  
for Bone Substance and Stamina.  
25 head, from weanlings to seven years old, and up to  
1,200 pounds in weight. We won championship on both  
jacks and jennets at the Kansas State Fair, both 1913 and  
1914.  
Also for sale—one two-year-old Percheron and two  
yearling stallions. See our stock and get prices. We can  
save you money. Everything guaranteed as represented  
when sold.  
**H. T. HINEMAN & SONS,** **DIGHTON, KAS.**


**TWENTY-TWO JACKS AND TWENTY JENNETS FOR SALE.**  
Ages from Yearlings to Six Years Old.  
Blood lines that represent the Dr. McCords, Dr. Long, Starlight, Peacock,  
Jumbo, Orphan Boy, and other noted animals. Matured jacks are not less than  
15 hands (standard) to 16½. All matured jacks have been tried out and a gilt  
edge contract accompanies every sale. Write me about our jacks and Percheron  
stallions. We will answer you.  
**L. W. HOYT, BARRY, PIKE COUNTY, ILL.**  
(16 miles from Hannibal, Mo., on the Wabash Railroad.)

**HOME OF THE GIANTS 100 HEAD OF JACKS  
AND JENNETS.**  
We handle the big, heavy Missouri jacks, all registered and guaranteed  
as represented.  
We are breeding 40 head of the best jennets you ever saw. Ourselves  
and our neighbors raise more jacks than anybody we know of. We have  
herd headers and mule jacks.  
**BRADLEY BROS., WARRENSBURG, MO.**  
(65 miles East of Kansas City, on main line Missouri Pacific.)



**Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks and Jennets**  
**FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.**  
As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm. Guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Come and see them. Also big type Poland Chinas.  
**J. T. WATSON,**  
New London, Ralls County, Mo.

**40 Jacks and Jennets at Deierling Jack Farm**  
FOR SALE, from 1 to 5 years old, including our purchase of  
jacks reserved from our October sale—jacks sired by Pride of  
Missouri, first prize at the Iowa and Missouri State Fairs  
and grand champion at the Illinois State Fair, 1912, and the  
great 4-year-old jack, Deierling's Missouri King, and other  
good jacks. Our jacks are of the largest known to the breed.  
Everything guaranteed as represented.  
**WM. DEIERLING, On Wabash R. R., QUEEN CITY, MO.**



## LESSONS IN JACK TYPE

### Jack No. 4 For Discussion

There has been a great variety of opinion as to the proper conformation of a jack. Any breed of live stock having such great value should be better understood. An early demand was created for tall, slim jacks, 16 hands or higher. There are still some who believe this is the proper conformation.

A general discussion as to the most serviceable type of American jack should benefit our readers. The above is the fourth of a series of photographs of jacks, which all our readers are expected to discuss. This should be especially beneficial to those sections of the country where jacks are now being introduced. There are thousands of breeders throughout the country who own good stallions; they could just as well handle a jack in connection, and they will welcome this information.

Below the photograph are given the measurements of Jack No. 4. We want our readers to tell us where this jack is deficient and where he is good. All communications concerning this animal should be sent in immediately, so as to appear in the next issue. We want every one to feel perfectly free to express his opinion on this animal.



JACK No. 4—HEIGHT, 63¾ INCHES; HEART GIRTH 72 INCHES; BONE, 9½ INCHES; WEIGHT, 1,125 POUNDS.

## ARTIFICIAL BREEDING

Transferring the semen from one mare to the other has been termed "artificial breeding" or insemination. It has been known for one-half century that if fertile semen was deposited in the uterus at body temperature, and in a sanitary manner, that mares could thus be "settled." The first method employed to any great extent was to place a thin rubber bag on the penis of the stallion or jack in order to catch the semen. This has been found unsatisfactory as a great many sires have been ruined in this manner and it is also very difficult to keep the semen at the right temperature. Bags which were intended to place in the mare have also been tried with very poor results. Impregnators have been on the market which were not practical. They were sold for the purpose of making money. One unscrupulous dealer has sold a lot of stuff that has been very unsatisfactory and has caused many breeders to lose confidence in scientific breeding. Practically all of the literature that has been sent out by that individual has been misleading. He has done more damage to the breeding industry than practically any other man in the country.

The first successful means of getting the semen from the mare was introduced by G. L. Carlson. This consisted of an extractor with a soft metallic point that could be inserted into the uterus and bent down to the bottom where the fluid could be secured. The Carlson method has been improved. The new Natural Temperature Semen Extractor is the latest and best instrument on the market either as an extractor or an impregnator. The stallion or jack makes the natural service in the regular way, without any interference. By this method, correctly employed, nature is assisted and not interfered with. There are some who oppose it by saying it is not natural. They do not stop to think that nature is improved upon in numerous ways. Colts are castrated; chickens are hatched in incubators; humans are injected with serum to prevent typhoid fever. We might name hundreds of other conditions where nature has been assisted. When mares are bred by artificial means there is no difference except that the semen is usually stronger, as the sire is not required to make too many natural services. This, some believe, results in stronger foals. Modern horse breeding methods are now permanently established in nearly every county where horses are bred extensively. All the opposition in the country cannot stop it. In some cases it has reduced the service fee. A few breeders, when attacked seriously by the owners of cheap, inferior sires, have reduced the fees on their best stallions to meet the competition of the cheap horse prices and have put many cheap horses out of business. There are many who are opposed to capsule breeding because they have not realized that a dozen mares can be bred at one service nearly as easily as by the natural service. They can readily see that the cheap, undesirable sire will be disposed of by competition unless they can defeat modern horse breeding methods. Many reports are started concerning a breeder. A report was started that one of the most successful breeders in the country had failed. It was talked far and wide. Other men who expected to engage in that manner of breeding were discouraged. That breeder continued to be successful, and at the present time there are no cheap sires standing in his section of the country. He reduced all of his breeding stock to \$10, insuring the colts to stand and suck for 30 days. After the first crop of colts arrived, the farmers in that section asked no further questions. Every day at four o'clock his breeding barn looks like a camp meeting. The neighbors congregate early and visit. He owns


## Stop! Read!

Jacks; 1200 pounds. Registered sadiers, stallions, mares and geldings. Show stock.

Going to sell.  
**OSCAR EDWARDS & SON,**  
DeSoto, Jefferson County, Missouri.

**JACK AT A BARGAIN.**  
For sale or trade. I have two good jacks and do not need but one; will sell choice; both black, light points; quick servers; 7 and 9 years old. Colts to show.  
**J. J. CURRY,** **GAYS, ILL.**

**300 HEAD of Colorado**  
raised Jacks, Jennets,  
Mules and Brood Mares.  
All guaranteed. Prices  
right. **Lewis Swink & Son,** Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.



## Mammoth Jacks

For sale. Large, heavy boned, 15 to 16 hands high. Prices from \$250 up. Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.


**John Henry, Fairfax, Ia.**

**Jack---Duroc Hogs**  
For sale. A black jack; light points; six years old; 15½ hands high. Also, Duroc hogs.  
**LOUIS KOENIG,** **Solomon, Kan.**

## JACKS AND PERCHERON

Four jacks, one 3 years, two 4 years and one 6 years old. Also one Percheron stallion.  
**J. T. HEWITT, Mendon, Adams Co., Ill.**

**FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM**  
32 Jacks and 35 Jennets the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address,  
**J. C. HUCKSTEP,**  
Eolia, Pike County, Mo.



## 3 Jacks—1 Stallion

For sale. One registered coming 5-year-old Mammoth jack, black, with white points; 15 hands standard; big bone; good breeder. Colts to show. One registered coming 7-year-old jack; black with white points; 15.1 standard; good breeder. One yearling jack; a good one.  
One coming 3-year-old saddle stallion; registered.  
**R. S. Smart, Harrisonville, Mo., R. R. 5.**




## JACKS AND STALLIONS

For sale. Some of the best big jacks in Missouri. Priced to sell. Some extra good Percheron stallions, weighing a ton or better. All to be sold with a guarantee backed by 30 years of honorable dealing.  
**J. E. Park, Cameron, Mo.**

**KENTUCKY JACKS, TROTTERS AND Draft Stallions and Hereford Cattle.**  
Fine Mammoth jacks from colts to five years old, with plenty of bone and weight. Trotting colts from one to four years, by such sires as Peter the Great, 2:07¼; Vice Commodore, 2:11; Tregantle, 2:09; Siliko, 2:08¾; McDougal, 2:10¼, and The Tramp. Three fine draft stallions; registered Hereford bulls, from 5 to 12 months old. Write, or better come and see stock.  
**U. G. SAUNDERS,**  
Fairland Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky.

**SERVICEABLE JACKS**  
For sale; eight of them; 3, 4, 5 and 6 years old, and one older; all good colors. Most all of them recorded. They have got to go. Come and see them.  
**J. H. Allison, Bntler, Bates Co., Mo. R. 6.**  
**Ed. Corlett, Bntler, Bates Co., Mo., R. 6.**



## FOR SALE

Three good black registered Mammoth jacks; 3, 4 and 5 years old, or will trade for good young stock.  
**B. F. WALLACE,** **IMPERIAL, KAS.**

## A Herd Jack

For sale. Tennessee Eastern 5411, got by Hix Great Eastern. Is 3 years old; 15½ hands; ear measure, 35½ inches; forearm, 19½ inches; knee, 16½; shin, 10½.  
Also two other extra good jacks; 3 years; 15½ hands. No trades.  
**Yeager & Brosbears, Oakland City, Ind.**



## FOR SALE

15 big boned; high style; mammoth black jacks; one to five years old.

W. P. LAWLESS and  
W. H. GIBSON,  
Blackwater, Mo.



## JACKS FOR SALE

Seven head, including my herd jack, Jumbo, weight 1,280; one three years old; weight 1,000. Both good workers on mares or jennets. Some good, blocky two year olds, broke to mares. These jacks are all registered and are all black, with white points. Will price them cheap.

WM. EVERLY, NEW HAMPTON, MO.

**FOUR REGISTERED JACKS**  
For sale; two coming 5 years; two coming 3 years; 15 to 16 hands; black, with white points. The product of 35 years of continuous breeding.

HENRY McCANSE, MT. VERNON, MO.

## 30 Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets For Sale

15 jacks, 2 to 5 years old, all registered, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 hands standard. Large bone and body. Nearly all are colts by Hindoo, the greatest Kentucky jack sire known. His colts have sold from \$1,200 to \$2,500. We have cut the price and will sell these jacks from \$350 to \$1,000. All fully guaranteed as represented. Will make terms on part or take part stock. Come to K. C. Stock Yards. Can show you stock in 40 minutes' auto ride.

J. P. PETERS & SONS,  
546 Live Stock Ex. Bldg., Stock Yards,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**TO SETTLE ESTATE.**  
For sale—Mammoth black jack; 15 1/2 hands; Standard; 9 years old; heavy bodied and quick worker.

Also German Coach horse; 17 hands; Standard; well built; 8 years old; brown. Will take registered Short-horns or Percherons in exchange. Call or write.

MRS. J. W. REED, EDDY, OKLA.



**65 JACKS AND JENNETS.**  
Big boned; registered; Mammoth black jacks and jennets; most all ages and sizes up to 16 hands. Prices and terms reasonable.

J. H. SMITH, Kingfisher, Okla.

**THREE GOOD YOUNG JACKS.**  
Two are coming 2-year-olds and one a coming yearling—all black with light points and well bred. Write for low price and description.

R. W. SHRADER, CORSO, MO.

## EXTRA GOOD JACK

For sale. Black; 7 years old; 16 hands; 1,100 pounds. Right every way. Price, \$600.

E. C. WADE, GRIGGSVILLE, ILL.

## 3 Good Young Jacks

Their grandsire is Monster, probably largest in Missouri in 1898. Their sire is Governor Foster, blockiest and heaviest boned jack I could find in 1910. All descendants of Madam 446. If interested send for photo. Best of terms.

E. E. LAUGHLIN

Foster, Bates County, Mo.

## Going to Quit

the business and will sell an extra good black jack; 16 hands high.

J. C. DREIER, HESSTON, KAS.

## FINE KENTUCKY JACKS

For Sale.

We have just shipped from Poplar Plains, Ky., to Hutchinson, Kans., 20 head of fine, registered jacks, from 3 to 8 years old; from 14 1/2 to 16 hands high standard. All good colors, with big bone and plenty of weight. We want to say we have been shipping jacks to the West for years and this is by far the best load we have ever shipped. They are now for sale privately at the Midland barn, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Saunders & Maggard, Hutchinson, Kas.



## DON'T WAIT

For a Jack

Until You Have to Have It.

First buyers get first choice. Look at these offers: 3-year jack, \$300; three 3-year jacks, \$600 to \$750; one 2-year jack, \$1,000; four yearlings by Highball, world's record priced 2-year-old.

Can sell jennets bred to one of the few really great big, good jacks living. Can use some good cattle or big mares in a trade.

MILLER STOCK FARM  
F. M. Lorimer, Mgr. Olathe, Kas.  
29 Steam and Electric Trains Daily.

only one draft stallion, a jack and a road horse, but they are about the best that money will buy. There is a lesson in the results of this individual. It is not necessary to fill a barn full of horses and hire help to take care of them, or worry about any of them dying. He has a microscope so that all of the customers can see the live spermatozoa at every service. They do not say that stock is not fertile, because they have an opportunity to investigate for themselves. If a mare does not fertilize at that barn they readily know that the mare is at fault. It is not necessary for him to be there all the time. Everyone knows that the breeding hour is at four o'clock and that no matter how many mares come they can all be bred at one time.

## SADDLE HORSES.

The English three-gaited saddle horses have been shown in their classes for centuries. The gaits are walk, trot and canter (slow gallop). The five gaited horses (which are purely an American product) have the walk (Fig. 1), trot (Fig. 5), canter (Fig. 3), single foot (Fig. 4), and slow pace or rack (Fig. 2). The fifth gait can be either a slow pace or a rack. There are two gaits among our American saddle horses, which are difficult to find well developed in the same animal. These gaits are the trot and the single foot. There are plenty of horses which can perform at one of these gaits in an excellent manner. The trot must be bold, with plenty of action and speed. The single foot has the same requirements, but done very differently. In the single foot only one foot hits the ground at a time. The sound may be heard in one, two, three, four time. In the accompanying photographs special attention is directed to Sadie Macy (Fig. 4) doing the single foot. Three feet are in the air. Notice the flexibility of the limb which is on the ground. We have better photographs of this mare, but this particular position is of interest. The next step would be the forward hind foot on the ground and with three in the air, and so on.

Shoeing and training has much to do with saddle gaits. Considerable care must be given to the shoeing of an animal in order for it to single foot and trot properly. Too much weight at one place might help one, but interfere with another gait. This is one of the reasons why these two particular gaits are hard to find in the same animal. A good trainer can soon teach the average horse to perform at one of these gaits nicely. The five animals used to represent the five different saddle gaits are among the best five-gaited saddle horses in the world. There are not many over a half dozen others which properly can be shown in this class. Special attention should be given to Johnny Jones, the flashy gelding (Fig. 3), which will probably continue to be heard from as one of the strongest contenders for championships. Astral King (Fig. 5) was first in the Missouri \$2,500 saddle horse stake last fall. My Major Dare, in the same stable as Kentucky's Best, (Fig. 1), is developing into a very strong contender.

## CARE AND TRAINING OF TROTTERS AND PACERS.

A new book prepared jointly by more than 100 of the leading owners and trainers of harness horses is now placed on the market. It deals very largely with the development and training of young stock. We believe everyone interested in harness horses should have it. The price is not prohibitive. It is the latest book on the subject and can be had at this office for \$1. Address "Book Department," when writing the American Breeder for it.

## THE GERMINATION OF CRIMSON CLOVER SEED.

Since November 1, 1913, there have been imported into the United States 3,329,883 pounds of crimson clover seed. This seed comes mostly from France and Austria, where the harvest season is practically the same as in this country. The time for seeding follows the harvest season so closely that only a part of the imported seed

# THE HOUCHIN AUCTION

SALE OF HIGH CLASS SADDLE HORSES WILL BE HELD

March 25th, 26th and 27th

AT ASTRAL-KING STOCK FARM

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

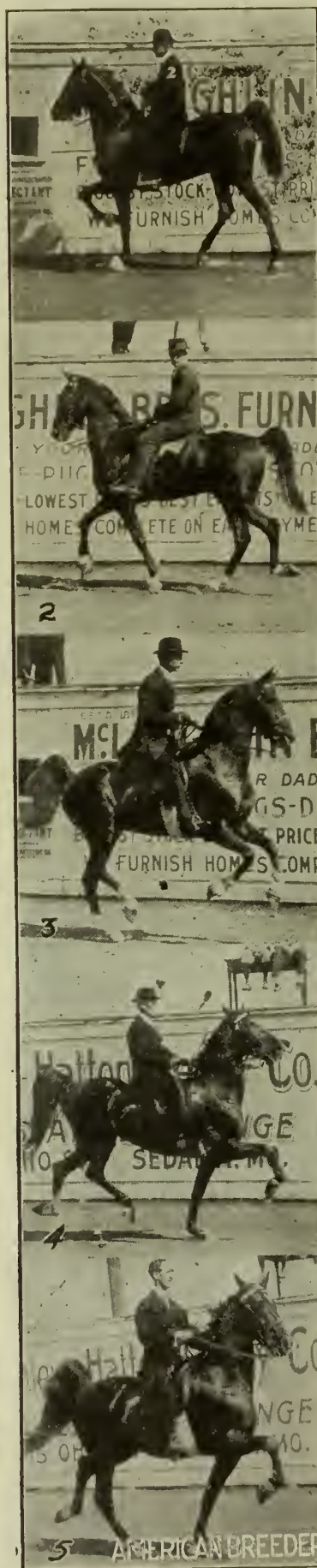
A number of young ASTRAL KINGS, and show ring prospects that can win, also good ride and drive, and using horses, brood mares and stallions.

Terms of Sale, Cash or Bankable Note.

Catalogue on request, mentioning the American Breeder.

James A. Houchin

Jefferson City, Mo.



WHAT A FIVE GAITED SADDLE HORSE HAS TO SHOW.

## REGISTERED SADDLE STALLION

For sale. Sired by Rex McDonald; dam, Mable Denmark by Rex Denmark; 7 years old; black, sound and right. Would take any kind of live stock in exchange. Must dispose of him on account of fillies.

R. E. DEER, BUFFALO, MO.

## NAME YOUR OWN PRICE

On This Standardbred Stallion

For I'm going to sell him. He is by a son of Electioneer; his dam by a son of Electioneer; 2d dam by Jay Bird; 3d dam is Vicara, the dam of Pancoast, and seven others in the list, four of them great sires. He sires speed from anything.

This stallion is sure, sound (has Iowa certificate), gentle enough for family horse, but is showy and beats three minutes to buggy. Is mahogany bay; 13 years old; weighs 1,175. Fillies in his way here and as I'm quitting the buyer gets a bargain.

C. G. KLINE, FT. MADISON, IA.  
1310 Fourth Street.

## STALLIONS ARE SELLING

In Standard breds we offer bargains First Buyers Get Best Values.

In two stallion colts (1 and 2 years), both by Claremont Director (Matinee) 2:17, a 1,260-pound horse, and out of Beatrice Butler, that has shown a 2:16 gait.

Can use good cattle or heavy mares on a trade.

## MILLER STOCK FARM

F. M. Lorimer, Mgr. Olathe, Kas.  
39 Steam and Electric Trains Daily.

## STANDARD BRED STALLION.

Prince Blizzard 44327, for sale or trade, on account of his fillies. For further information, address,

R. W. EDINGTON,  
Route 1, Heiskell, Tenn.

## REGISTERED MORGANS FOR SALE.

A choice lot of young stallions and mares, weanlings to 4 years old. Weanlings and yearlings can be crated and delivered to any point by express at a moderate price. Can sell fillies and stallions of different breeding that would be suitable to mate together. Could sell a car load of registered mares and fillies that have been bred to registered Morgan stallions, at a very moderate price. Most of my young stock is out of The Admiral. Headlight Morgan is now at the head of my stud and I am expecting at least 40 colts from him next spring.

RICHARD SELLMAN, Rochelle, Texas.

## 6 MORGAN STALLIONS

For sale. These are my own breeding, 3 to 6 years old, and include winners of six championships, Iowa State Fair and Illinois.

The standing of this herd is indicated by the fact that it won the premier championship at the greatest World's Fair. Yet we sell our stock on its merits. Send for descriptions and prices.

J. C. Bruuk, Route 9, Springfield, Ill.

## EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas. Member American Shetland Pony Club.

## TWO STALLIONS

For sale. Al Ashland 59521, Standardbred; 2 years old; 15 1/2 hands; weight 1,050. One Arabian; cream white mane and tail; 4 years old; 16 hands; weight 1,250.

W. A. CARLISLE, Cherokee, Okla.

**HALF BROTHER TO FAMOUS PACERS**  
Lady Maude C. and Hedgewood Boy, for sale. This is a Chestnut stallion; 15 hands; 1,100 lbs.; 4 years; broke single and double; fine style and action. Write,  
H. C. LEWIS, COFFEEN, ILL.





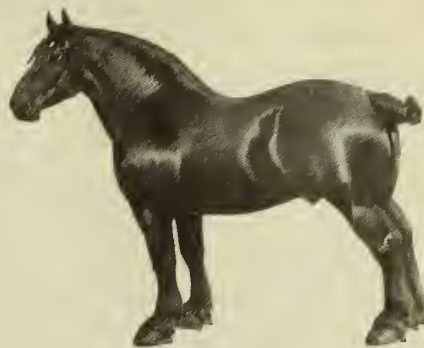
# Dispersion Sale

25 Head---Registered Percherons---Herd of

GEO. T. WOLFE'S SONS, BLUE MOUND, KANS.

March 11, 1915

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS & JACKS



Also consigned by W. H. Bayless & Co. Owing to a change in our business we have decided to disperse our entire herd of Percherons. This is an unusually good lot of utility Percherons. In making this offering at this season of the year it presents an opportunity to buy good horses and mares right, when the horse business looks the brightest.

W. H. Bayless & Co., of the Blue Valley Stock Farm of importers and breeders, consign some highly commendable horses and jacks.

This will be a great sale. If you want horses, mares or jacks, meet us at Blue Mound, March 11. Will treat you the best we know how.

Write for catalogue.

## GEO. T. WOLFE'S SONS, Blue Mound, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS, COL. R. L. HARRIMAN AND OTHERS.

is received in time to be sown the year it is raised. If the conditions of storage are not the best the seed may lose materially in vitality between the time of harvest and that of seeding the next year.

New seed of good quality is free from any brownish color, but old seed shows varying degrees of brown according to age and conditions under which it has been stored. The brownish color is an indication of poor germination—the darker the color the poorer the germination. Seed which shows a slight brownish color should be tested for germination before sowing, and no brown seed should be used unless a germination test shows it will grow well.

Germination tests of the 119 lots of crimson clover seed imported in the last eight months show an average of 80 per cent of live seeds. The germination varied from 40 per cent for the poorest lot to 97 per cent for the best lot. As crimson clover seed loses its vitality rapidly, and as practically all the imported seed is one year old before seeding, an effort should be made to save domestic seed wherever possible. This is especially true of seed for local or home use, where it can be seeded without threshing or cleaning.

### RELATION OF THE BREEDER TO THE GENERAL FARMER.

To the American Breeder:—As the general farmer who makes the raising of live stock a part of his business must look to their improvement as a necessity to add to their value and increase the income derived from them, he will naturally avail himself of the work of the expert breeder as efficient aid to this desirable end. From him he can secure sires which will be so strongly bred in the line which he has marked out that each generation will show a steady improvement while the farmer is spared the loss of time, study and expense which he would have to meet provided he undertook to breed such sires himself.

So the breeder of improved live stock is really a necessity to the general farmer, and enables him to carry on the work of improving his herd or flock at a minimum of time and expense, and with a greater certainty of success the relations between them should be cordial and mutually helpful. The farmer should aim to concentrate in his live stock such lines of improved blood as have proved of the greater value and adhere to them so long as they prove satisfactory. As the herd or flock becomes more valuable through the acquirement of desired characters, the selection of sires to continue the improvement and hold what has been gained will prove more difficult, and the safest course is to test the new sire on a few females before using him generally.

After a few crosses of pure-bred sires have been made, some farmers assume that the handsome young grade male produced in his herd or flock will be good enough to use, and

thus save expense of purchasing a new sire; nearly invariably this course results in deterioration, and what is thus lost must be regained by eliminating the offspring of the grade sire, and the selection of a pure-bred of the best possible type to take his place. To careful breeding must be added good feeding and care. The farmer if he is inexperienced in this direction should watch the system followed by the more successful of his neighbors. So much depends upon liberal feeding and good care that the farmer cannot give this question too much attention. His aim should be to keep his stock in good condition at all times, and free from disease and parasites, which is absolutely essential if live stock is to do well and make good use of the food consumed. Contentment is a valuable thing to secure in all branches of live stock, as it is an efficient aid to their health, comfort and growth.—William B. Black, Douglas County, Minn.

### GETTING TOGETHER WITH MARE OWNERS.

To the American Breeder:—Just a few lines in your valuable pages in regard to terms of stallion and jack owners. I have read several articles wherein the writers' opinion was that the mare owner should take equal chance with the jack or stud owners, but did not suggest a remedy. We think that any fair minded mare owner after considering that the stallion or jack owner has been to the expense of feed and care of the animals since last season, besides the risk of investment, also loss of interest on money invested, will agree with us that an equal chance is fair, even more than fair for the mare owner, for most everybody will concede that there are more barren mares than barren stallions and jacks. After having had a little heart-to-heart talk with a few of the mare owners of our neighborhood, most all of them signified a willingness to breed on the



### FIRST AUCTION SALE

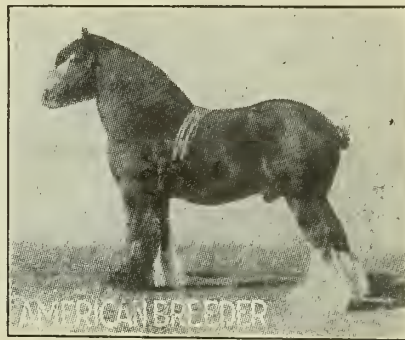
OF THE

## SOUTHWESTERN IOWA

### Breeders' Association

Wednesday, March 17

Fair Grounds, Shenandoah, Ia.



Twenty-five registered stallions and mares, Percherons, Shires and German Coach, from 2 to 6 years old. The Percherons are from such sires as Helix, the highest priced horse that ever sold at public auction, Sampson 77045, Massena 26143 (40251), Rosco 40660 and several grandsons of Besique (19602). A few ton mares that weigh 2,000 pounds, and safe in foal to the best blood of the breed.

The Shires are sired by an International winner and from International mares.

The German Coach stallions are by an International winner and from good registered mares. They are bred right and have been fed right to go out and make producers.

For catalogue and other information, address,

**C. F. McCLANAHAN, Secy., Shenandoah, Iowa**

Auctioneer, Carey M. Jones. Sales Manager, Frank Keenan.

### R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer  
of the West

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always  
right; work always up to the highest standard.



following terms: Seven dollars and fifty cents in advance for the season, whether the mare is returned once or a dozen times. We guaranteed the colt to stand and suck for the other \$7.50. Would like to hear from other breeders.—A. A. Hoffman, Fremont County, Colo.

### HOW TWO COLTS GREW.

To the American Breeder:—I am writing to let you know what we have done with two colts so far this winter. The first was dropped April 28, from a grade Percheron mare 15 years old, weighing 1,650 pounds, sired by a four-year-old Belgian horse weighing 1,950. The mare was worked hard continuously previous to foaling, at foaling time being in very poor flesh, so of course the colt had very little chance at all. On the 7th day of July we started on about a 300-mile trip overland, with colt following mare. The second colt was dropped April 3, from a range mare six years old, weighing 1,300 pounds, sire unknown. Mare and colt ran on the range all summer. On October 24 the first colt weighed 580 pounds; the second weighed 660. On February 15 they were weighed again, first one weighing 750; second weighing 815. The two colts were fed on prairie hay, oats and bran, each colt receiving two quarts oats and two quarts bran, morning and evening. In the daytime they ran in the corral; the racks were kept full of wheat straw all the time. We did not aim to feed for a test, but simply to give the colts the

### LOUIS A. WILSON LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, Logan, Ia.

I am conducting sales for the best breeders in the country. Reference: American Breeder. Write me for dates.



### Hotel Convention

12th and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

Large rooms, good beds. Special rates to students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, as low as 35 cents per day. Good restaurants in connection and nearby. Only a block from the school and Convention Hall.

best we could under conditions. You can see by the above weights and dates that the first colt gained about 1½ pounds per day, and the second about 1.36 pounds per day. So you see this is not so bad for homesteaders in the dry land district of Montana. We intend to stay in the horse raising business, as well as other stock, and hope some day to be able to write you some real good letters of this kind.—Ray Bernard, Fergus County, Mont.

### AN EXPERIENCED MAN'S APPRECIATION.

To the American Breeder:—Kindly send me the American Breeder for one year. Can you let me have the back numbers from January 1, 1915, as I want to keep them for the models of different horses. This article should be of priceless value to all lovers of good horses.—Oliver Jones, Allen County, Ohio.



**FRANK P. SHEKLETON & SONS, LAWLER, IA.**

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

**Percheron, Belgian and Clydesdale Stallions and Mares**

We can supply you with a first class stallion, imported or American bred, whether you want one or a car load. All stallions kept on our five large farms where we grow all our own feed. New importation arrived before the war. Can show you stallions that will weigh 2,300 pounds.

If in the market for a strictly high class stallion of the above breeds, at a price that will be below all competitors, be sure and get the prices on our stallions before you buy. Will pay any buyer's expenses who says they are disappointed in the quality, size and price of our horses. All stock guaranteed to be breeders. A few big stallions that have made seasons priced to sell at once.

References: Any Bank in Chickasaw County.

Lawler is in Chickasaw County, on the Iowa and Dakota Division of the C. M. & St. P. R. R., Midway Between McGregor and Mason City.

**MY ENTIRE HERD****Percherons, Shires, Jack Stock, For Sale**

Privately. Having sold my farm I am going to move to Idaho in March and must sell all my imported and home bred Percheron and Shire mares and fillies—some mares weighing a ton—and 35 head of jacks and Jennets.

By March 10 I must be sold out, regardless of price, so come early, or write at once. Reference: Loup State Bank, or First National Bank, Litchfield. Can use 20 good dairy cows in trade.

HENRY BECK,

LITCHFIELD, NEBR.

**PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, STANDARDBREDS**

We have a few Percheron and Belgian stallions from weanlings up. Also 25 head of choice Standard bred stallions—show horses, speed prospects. Big fellows of choicest breeding; ready to pay out in a few months, that must be sold before season opens. If you want good ones for cash or bankable paper—no trades—call or write.

Also one tried jack.

McGUIRE FARMS,

HOLSTEIN, IOWA.

**PERCHERONS, JACKS AND JENNETS.**

A few tried imported black Percheron ton stallions; extra breeders and well bred enough to head any pure bred herd.

12 head of registered big black Mammoth jacks, from 2 to 5 years old; 14½ to 16 hands high; well broke and quick performers. We have the best herd of well bred Jennets in the state, bred to our imported Spanish jack.

Anybody can own a good jack or stallion the way we price them. We have no little stuff.

Come and see us. Farm 30 miles northwest of Hutchinson. Will meet trains at Raymond or Chase.

J. P. AND M. H. MALONE, CHASE, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS.

**WORK HORSES WANTED**

I can sell a carload of good young work horses here at Logan any time before April 1.

Logan, Ia., is 28 miles east of Council Bluffs, on main line of Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

**LOUIS A. WILSON**Live Stock Auctioneer.  
Logan, Iowa**WATERPROOFING CEMENT.**

To the American Breeder:—There are some cases where the waterproofing of concrete is very desirable. The granary may be of importance where the base is in direct contact with the ground. The cellar should be dry. The universal use of concrete has made it possible to construct feeding and watering troughs for the barnyard. Cisterns may be required on the farm, not only to keep the water in, but also to keep the water out.

There are several methods used in making concrete and cement mortar more impervious to water by the addition of foreign ingredients.

To increase the water tightness of concrete, especially to lean mixtures, clay may be added. The clay must be free from all vegetable matter and when added must be in a finely powdered state. The amount to be added must vary with the mixture; for ordinary farm work add about two to five per cent of the weight of sand used in the mixture. Mix dry with the cement.

The addition of soap and alum to cement mortar has been found to diminish its permeability, and the following has been found to give good results: "Take one part cement and two and one-half parts of clean, sharp sand, and to every cubic foot of sand add three-fourths pounds of powdered alum. This should all be mixed dry. Now add water in which has been dissolved about three-fourths pound of ordinary laundry soap to the gallon, and thoroughly mix." If you find it difficult to dissolve the soap, use hot water. The strength of the mortar will of course be some what inferior to that of the pure mixture.

Alum and lye applied to the exterior surface with a calcimining brush has been found effective. Use one pound of lye and three pounds of alum dissolved in two gallons of water.

A very effective method to prevent moisture penetrating through walls that extend beneath the surface of the ground is the application of two coats of coal tar to the exterior surface of the wall, the coating to extend well above the surface of the ground.—Ralph L. Parshall, Colorado Agricultural College.

**AN AUTO OR AN IRRIGATION PLANT?**

Which will earn you the greater profit, an automobile or an irrigation plant? This may be a question for some Kansas farmers to decide the coming spring, thinks H. B. Walker, state irrigation engineer in the Kansas State Agricultural College. The records of the secretary of state show that the number of automobiles is increasing rapidly in the central and western parts of the state, where the wheat acreage is largest. This is evidence that the Kansas farmer is spending a part of his income for more home pleasures. "Of all Kansas taxpayers," says Mr. Walker, "the farmer is undoubtedly best able to purchase an automobile, but some farmers may prefer to invest in something to make farm life more comfortable and profitable. Why not an irrigation plant?"

**A GOOD LAW.**

The federal government now protects our insectivorous and rodent-eating birds from their human enemies at all times, whether that enemy be the plumage-hunter, the trapper of song birds, the market-hunter with his repeating shotgun or the unthinking small boy with his sling-shot. The new law is so comprehensive and adequate that the extinction which threatened every wild bird in the United States is now averted and the birds that remain have a good chance of perpetuation and even of substantial increase. Game birds may be killed at specified times, but they are adequately safeguarded and the pernicious practice of spring shooting is prohibited.

Nevertheless, the battle to save the birds is still on and is yet to be won. For the fate of the birds depends upon the enforcement of the new law. And the enforcement of every law depends largely upon public opinion. The new law, being revolutionary in its character and from its nature difficult of enforcement, needs the loyal support of all good citizens.

**THE REAL CAUSES of DISEASE****GERMS; SECOND LESSON.**

There are about 1,300 different kinds of germs. There are about 100 different recognized disease germs. These lessons are limited to a discussion of these disease producing organisms. Many germs can be grown in cultures and studied under the microscope. One familiar with their peculiarities can usually distinguish the different germs, the same as a breeder would the different breeds of live stock.

It is worth while to do some thinking about the microscopic organisms illustrated in this lesson. It is these little things and others equally small that are causing enormous losses to the live stock industry. They are so small that about a thousand average germs can be located on the point of a pin. This fact will give the reader an idea of how much infected material is required in transmitting disease from one animal to another.

Most organisms of this class thrive best at body temperature and with reasonable amount of moisture. Some varieties of germs can be frozen in ice several months, yet be potent when the proper temperature is again restored. They will not multiply, however, when frozen. There are some diseases for which the exact germ has not yet been isolated and described. For example, hog cholera and the foot and mouth disease. Yet scientific men have positive evidence that these are germ diseases.

Much development has been made in preparing serum and bacterins. Occasionally a disease may result from a mixed infection, as in the case of strangles. Recently some injections of bacterins prepared especially for strangles did not have the desired results. Some of the material from that particular outbreak was sent to the bacteriologist and bacterins were prepared from it that give perfect satisfaction. A later lesson will deal with vaccinations or injections as preventatives or cures for diseases.

By the term "infection" is meant the introduction of germs into the animal body. Infectious diseases have been studied for many generations, but the germs causing them were not discovered until the latter part of the Nineteenth Century. Bacteria are small plants consisting of only a single cell and they possess none of the green coloring matter like that in the higher plants. Pathogenic or disease producing bacteria were probably derived from other bacteria by selection and adaption, in exactly the same way that the potato has been derived from the wild plant, or that the apple has been derived from the wild crabapple. There are several things it is important that the breeder know concerning bacterial or infectious diseases. The source of these bacteria is of prime importance because if one knows where the disease producing bacteria came from, he can, to a considerable extent, protect his animals from becoming infected. It has been found that air is a minor source of transmitting infectious diseases. It is possible that dust particles laden with bacteria may be inhaled and disease result. Water is a more frequent source of infection. For instance, in large cities the watering fountains have been proven, beyond doubt, the means of transmitting glanders from the diseased to the healthy horse. Creek water or stagnant water is frequently polluted by the carcasses of animals dead of infective diseases, and animals drinking such water are likely to become infected. The soil continually harbors a bacteria that causes tetanus, or lock-jaw, as well as the bacteria causing black leg in calves, malignant oedema in cattle, horses, sheep, etc.

Food stuffs may also carry disease producing bacteria, the foods themselves becoming contaminated from the soil or from the discharges of diseased animals. A glandered horse running in a lot will usually contaminate the food in the mangers and feed boxes, and other animals consuming such contaminated food become

infected with the bacteria that produces glanders. The diseased animal and the carcasses of animals dead of infective diseases are the most dangerous sources of disease producing bacteria. All diseased animals should be strictly quarantined and there should be no other animals allowed to come in contact with the animal while

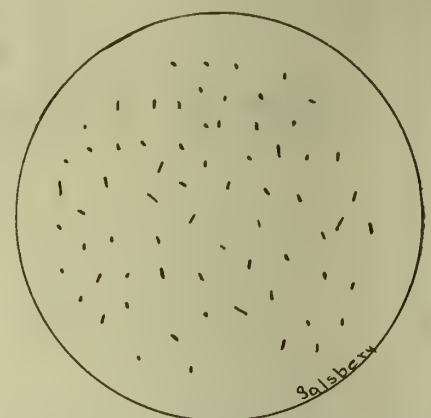


Fig. 1. Magnified 900 Dia.

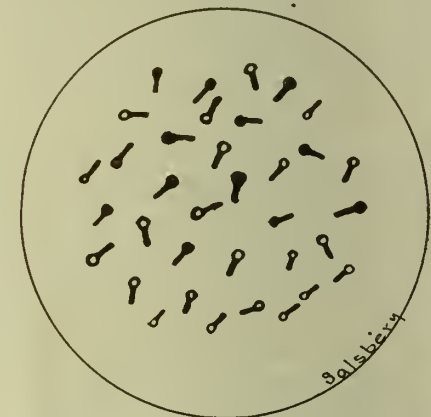
*Bacillus of Glanders.*

Fig. 2. Magnified 900 Dia.

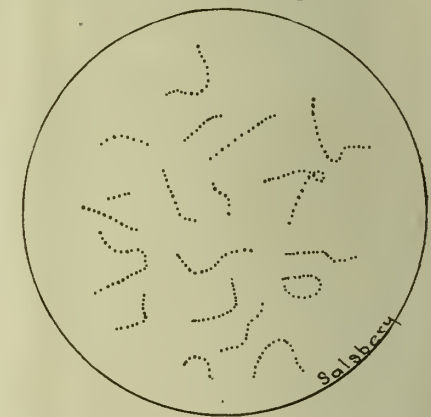
*Bacillus of Tetanus.**The Cause of Lockjaw.*

Fig. 3. Magnified 900 Dia.

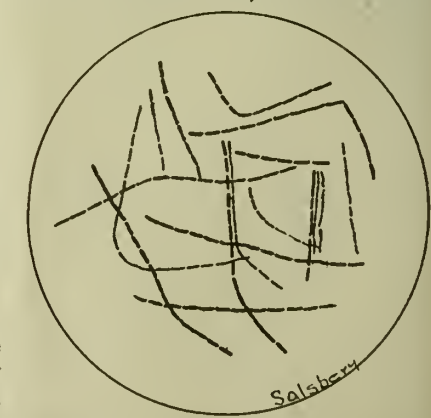
*Streptococcus Pyogenes Equi.**The Cause of Distemper in Horses.*

Fig. 4. Magnified 900 Dia.

*Bacterium Anthracis.**The Cause of Anthrax.*



it is afflicted. Mares should not be bred while affected with any disease because of the possibility of transmitting that disease to the stallion, and in turn the transmission of the disease from the stallion to healthy mares. Diseased stallions and jacks should never be used for breeding purposes for the same reason.

Stock cars are frequently contaminated with disease producing bacteria and from such infected cars, healthy animals are likely to become infected. Valuable animals should never be put in a car without previously disinfecting the car. Animals may become infected by direct contact with the diseased animal or by contact with the discharges that have been deposited on various articles, utensils and food stuffs, etc., by the diseased animal.

The question of the possibility of infective diseases being inherited has been discussed pro and con for many years. It has been practically proven that infective diseases are rarely if ever inherited.

First—Because a diseased female reproductive cell is probably not capable of being fertilized.

Second—Because a diseased male reproductive cell is not capable of fertilizing a female reproductive cell.

Third—If an embryo is affected with an infective disease, abortion invariably follows.

From the experiments that have been conducted, and by evidence obtained in packing houses and large stock farms, it is quite evident that tuberculosis and glanders, hog cholera, etc., is rarely, if ever, inherited. It is probable that there is not more than one case in a hundred thousand of inherited infective disease. In the human, as in the lower animals, infection by contact may take place through any kind of skin contact, for instance, in hugging or kissing in the human. "Nosing," as carried on by the horse, or copulation in any animals, is frequently the mode of transmission of infection.

The usual channels of entrance of infective bacteria is through the mucous membrane of the digestive, respiratory or genito-urinary systems, or the skin. Some bacteria, perhaps, always gain entrance through the digestive tube, others through the genito-urinary system, others through the skin.

The bacteria produces disease by products, which are possibly excretion or secretions that they give off while in the animal body. These products are carried through the animal body either by the blood or lymph, and produce the symptoms and tissue changes that are evident in disease.

Disease producing bacteria are eliminated from the digestive tube in the faecal matter, in the discharges from the respiratory tube; that is, the nasal discharges and discharges from skin wounds. It has been determined that 40 to 45 per cent of cattle afflicted with tuberculosis eliminate the bacteria causing that disease, through the faeces. Hogs become infected with tuberculosis when they consume the contaminated faeces of the ox. The bacteria producing glanders is eliminated from the lesion of glanders, for instance, if the lesion is located in the nasal chamber, the discharges from the nose are usually contaminated with the organism. If the animal is affected with farcy, then the skin discharges are contaminated with the glanders bacillus. Every stock owner and breeder should study the problems of infection and bacterial diseases in order that he may eliminate the possibility of infection of his animals by knowing the source of these organisms, and if the animal becomes infected, he should know the excretion that carries the infectious agent, so that he may disinfect such discharges and prevent further spread of the disease.

Our next lesson will be on prevention and sanitation.

#### ERADICATION OF THE CATTLE TICK NECESSARY FOR PROFITABLE DAIRYING.

To the American Breeder:—The cattle tick is a great hindrance to the development of the cattle raising industry in the South. The sight of ticks on cattle is so common that many farmers do not regard them as harmful, and it is well known that a few ticks may remain on cattle quite a long time without doing any noticeable damage. The ticks, nevertheless, are the carriers of Texas fever, and even in so-called immune cattle they irritate the skin and draw blood that would otherwise produce milk or flesh. The actual amount of harm



PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING TEXAS FEVER TICKS ON THE NECK OF A COW.

## THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

## SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and \$1.00; \$5.00 and \$10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.  
SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,  
Chemists and Bacteriologists.  
Box 834. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



## What Breeders Say About Jacksoline

"I have used your Jacksoline, and after having a jack with five different sores on him, and trying every remedy that I could hear of, and giving him up as incurable, I got a box of your Jacksoline and cured him inside of 60 days. I consider it has no equal.—A. M. Perkins, Washington, Ind."

Jacksoline undoubtedly is the best remedy for jack sores ever put out. It is put up in large self-sealing containers from a scientific prescription and was long used with absolute success by the president of this company on his own stock. Remember, the price is \$3.50 per can, postpaid. Remit by P. O. order or bank draft to

**O. P. WILSON & CO.**  
Lock Box 489, Kansas City, Mo.

## FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER REMEDY

Guaranteed to Cure and Prevent Colts and Horses in same stable with sick ones from having Distemper, Influenza, Epizootic, Pink eye, Shipping Fever, Catarrhal Fever, Coughs, Colds and all Diseases of the Horse affecting the nose and throat. A powerful germicide given internally alone will do the work, and that is found in FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER CURE.

Made and sold by **A. W. FRAVEL, Ph. G.V.S.** Centralia, Mo.

## DISTEMPER

Catarrhal Fever, and all Nose and Throat diseases. One bottle a guaranteed cure, or your money back. Cures the sick and prevents other horses and colts from taking the disease. Best Kidney and Worm Remedy; safe for mares in foal and all others. \$1.00 bottle holds three 50c bottles. Send postal card for free horse booklet. Sold by all druggists, or prepaid from **HINKLEY MEDICAL CO** Dept E. Nappanee, Ind.



## DISTEMPER CURED

Or Money Refunded. That is the proposition we make on Joneses Distemper Cure. It is unequalled for the cure of coughs, colds, distemper, pneumonia, influenza, pink-eye and all diseases of the respiratory organs in horses, cattle and hogs. For animals that are still showing effect of the above diseases Joneses is a wonder-worker. \$1.00 per bottle. **JONES & FREDERICK, Mfgs.,** 752 West High St., Lima, Ohio.



Booklet Free. \$3 Package guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1 Package sufficient for ordinary cases. **MINERAL HEAVE REMEDY CO.** 428 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

one-half gallon less per head per day. 4. During the experimental period of one of the tests, which included 20 cows, the heavily infested cows lost an average of 9.3 pounds in weight, while the tick-free cows gained an average of 44.2 pounds, although both lots were fed alike.

5. Cows which had previously been infested with ticks and were supposed to be immune suffered from tick fever, and one cow actually died from the effects of the tick.—J. H. McClain, Dairy Division, United States Department of Agriculture.

## MISSOURI HORSES AND MULES.

In number of horses, Missouri, with 1,095,000 head, ranks fifth among the states. With 329,000 mules, we are second only to Texas. Missouri horses and mules, says the state board of ag-

## Don't Have a Blind One

### "VISIO"

### A Remedy for Moon Blindness

(Ophthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.



"VISIO" will convince any horse owner that it is the best remedy for defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our money back GUARANTEE. \$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. **VISIO Remedy Ass'n** 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat

## ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean it off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 8 K free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicocities, Old Sores, Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.,** 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.



### PERCHERONS, HEREFORDS, JACK STOCK and SHETLANDS.

A 7-year-old gray Percheron stallion for sale. Must sell this horse account of its fillies, and price it accordingly. Visit my herd. **W. P. HODGDEN,** R. 4, Enid, Okla.

### CLOSING OUT SALE.

Five young jacks, 4 will make good herd headers; 2 are four years old; 15 and 15 1/2 hands high standard measure, with bone and quality; 1 will make a 1,200 pound jack. 3 yearling jacks; they will make good ones. Also 8 jennets, 1 yearling, the others are 2 to 4 years old; 4 are bred to jack.

One registered French draft stallion; 4 years old in May; color brown; broke to work; a sure breeder; will make a ton horse. One registered trotting stallion; 14 years old; weight 1,150; a good breeder and nice driver. This stock is all for sale at a bargain. Jacks and jennets are all black with white points. Come and make an offer.

**HENRY OBERMANN & SON,** Frelatatt, Missouri.

### 3 JACKS—2 BELGIAN STALLIONS

For sale. One 9 year old black registered Tennessee jack; one 3 year old jack, brown with white points; one 1 year old jack, black with white points. These jacks are all broke to service.

Also 2 Belgian stallions; one 9 years not registered. One 3 years. Imported in September, 1913; weight, 1900; bright bay. There is none better. **W. D. LINK,** Blackton, Iowa

### IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS

of Percheron and Standard bred horses, Kentucky and Tennessee jacks. All stock guaranteed and priced to sell. Terms to suit purchaser.



**FISHER & WALKER,** Evansville, Ind.



riculture, are practically free from glanders. This fact makes our horse stock in keen demand from foreign buyers who are placing European war orders.

#### NO PERMANENCE WITHOUT MAINTENANCE.

That one of the most serious and most frequent mistakes in the good roads movement is failure to provide for maintenance, is asserted by Jonathan Bourne, Jr., chairman of the Joint Committee on Federal Aid to good roads, who has made an extensive study of the problem.

"The expression 'permanent improvement' is likely to be a delusion and a snare," says Mr. Bourne, today. "The permanency of an improvement depends largely upon the character of maintenance. The stone or gravel surface as well as the foundation of a highway needs constant attention, similar to the care given the steel rails and road bed of a railroad. It is the repair of the small break—the filling of the small rut, that prevents more serious damage.

"In France, road patrolmen are employed to care for certain sections of highway. Their tools consist chiefly of a wheelbarrow and shovel, with which they repair every defect, in its incipency. These men keep the roads in repair until the harvest season begins and then are left free to seek more profitable employment among the farmers of the community. A road kept in repair until that time, will need no attention during the harvest period. The highway patrolmen, therefore, afford a constant supply of labor upon which the farmers can depend for part of their harvest help.

#### KEEPING QUALITIES OF SERUM.

To the American Breeder:—Letters are frequently received, asking how long hog cholera serum may be kept. This question cannot be answered by giving a certain number of days, weeks or months, as the conditions under which the serum was produced must be taken into consideration as well as the conditions surrounding it after it leaves the laboratory.

Serum cannot be produced, with present methods, so that it will be absolutely free from germs. It should be the constant aim of serum-producers to keep the serum as free from contamination as possible during the time that it is in their hands. For the purpose of destroying the few germs that may get into the serum during its preparation, carbolic acid is added in the proportion of 1 part of acid to 200 parts of serum. This will kill the majority of the germs and keep the rest from growing, provided that the serum is kept cool.

Serum has been known to remain good for two years, but this could hardly be expected of all serums. At the State Serum Plant, at University Farm, serum is stored in large refrigerators, at a temperature of about 40 degrees Fahrenheit. The bottles are sealed air-tight and kept in darkness. In this way serum can be kept for a number of months.

All Station serum sent out is to be used promptly, and not kept on hand. The Station does not furnish serum to veterinarians for them to keep on hand for use as needed. The practice of commercial serum plants allowing druggists to keep a stock on hand, under various unfavorable conditions, cannot be too severely condemned. It is quite likely that a large share of the poor results obtained with commercial serum last summer was due to the fact that it had been kept too long, and under improper conditions. The serum was probably potent when it left the laboratories, but its strength and purity had been impaired by improper methods of shipping and storing.

Indeed, serum is very much like milk. It may be drawn carefully, but spoiled by subsequent handling. Station serum is sent by express in most cases, and should be immediately upon its arrival put in a cool place until the arrival of the veterinarian

who is to administer it. Do not allow it to freeze.—H. Preston Hoskins, Assistant Veterinarian, University of Minnesota.

#### THE SOUTH DOUBLES FALL OATS ACREAGE.

A significant indication of the spread of southern interest in diversified farming is contained in the estimate of the Bureau of Crop Estimates that more than double the quantity of oats—102 per cent, to be exact—was sown in the cotton states last fall than in the fall of 1913. The fall sowings in 1913 amounted to approximately 1,872,000 acres, in 1914 to 3,775,000, an increase of 1,903,000 acres. If the same acreage is sown to spring oats this year as last, the 1915 oat crop in the cotton states will be more than 6,257,000 acres. Recent reports, moreover, indicate an intention to increase the spring sowings as well.

#### LEARN THE POISONOUS WEEDS.

To the American Breeder:—The Veterinary Division of the Colorado Agricultural College is mounting twenty specimens of the most disastrous poisonous plants of Colorado for the Public Library of Rocky Ford.

With the specimens will be sent a brief history of each plant, its common name and scientific classification. These plants are mounted with a view of permanency, and will require a wall space of 5x7 feet. The cost, including freight and frame for mounting, will be about \$18.

This herbarium will represent the poisonous plants on the ranges, in both the mountainous and plains districts, which kill more than half a million dollars' worth of animals every year. Occasionally people are poisoned by some of these plants.

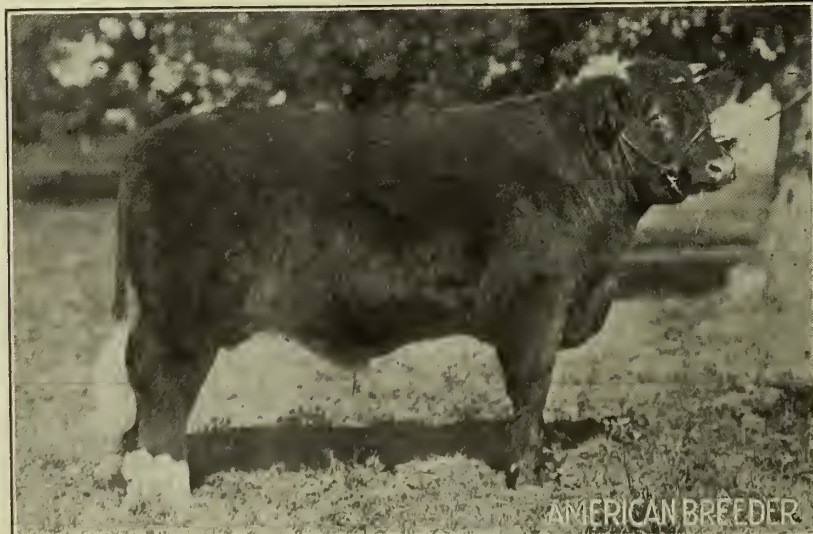
Every stockman, and every boy and girl, should be able to identify these plants, and their identity is made easy when they are exhibited permanently in some public place.

For this reason we will offer to furnish (within the state) these plants in sets, neatly mounted and ready to place on the wall, at actual cost. Two high schools have already asked for them and we cannot supply more than seven sets this year.—George H. Glover, Colorado Agricultural College.


#### CHAMPION STEER FOR MISSOURI FARMERS' WEEK BANQUET.

To the American Breeder:—At the Missouri Farmers' Week Banquet held at Columbia, Mo., Friday evening, January 15, the beef served was from the carcass of the champion steer, Secret, a purebred Shorthorn, bred, fed and exhibited by the Missouri College of Agriculture.

One of the most attractive features of this banquet in past years has been the roast beef made from the choice cuts of some of the prize steers fed and exhibited by the Department of Animal Husbandry. Each year a steer which has been a prize winner has been slaughtered. No greater prize



SECRET A CHAMPION SHORTHORN STEER—BRED, FED AND SHOWN BY THE MISSOURI COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, AND EATEN AT THE MISSOURI "FARMERS' BANQUET."



## If a horse could talk—or a sheep

"Thank you boss, I feel fine after that hair cut"

**Clip Before the Spring Work Begins**

Horses and Mules will be healthier and render better service. When the heavy coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt is removed, they are more easily kept clean, look better, get more good from their feed and are better in every way. If you want to sell them they will bring a higher price. The best and most generally used clipper is

**The Stewart**  
Ball Bearing  
**Clipping Machine**

It turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are all cut from solid steel bar. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil; little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head, highest grade. **Get one from your dealer or send \$2.00 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance.** Money and shipping charges back if not satisfied.

**CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.**  
618 No. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois

Write for complete new catalog showing world's largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines, mailed free.

PRICE \$7.50



"I've just had more wool off me than ever before"

## Get All The Wool

and a longer, better grade that will bring the highest price. You can easily net from 15 to 20 percent more on every sheep you shear with a

**Stewart No. 9**  
**Shearing Machine**

It is the most perfect hand operated shearing machine every devised. Has ball bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of the latest improved Stewart pattern. Complete, including four combs and four cutters of the celebrated Stewart quality \$11.50. **Get one from your dealer or send \$2 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance.** Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

PRICE \$11.50

## LET US CARRY PART OF YOUR GREAT RISK

INSURE THE LIFE OF YOUR VALUABLE HORSE  
BY A POLICY WITH US

## NORTHWESTERN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY

DES MOINES, IOWA

AGENTS WANTED

## SAVE EVERY COPY OF THE AMERICAN BREEDER

Hundreds of our readers have written us that they are doing this, that the many articles and the Questions and Answers thus preserved make them a breeder's reference library they could not get any other way "for love or money."

### HERE IS THE BEST WAY

to have such a store of information where it can always be reached.



Photo of Binder (now holding 50 copies) That Has Been in Daily Use in The American Breeder Office for Two Years.

Send to us for one of the American Breeder binders pictured above. We had two of these binders made for our own use two years ago, and the one shown in the photograph has been in daily use ever since. When the photo was taken it contained 50 copies of the American Breeder, with room for many more. The covers of the binder protect beyond the edges of the pages and protect them perfectly. A minute's time (a child can do it) is all that is needed to fasten each paper securely in its place in the binder.

We are having a special lot of these binders made up for our subscribers and will send them, by Parcels Post, Prepaid, at \$1.00 each. Address orders to

**GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO., 225 WEST 12th ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.**

winner has ever been available for the Banquet beef than "Secret"

#### DISEASE KNOWN AS "BIGHEAD" IN SHEEP.

The serious sheep disease known as "bighead," which has caused losses in Utah, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming, is caused by sun and heat rather than locality, according to Dr. H. J. Frederick, veterinarian of the Utah Experiment Station, who has been investigating the disease in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Many herders claim that by avoiding certain spots noted for the contraction of the disease, they may avoid the disease. Investigations now seem to have proved that if sheep are not driven too long nor too fast during the heat of the day none of them will contract bighead, no matter what trail they are following.

This disease does not seem to be transmissible to other sheep and other animals do not contract it. It is seldom seen in young lambs. If the affection is only slight the animal may



recover. Most sheep, however, do not recover, once they have taken the disease.

The disease is characterized by sudden swelling of the head and ears. The swelled portions of the head become filled with a straw-colored serum that often drips from the parts. The swelling is often so severe that the animal's vision is clouded. The affected tissues present an appearance like gelatin.

The affection causes the animal to be extremely restless. It will walk about aimlessly until exhausted. The skin often peels off the swelled portions. Many animals lose the wool from the entire body. Many of the ewes that carry lambs lose them. The few that do recover are never so good as formerly.

#### A PROFITABLE DUROC LITTER.

To the American Breeder:—I notice on page 10, of the February 5 issue of the American Breeder, an item headed, "A Lesson on Pigs."

I wish to quote you from the communication I received from Thos. P. Cooper, the director of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, under which he gives me the results of their pork producing contest, giving the first prize to Miss Anna Barrett, Lorimore, N. D., on a litter of 14 pure bred Duroc Jersey pigs, that, when 209 days old, weighed 3,811 pounds and sold for \$247.71. Total cost of feeding, \$91.49.—J. R. Pfander, Secretary National Duroc Jersey Record Association, Peoria, Ill.

#### THE SHEEP MEASLE PARASITE.

The sheep measles parasite has recently been found to be of common occurrence in the United States. It is of importance not only because of its more or less injurious effects upon sheep, but also because of its location in the parts of the body used for human food, namely, the muscles. In cases of heavy infestation, this parasite is liable to cause the death of the affected animal, and under Federal inspection carcasses which show more than a very slight infestation are excluded from use as food. Fortunately, cases of heavy infestation are rare and comparatively few sheep carcasses are condemned in their entirety on account of measles, the carcasses in most cases being fit for food after the removal of the affected portions.

It is a further fortunate circumstance that the sheep measles parasite has been conclusively proved by investigations in the Zoological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry to be the intermediate stage of a dog tapeworm and not the intermediate stage of the armed tapeworm of man, with which species it has generally been identified in the past. If it were the latter, public health considerations would require that even slightly infested carcasses should be excluded from use as food, and this would entail an enormous loss and a great reduction in the meat supply of the country, as available statistics indicate that at least 1 per cent and probably as many as 5 per cent of the sheep in the western United States are affected with the measles parasite.

Sheep become infected with the parasite as a result of swallowing its eggs which are scattered over the pasture in the excrement of dogs harboring tapeworms, and dogs in turn acquire the tapeworm as a result of eating the carcasses of infested sheep. The preventive measures are, first, the systematic treatment of dogs to keep them free from tapeworms, thus removing the source from which sheep become infected; and, second, the proper disposal of the carcasses of dead sheep and the complete prohibition of raw mutton as an article of food for dogs, thus preventing the possibility of the parasite reaching its canine host. The destruction of carcasses will also reduce the chances of the transmission of the parasite to coyotes, which may also to some extent act as hosts, though these animals are probably much less important as carriers than the dogs which constantly accompany sheep on the range.

#### PREPARATION OF A COW FOR CALVING.

To the American Breeder:—The accumulated experience of progressive dairymen proves that a cow should have a rest between lactation periods. If milked continuously up to the time of freshening, the period into which she freshens will be less profitable than the preceding. Without rest, it is impossible for her to renew her depleted strength, or to lay up a supply of fat for the new lactation period, nor can she properly nourish the now rapidly growing foetus.

It may seem like wasting feed to lay fat on a cow's body, but in reality it is not, for the fat will later appear as fat in the milk. Moreover, when a cow freshens she is usually more or less feverish, and her digestion impaired to a certain extent. To place her on full feed at this time is to invite trouble. But if she is in good

condition, the withholding of her feed will result in no harm, inasmuch as her needs will be taken care of by the fat stored on the body. A thin cow has no such reserve, and one has to choose between decreased production or take chances on her powers to stand up under full feed.

A cow should be given at least six weeks' rest. If intermittent and partial milking fails to dry her up, withholding the grain ration and feeding roughages, such as timothy and straw, will be found helpful. Ten days to two weeks should be allowed a cow to reach full feed after freshening.—Carl E. Johnson, Field Dairyman, Idaho College of Agriculture.

For ringworm on calves or other domestic animals common at this season of the year, give a good scrubbing with stiff brush, soap and water; then apply tincture of iodine and glacial acetic acid in equal parts. Use a small

brush for the medicine and be careful, especially when working near the eyes. Apply twice a day for the first two days and then once daily.—Dr. M. H. Reynolds.

#### WASHINGTON A PROLIFIC STATE.

A subscriber sends in the following items clipped from a Washington paper:

Ira K. Charlton, a farmer living several miles southeast of Harrington relates that one of his mares foaled twin colts, one of which was a mule colt and the other a horse colt. The horse colt is alive and thriving, but the mule colt only lived a short time.

A female goat, owned by Richard Roberts, a Wilson Hollow farmer, near Waitsburg, recently gave birth to four kids, one of which was red. All four are perfectly formed and alive.

# Safety First



## Safeguard YOUR Stock—Rid Them of Disease-Breeding Worms

You can't expect big profits and big prices for your stock unless they are kept in the pink of condition. And you cannot put them in good condition unless they are free from worms. Worms cause 90 per cent of all stock losses—they keep your animals in a run-down, unthrifty condition—sap the vitality—consume the food you feed your stock—derange their digestion and make them easy prey to fatal diseases. The best of care and feed will not put fat on a wormy animal, nor prevent disease. In their wild state all animals instinctively sought roots, herbs and barks that kept them healthy. Domestic animals require a worm destroyer and conditioner to keep them healthy:

# SAL-VET

TRADE MARK

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

### The Great Worm Destroyer and Live Stock Conditioner

—is a "Safety First" preparation. Its mission is to rid stock of dangerous disease-breeding worms. It cleans out these destructive pests—corrects indigestion—puts new life, vigor and strength into animals, enabling them to throw off disease. In short, it is a wonderful preventive as well as profit producer. No dosing—no drenching—no trouble to feed. SAL-VET is a medicated salt—not a food. Has no food value. It is a remarkable tonic and conditioner. Read the following letters:

"I have been feeding SAL-VET to my hogs, and they passed a lot of worms. When I butchered some of the hogs, I could not find a single worm, nor a sign of a worm in any of them. My neighbors lost all of the hogs they had, but I have not lost a single one."

—John Sauer, Fort Wayne, Indiana

"The seven head of horses to which I have been feeding SAL-VET are now feeling fine, and look as sleek as a bunch of ground moles. Have also fed it to my pigs, and every one on the place has his tail tightly curled and is always ready for his feed."

—Samuel Brice, Prop, Walker Stock Yards, Rt. No. 13, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

"SAL-VET did the work. I think it is the best tonic and worm expeller ever. Since feeding it, I have the best bunch of shoats I ever owned. They are larger, seem bigger boned, and are free from worms, although before I fed the remedy they were infested with worms. I never saw dogs do as well as these."

—V. T. Pease, Conway, Iowa.

## Feed Your Stock 60 Days at My Risk

In order to prove to you the value of my Great Worm Destroyer and Live Stock Conditioner, I freely make this liberal offer to every farmer and stock raiser, so that all may prove its value. Not only will SAL-VET destroy worms in your farm animals, but it will stimulate the appetite, relieve constipation, and put your hogs, sheep, horses and cattle in condition to better resist dangerous diseases. Thousands of farmers regularly feed SAL-VET to stock for SAFETY; you should not ignore this liberal offer. Here is the cheapest live stock insurance you can get.

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Just fill out the coupon—tell me how many head of stock you have, and I'll ship you enough SAL-VET to last your stock 60 days—you simply pay freight charges when it arrives, feed it as directed. If SAL-VET has not done all I claim, and you report results in 60 days, then I'll cancel the charge, and YOU WON'T OWE ME A PENNY.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, President  
**THE FEIL MFG. CO., Chemists**  
Dept. AB  
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Name.....

P.O.....

Ship to.....State.....

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on all SAL-VET packages. Don't be deceived by imitations. Don't buy "Sal" this or "Sal" that. Get original genuine Sal-Vet.

### PRICES

40 lbs...	\$ 2.25
100 lbs...	5.00
200 lbs...	9.00
300 lbs...	13.00
500 lbs...	21.12

No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. on this 60 day trial offer. Never sold by peddlers nor in bulk; only in Trade-Marked SAL-VET packages. Shipments for 60 days' trial are based on 1 lb. of SAL-VET for each sheep or hog, and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular sized packages.



# BREEDING APPLIANCES

**These Special Appliances are For Sale Direct and by this Company Only. No agents; No commissions.**

Some Cheap Imitations of Our Appliances are on the Market. They are Dangerous.

## Natural Temperature Semen Extractor (1915 Model)

(Patent applied for)

The new Natural Temperature Semen Extractor is guaranteed to be the best extractor or impregnator. It will hold the temperature longer; get the semen when others fail; no danger in using it. The mare is the surest method of retaining the temperature. It will stand continuous boiling. The improved point protector practically insures getting the semen. The part extending out of the mare (while getting the semen) has a sealed air chamber protecting it and retaining the temperature. Any boy should be able to get the semen with this instrument. The directions accompanying each extractor are very plain and are accompanied by illustrated charts showing just how it is done. It is very simple in its construction. There is nothing to get out of repair. It has a soft metallic point that will stand bending a thousand times without breaking. It is the best breeder's appliance on the market. PRICE \$7.00.

### IMPROVED CARLSON SEMEN EXTRACTOR

This instrument has been used successfully by thousands of breeders. Price, \$6.00.

### Pointed Breeding Capsules

They can be inserted into the uterus before they collapse. We have the only capsules made especially for horse breeding. Some capsules do not dissolve, leaving a foreign substance in the uterus, which will prevent conception. Other capsules are too flimsy to use for this purpose. You cannot make any mistake by buying capsules from us as we only have one kind. We have them boxed with 100 in each box. The box is tight so they will be clean. These capsules are new, properly baked, and all bacteria killed before they are mailed. Always keep the lid on the box when not in use. Price (per box of 100), \$1.50.

### Breeders' Microscopes

A special breeders' microscope for use in testing the semen of stallions or jacks. Equipped with special lens for this purpose. Boxed in fine case. Every breeder should have a microscope to test and prove the sureness of his sire. Any boy can learn to test the semen. Full directions accompany each order. Price, each, \$35.00.

### Curved Metal Impregnator

Nickel plated, 22 inches long, used for getting the semen out of the vagina only. Price \$4.00.

### NEW BREEDERS' THERMOMETER

This new thermometer is made especially for breeders. The mercury is magnified so that it is easily seen. It is protected in a substantial metal case. Each one is thoroughly tested. The proper temperature is most important in artificial breeding. Price, \$1.50.

### For Testing Acid Mares

Blue Litmus paper will turn slightly red if the mare is acid. Place a sheet of this paper between the fingers and contact it with the fluid in the mouth of the womb, 25 sheets in a package. Price, per package, 25c.

### For Treating Barren Mares

We have a rubber hose made especially for treating barren mares. It is pure gum rubber made by hand; will stand boiling. It is the proper size. Can be used with a funnel or container. Price, 25c a foot.

### Speculum

Fourteen inches long. Very necessary in making examinations. Made of the best copper and specially polished so that the light is reflected into the mare. Any part of the vagina or cervix can be seen with this instrument. It is easily inserted. The best speculum on the market. Every stallion or jack owner should have this speculum. Price, \$3.00.

### Veterinary Thermometers

A standard clinical thermometer used by veterinarians. A metal case which insures it against breaking, with chain attached which may be pinned to the vest pocket and carried with safety. Extra length, tested and should last a lifetime. Price, \$1.25.

### Bulb Impregnator

The bulb impregnator is equipped with a rubber hose just like the ordinary impregnator which has been sold for years. It is not guaranteed to stand boiling. Price, \$3.00.

### Breeding Hobbles

Guaranteed to hold and fit any mare. Made of the strongest material. Every breeder should have a set of these hobbles. Some mares are dangerous to breed without them. Price, \$4.00.

### Breeders' Bags

Three sizes, small, medium and large. Stallions weighing 1,200 to 1,600 pounds usually require a medium size. These bags are guaranteed not to tear from any cause before March 1, 1916. If they do tear before that time, return the top part with our stamp on it and 50 cents in cash and we will send you a new bag. Price each, \$1.50.

### Directions For Ordering

Send money orders or draft, as exchange is charged on personal checks. Always name Express Office as well as Post Office address, in order to insure prompt delivery.

*We Pay Postage or Expressage on all Orders*

# THE KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR COMPANY

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# THE AMERICAN BREEDER

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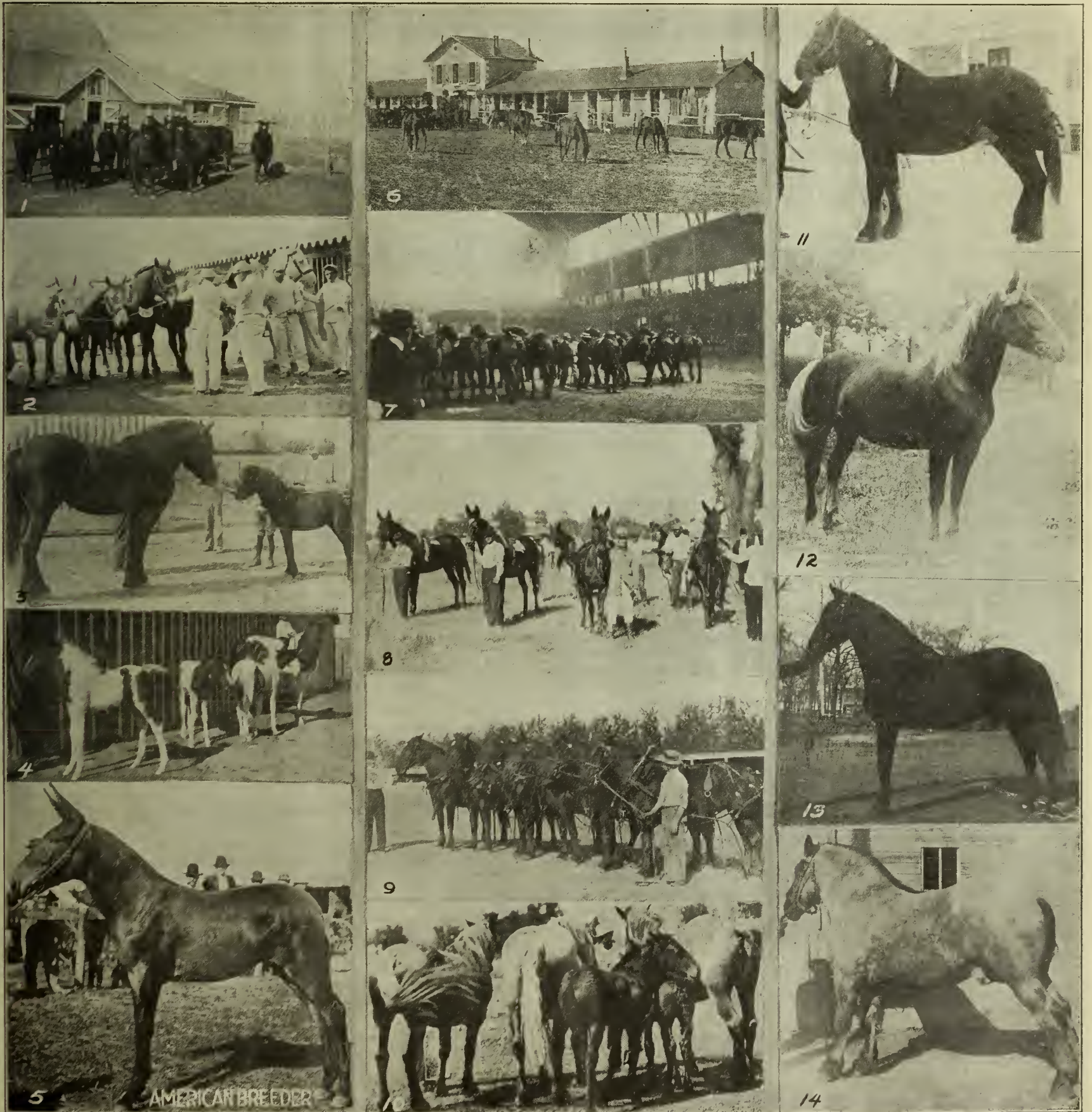
A Farmers' and Breeders' Paper Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Live Stock and the Welfare of Farm Families and Homes

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, One Year 50c, Three Years \$1.00

Vol. VIII

Kansas City, Missouri, March 20, 1915

Number 14



Some of the Factors Entering into the Solution of the World's "Horse Power" Problems. (See Page 6 for Key to Illustrations)

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# LAST CALL!

**Before the Breeding Season Begins**

## **Last Term At The Old Rate Of \$25 For a Life Scholarship**

**The Students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School (More than 1,200 of them now) Are Equipped to Make 1915 Doubly as Profitable a Year for Their Business as they ever could have made it without the help of this--The only Horse and Cattle Breeding School in the World.**

### **Come to the Next Term March 29 to April 3, Inclusive**

A term of this school is one full, intensely interesting and profitable week, beginning every morning at 7:30 and continuing until 10:30 at night. Proper changes in the manner of instruction are made, so as not to tire the students. Sufficient exercise is taken each day with the entire class.

This is the only school in the world, devoted exclusively to breeding. More practical information is given concerning the genital organs of breeding stock, than at any other school. The instructions are made so plain that the average breeder can surely master it.

Carcasses of mares and cows for class work are supported in natural position. Students are required to take the practical work of dissecting and making examinations under the instruction of experts, each student passing to the next animal after finishing a particular subject. Females are selected to illustrate the different diseases and abnormal conditions. Students are impressed with facts in a way they will remember.

After the dissecting, the different genital tracts are then removed from the animals and placed on a table to allow more thorough comparison. By this method, students are easily taught things that would require much greater time, if they were compelled to prepare in a technical manner.

All technical work that can be is eliminated. The object is to give a course the average breeder can master in a short time. The genital organs of cattle and horses are so similar, that after a breeder becomes familiar with horse breeding, a little extra time prepares him as a cattle breeder. Cattle breeding can be given with

practically no waste of time to the horse breeders. Nearly all of the lectures are just as necessary for cattle breeding, as for horse breeding.

All of the instructors, excepting two, are post graduate veterinarians, or professors of animal husbandry, doing work recognized by the United States government. The instructions given at this school have stood the test of the best posted men. A fortune has been invested in the development of the course. Nearly every section of the United States has a student from this school.

This is a clean institution. Men are given plain lectures on subjects every human adult should be familiar with. The lectures are illustrated with lantern slides. Students help each other like brothers. Mothers and wives need not be afraid to send their sons or husbands.

This school is guaranteed to be satisfactory in every respect, or the tuition fee will be refunded. This offer has been in effect from the beginning. Not a single student has been dissatisfied. Nothing succeeds like success. Distance should not prevent any one from attending. Breeders from across the ocean have been in attendance and glad they came.

Learn to avoid the dangers in the breeding business that cause so much loss to owners of good stock. We have no agents. Do not ask for commission or cut rates. After August 1, 1915, the tuition will be doubled.

The sooner you get this knowledge the longer you can use it. Get a substantial foundation to work on. Get a Diploma. Make your business a pleasure. Breed intelligently.

**REMEMBER THE DATE--March 29th to April 3rd, Inclusive**

#### **SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT**

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Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. Tuition is \$25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life. At the new Union Depot take any car going north, and transfer west at Twelfth Street. For other information, address

#### **EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES**

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lecture on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students have been arranged for at Hotel Convention, Twelfth and Broadway (one block west of the school) at a very moderate rate—from \$1 to \$1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

## **The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL**

**225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.**



# THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined  
CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW.

MARCH 20, 1915.

Volume VIII. Number 14.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE,  
Editors.

Published semi-monthly (on the 5th and  
20th of each month) by the  
GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
INCORPORATED,  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
BELL TELEPHONE, 4297 GRAND.

All communications for this paper  
should be addressed to the American  
Breeder, or the Graham Publishing  
Company, and not to individuals.

Subscription Rates within the United  
States: \$1 for 3 years; 50 cents for  
one year. All other countries, \$2 for  
3 years; \$1 for one year.

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Entered as second class matter No-  
vember 28, 1911, at the postoffice at  
Kansas City, Mo., under the Act of  
March 3, 1879.

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print any part of this paper without  
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Mo.

## TESTING THE SEED.

As spring time advances farmers be-  
gin to think about the fertility of their  
seed. Most of the farmers test their  
seed. They do not care to prepare a  
seed bed and plant a crop which will  
not materialize. It is not difficult to  
test the germination of grain or other  
seeds.

It is more necessary to test the  
semen of a stallion or a jack, or any  
other sire. It is not necessary to wait  
an entire year to test the fertility of  
semen. It can be done quickly. A  
microscope can be adjusted, and as  
the sire dismounts enough fluid can  
be caught in the hand from the penis,  
as it requires only a drop for testing  
purposes. It can be done nearly any-  
where. It is not necessary to have  
the exact temperature for testing. The  
temperature may be from 60 to 100  
degrees for testing purposes. The  
temperature, however, is very impor-  
tant when semen is used for breed-  
ing, as it will not be of any value for  
breeding purposes if it is exposed to  
a temperature lower than 95 degrees.

A good microscope is the best ad-  
vertisement a successful breeder can  
have. When mare owners are allowed  
to view the live spermatazoa they can  
readily understand that it is not the  
fault of the sire if the mare fails to  
foal. It is also a curiosity, and will  
attract the attention of men far and  
wide. But the principal use of a mi-  
croscope is for the owner of the sire  
to know how many fertile services  
can be made with each particular ani-  
mal. Some can stand more than others.  
Just because a sire will produce  
a few colts is not evidence that he  
will make a large number of complete  
services in a given length of time. A  
sire may get out of order, and this  
can be detected easily with a micro-

scope in most cases. It is not wise  
to continue in service a sire which is  
ailing. The semen can be tested so  
quickly and easily that every breeder  
should give this some thought.

## PERCHERON SOCIETY AFFAIRS.

For years the honest Percheron  
breeders have had to contend with  
the McMillan influence in the show  
ring. The Percheron Society has con-  
tributed freely to the prize money in  
a majority of the leading Percheron  
shows in this country. Some breed-  
ers have not been satisfied in all  
cases with the way it was won. But  
what could be done? A few men  
have had the control. We are won-  
dering who appointed H. G. McMillan  
as a judge at the recent Iowa spring  
stallion show, held at Des Moines.  
There was considerable comment (not  
all favorable) upon giving prominence  
to such a man. Breeders will con-  
tinue to make inquiries concerning  
this connection. Is anyone under ob-  
ligations to McMillan? It looked like  
old times to see H. G. McMillan and  
Wayne Dinsmore showing the Per-  
cheron breeders where to "head in"  
at that show.

## ADVERTISING FOR SERVICE.

This is the time to increase the bus-  
iness. Every owner of a good stal-  
lion or jack should be ready at this  
time to thoroughly advertise. A few  
dollars and a little extra effort should  
greatly increase the business. No  
matter how long a breeder has re-  
sided in a locality, or how good the  
stock may be, every prospective cus-  
tomer appreciates the efforts of a  
business getter. Some are using pos-  
tal cards extensively, which is one of  
the best methods of advertising. Some  
are using letters; others posters and  
others newspaper advertising. A new  
manner of getting direct results is  
through the use of the telephone. Take  
the telephone directory and check the  
name of every man who owns a mare  
and begin at the first one. Call all of  
them up; have a little talk with them.  
Keep right after the business until it  
is established. Never let up until the  
season is over. Attend all of the pub-  
lic sales in the territory, and every  
public gathering where customers are  
liable to congregate. Do not be afraid  
to talk to men about your business.  
Explain the difference between a good  
colt and a scrub. Nearly every com-  
munity offers some new opportunity  
in the way of reaching the people.  
Considerable thought is necessary  
along these lines, but the principal  
thing is to stay on the "firing line"  
and get the business.

## AMERICAN BREEDER CHARTS IN OVER TEN THOUSAND SCHOOLS.

Below are just fair samples of scores  
of letters which came to the American  
Breeder last fall, while we were carry-  
ing on one of our outside campaigns  
of education. When the country  
schools of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri,  
Kansas, Oklahoma and a few other  
sections, opened in the fall over 10,000  
of them were already supplied with  
the "Breed Charts," mentioned by the  
writers of these letters. Every chart  
had been sent upon the request of  
either a teacher, county superintend-  
ent of schools or county farm adviser,  
and was accompanied by explanatory  
material and directions for putting it  
to daily use. What paper, do you  
think, was oftenest mentioned and  
thought of in the families of the chil-  
dren attending these schools?

To the American Breeder:—While at  
the Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., I  
really spent an interesting and pleas-  
ant hour reading your paper. Now at  
Hutchinson I will probably have 100  
boys mostly all living on the farms  
or doing agricultural work, and as  
this is a live stock and dairy com-  
munity, we can use your paper to fine  
advantage. Thanking you for your co-  
operation, I am, J. P. Sheay, Director  
of Agriculture, Associated Schools,  
Hutchinson, Minn.

To the American Breeder:—I am in  
receipt of your chart showing the  
various types of our live stock. I also  
have the comment to the teacher. I  
consider this movement a great fea-  
ture in helping our boys and girls and  
I would appreciate very much if you  
would send to this office 105 of these  
charts to be distributed this fall to  
the rural schools of Jackson county.  
—E. A. Ikenberry, Farm Adviser of  
Jackson County and Agent U. S. De-  
partment of Agriculture.

Note:—The pictures on these charts  
represent the same 49 breeds of live  
stock that are pictured frequently up-  
on the front cover of the American  
Breeder.

## CLEAN BREEDING BARN.

Every scientific man understands  
the necessity of having a clean breed-  
ing barn. There are some who do  
not understand, in fullest measures,  
just how to be clean. In too many in-  
stances a breeding barn is considered  
a nuisance. There are some who be-  
lieve that a breeding barn would not  
be complete without a gang of loafers,  
who use the very foulest of language.  
A place of that kind is a nuisance.  
The breeding business can be han-  
dled in a respectable manner. The  
proprietor or the man who is in  
charge can easily show by his actions  
that he does not approve of language  
or actions unbecoming of a gentle-  
man.

A few years ago there was a breed-  
ing barn in Mason City, Neb., where  
certain individuals would congregate  
for the purpose of consuming booze.  
Things were said and done at that  
place to the extent that there was  
considerable complaint in the little  
town. There was some talk of having  
it moved out of the city limits. The  
proprietor, Mr. E. W. Gill, discovered  
that he was not leading the right kind  
of a life, and made a very sudden  
change. With that change new asso-  
ciates were soon formed. Instead of  
having a lot of toughs, now leading  
business men, ministers, boys and  
useful citizens congregate at that  
barn. The boys in that community  
make that place their headquarters,  
as the proprietor has established a  
plan of education for young men who  
wish to know more about horses and  
horse breeding. It was not necessary  
to put up signs concerning language  
used on those premises. Anyone us-  
ing profane language extensively was  
informed that there might be gentle-  
men present. It was soon noised  
about that this was a clean place.  
The boys could go there with safety  
and learn necessary and substantial  
lessons. Those who formerly consid-  
ered this barn a nuisance are now ask-  
ing if they can send their boys over  
there. Occasionally someone is con-  
verted to Christianity in that breed-  
ing barn. A majority of the custom-  
ers ask no questions concerning the  
method of breeding, but take the ad-  
vice of the proprietor. They have  
confidence in him and his ability.  
His trade has nearly doubled, and the  
better class of citizens in that sec-  
tion are boosting for him. There  
seems to be a general demand  
throughout the country for cleaner  
men in every line of business. The  
old-fashioned booze fighting, "stud  
horse" business is going out of date.  
Very frequently men will lose a lot of  
business because they do not have the  
moral courage to handle their own  
business in a clean manner. Everybody  
respects a good clean man. It is the  
best life to lead in every respect.

## BUY FROM ADVERTISERS.

Remember that the prices and  
quality of advertised stock are more  
sure to be right than any others,  
for advertised animals are sold  
faster, sold more direct and sold in  
more open competition than any  
others, and the seller's printed ad-  
vertisement in an honorable publi-  
cation obligates him to those who  
answer the same. Always mention  
the American Breeder when writ-  
ing advertisers.

## EDUCATIONAL.

To the American Breeder:—I have  
been reading the American Breeder  
and am very much impressed with  
the cover showing the different breeds  
of live stock. I believe that this is  
the best grouping of the breeds of  
live stock that I have seen, and should  
like to obtain the same in a chart  
form, if possible, to use in the rural  
schools. Your paper is given a prop-  
er place on my reading table in the  
office.—A. J. Gafke, Crow Wing Coun-  
ty, Minn.

## VALUE OF LIVE STOCK RECORDS.

A majority of the pure breeds of  
live stock have been produced in  
small countries and by a limited num-  
ber of individuals working along the  
same lines in any particular locality.  
The improvement has not been  
brought about by haphazard meth-  
ods. It has usually occurred in cases  
where the son followed in the fath-  
er's footsteps for many generations.

The early producers of the better  
classes of live stock had a particular  
type in mind, to which they worked.  
Environment had much to do with de-  
termining the ideal toward which  
these breeders worked.

In 1846 the first important record  
association was formed. A few at-  
tempts were made before this, but  
we might say that the Shorthorn cat-  
tle record in England was the first  
substantial start in this direction.  
Since the records have been estab-  
lished and the determination of pure  
blooded animals thus made more cer-  
tain, animals are more frequently  
taken from one section to another to  
be mated with the same strains of  
blood. The recording of breeding ani-  
mals is very necessary, and those in  
charge of such work should be made  
to understand their great moral obli-  
gations in this direction. Those who  
produce the stock and furnish the  
basis for certificates should also un-  
derstand that a misrepresentation  
does not stop with that immediate ani-  
mal, but it may injure those coming  
in contact with that particular animal  
and its descendants for generations.

Fortunately the registration of live  
stock is on a sounder basis today in  
this country than ever before. More  
progress has been made during the  
last half century, in the perfection of  
the various breeds of live stock, than  
during centuries gone by. Much of  
this great improvement has been fa-  
cilitated by keeping reliable records  
of the breeding and performance of  
excellent animals.

Even within the breeds more or less  
variation can be found. Different sec-  
tions, as well as different individuals  
will follow different types. A better  
understanding should be had of the  
present day requirements of each par-  
ticular class of pure bred live stock.  
Most of the record associations are  
closed, so that only the progeny from  
registered ancestors can be accepted  
for registration, but even this is not  
a safeguard against undesirable types  
within a breed. One class of men  
more especially should get familiar  
with the kind of animals wanted, and  
that is the owners of pure bred fe-  
males. A great responsibility rests  
with these individuals, for they are  
producing the sires that will be used  
largely in this country. If these men  
breed females to poorly formed or  
unsound sires, where can they expect  
to find buyers for the progeny. A  
little extra effort in studying the qual-  
ities needed in the sires they use on  
the pure bred females will have a  
marked influence on the value of their  
output. All the registration papers in  
the land will not insure the produc-  
tion of superior animals regularly  
without the use of good sires, plenty  
of care and an abundance of feed.

But when we get down to the real  
foundation of live stock improvement  
it brings us to the men who breed  
only a few. For instance, if the farm-  
ers in a community are not shown the  
necessity of using improved sires, the  
demand will not be sufficient to war-  
rant the purchase of a high class ani-  
mal. The breeder who does not try  
to create a demand for improved sires  
in his locality is not doing his part in  
developing the best live stock.

Determining a correct standard is  
the first important step in improve-  
ment. Those who do not understand  
about all of the good qualities re-  
quired in a particular breed of live  
stock, should make it their business  
to inquire and study that particular  
subject until they do. There are  
many "registered scrubs," as well as  
registered good ones, and the best is  
none too good. And not only must  
the sire which is expected to get an  
excellent class of offspring, be a high  
class individual, and if it is expected  
to breed true to type there should be  
no near ancestor which varies mark-  
edly from that type or the required  
degree of excellence.





# WHAT ABOUT RURAL CREDITS?

By G. L. CARLSON

Judging from inquiries received during the past year, not since the civil war has there been a subject discussed by so many, and so insistently at all times and in all places, as that of rural credits. Every week for more than a year I have received many letters written by persons living in every section of our country, inquiring about some phase of this subject. And yet, Congress has adjourned without giving the country the much needed and urgently demanded legislation on this subject.

Rural credits has been the subject of many articles during the past year and a half. These articles have been printed in the daily papers, in farm papers, in magazines, and even in financial journals, the latter being the source of all opposition to any legislation on this subject that will give any measure of relief to American agriculture. There have been many bills drafted, a few of which were briefly acted upon by congress, but thus far the basic principles involved have either been not understood, or purposely overlooked, by both writers and those who have drafted bills. Both writers and legislators assume that artificially created conditions are natural ones. Instead of giving to government its constitutional right and power to issue money and regulate the finances of the country, they assume that only bankers have this right. The right of a people to regulate their own affairs through their properly constituted government, is a natural right, to which may be added so far as rural credits is concerned, a constitutional right; while whatever rights bankers may have are but rights given them by government. The rights and exclusive privileges which government has conferred upon bankers are in no way natural rights, no more than they are just rights, and all such privileges are subject to revocation at any time. Government can delegate no power or authority which can not be revoked.

## Why Congress Failed to Pass a Rural Credit Act.

We are promised rural credit legislation by the present administration. One reason why we did not get it was, immediately we asked for it the fact became known to those who opposed such legislation that farmers were not agreed on what they wanted, many among the more intelligent not even knowing what they wanted. This condition is no more than we might expect. Farmers for so long have been permitting others to do most of their thinking for them, and drafting all bills for legislative action, that they expected other interests to do the same by rural credits. There are very few men among active farmers who have the time to devote to a study of subjects other than crop production, so it can not justly be expected that farmers shall be students of economics. This is just as true of most men in other industries. However, farmers are now agreed that they can no longer afford to permit others to make their laws and do their thinking for them. To do this has resulted in an unbearable tax in the past, and farmers are now awake to a realization of their power to help influence legislation along lines more just to all producers. This new interest which farmers are feeling in rural credit legislation, is evidenced by the many inquiries on the subject I have been receiving from every section of the country during the past year.

## It is a Bad System Rather Than Men at Fault.

We have no right to blame bankers for their attitude on this subject, nor for their attitude with reference to any legislation affecting their business. If we are to find fault with anyone, it should be with those who gave to American bankers the most dangerous and far-reaching monopoly the world has ever known. The bank-

er's attitude probably differs in no sense from that of all who by legislation have gained some advantage over others. If legislation had created unnatural conditions in favor of farmers, they would be less than human if they did not try by every means at their disposal to perpetuate their advantage. This is but human nature; no more, no less, as disclosed on every page of human history. Instead of blaming anyone, or abusing any class, let us all get together, and work together, for something better, and more particularly for better conditions. It is not men that are at fault so much as it is a system wholly bad. If we will substitute a good system for the bad one, there will no longer be occasion for blaming men for our present condition. Commercial banks to supply short time loans for financing the manufacturing and distribution of products, are needed as much as any other business institution of this country, and bankers can, if they will, be of the highest service to their respective communities in this kind of service. That bankers are needed to give the country the best rural credit system, may be questioned. While some special class of administrators may be necessary to the best administration of any system of rural credit, it will not, and should not, call for commercial bankers. There is as wide a difference in the principles involved in supplying a community with long-time credit for buying and improving farms, and supplying short-time credit for commercial purposes, as there is between the wants of producers and consumers.

## The Basis for Difference of Opinion.

All classes agree that a new rural credit system is very much needed. No space need be wasted on that point. Where differences of opinion come in is with reference to what the system shall be, and more particularly how it shall be administered. Briefly stated, the difference of opinion is whether the system shall be truly rural in principle and in its effect, administered BY rural people and FOR rural people, or whether it shall be FOR what is now recognized and designated as a money class, but PAID for by rural people. I doubt if the principles involved and differences of opinion can be expressed more clearly in any other way.

## The Points Involved in a Rural Credit System.

Referring to the bills already introduced in congress and discussed more or less by all persons interested, it will be noticed that all of them are silent so far as needs and the principles involved in such service are concerned; yet they are very profuse in the use of words relative to the details of administration. In fact this is a criticism that can be made of most legislation. The consensus of opinion is in effect that farmers need credit in buying and developing farms for a longer term than required in any other industry; that payments should be evenly distributed throughout the entire term; that twenty to twenty-five years is sufficiently long to pay for any farm or its development; that the interest rate must of necessity be low, since farms over the country as a whole yield not to exceed three and a half to four per cent, after deducting a reasonable labor income for the farmer; that a low interest rate demands good security based upon good titles, which makes the state guarantee (Torrens system of registration) of titles a necessity; and the soundest public policy demands that these loans may be paid by the borrower at any time before maturity if he so desires. These facts do not need to be emphasized, since they are so generally agreed to by all. When we are forced to admit these facts, why all this opposition, uncertainty and delay? Is not the real issue the one of who is to

bag the profit? The issue is whether or not a privileged class is to control the credit, and gain the profit which naturally follows.

Although a few have done their best to extend the argument for or against a rural credit act so as to include almost everything, there are but a very few points involved, and these are very simple. These are: (1) The source of money to be used in making the loans; (2) terms of loans; (3) uniform interest rate; (4) guaranteed land titles; (5) and most important of all, who is to control the system and administer the law?

Before discussing these necessities in their order, I wish to state that a complete and workable bill can be drafted to contain but very few sections. Every bill that has been drafted up to this time on this subject has been ambiguous. In fact, few bills are conspicuous for their brevity.

(1) **The Source of Money to Be Used in Making the Loans.**—In analyzing the principles necessarily found in a rural credit bill or law, the source of money to be used in making the loans may be solved by inquiring about the source of national bank notes, treasury notes, coin and other forms of money. If it is a wise thing for government to issue money to national banks with which to carry on their business, and get nothing for it, why would it not be wiser for government to issue money on farm bonds and draw the interest on the bonds, reducing the necessity for taxing the people to that extent?

Of course bankers will object to this. They may raise the objection of security, but this can be answered by informing them that the only security behind the national bank note is the obligation of the government, while in the case of farm bond notes the borrower would furnish his own security, of a quality than which none can be better. Again, the government gets nothing from national banks for this accommodation. There has never been in this country class legislation more unjust to all the people. In the case of these farm bond notes the government would draw an annual interest of four per cent on them, thereby making it impossible for bankers to say it was class legislation or a special privilege.

In connection with this question of where the money is to come from, there is another matter that is well to keep in mind. The European war now destroying millions of dollars worth of property every day, must necessarily make new demands upon us for capital for the next 25 years. The four countries, Belgium, France, Germany and Great Britain at the beginning of the war had foreign investments amounting to 30 billions of dollars. This was increasing at the rate of a billion and a half a year. Nearly half of the investment and more than half the increase belonged to Great Britain. When the war comes to an end Europe will need capital to repair its ravages more than any other part of the world. Our share of the above debt is now something like six billion dollars. These securities will be exchanged for food and clothing, compelling us to carry these securities in the future. Money for our own development must be furnished by ourselves for many years. This will make a demand for liquid capital or money that will make the issuing of farm bond notes of real benefit to all the country, including bankers, releasing money now used in making land loans on farms, to be used in developing other industries. We hear many complaining of the extravagance and wastefulness of our national government. Is it not time that our government began to charge for its special favors, or special service, and in that way reduce the cost of living by eliminating some of its taxes? The interest at four per cent per annum on farm bonds to an amount sufficient

to cover the farm mortgages of the country, would pay nearly half the expense of the national government. Is it not time for our government to get down to business, and instead of being wasteful of its services and resources, make such use of them as will save to the people all it possibly can?

Bankers may raise the objection that government should not charge interest, such a practice being in competition with their own business. This objection will not stand, since government does charge interest on loans to the federal reserve banks, under the provisions of the federal reserve act. These loans are made on security the quality of which can not be compared with good farm security. In a disjointed and disconnected way, government is now assuming and practicing every phase of banking, but always in a way that leaves the profits in the banks. Why not let the people all share in this profit?

(2) **Terms of Loans.**—To be of any value to agriculture, a rural credit system must provide loans for long terms. Our records of titles show that more loans are renewed at maturity than are paid off. This necessitates an added and unnecessary tax on farmers in the way of commissions. This necessity on the part of so many farmers to renew their loan at maturity should point to the need of some provision for reducing the loan every year. This need can be provided for by the amortization plan of making payments. An annual payment of \$80.24 on each \$1,000 will cancel a five per cent loan in 20 years. This is no more than many farmers are paying in interest alone, with the original debt still to be paid at the end of the term. Good farm practices should enable any farmer to pay a loan in 20 years, and it is doubtful if a term of 25 years is more than would ever be required to cancel a loan. Time is an essential provision. It is better that farmers be given no new system by which money can be borrowed, unless it provides for the full payment of the loan within the time limit of same.

(3) **Uniform Interest Rates.**—Any law or system that compels farmers in one section of the country to pay a higher interest rate than paid in other sections, is unjust in principle. The federal reserve banks pay a uniform rate regardless of the district, for all notes furnished them by the government. A strong argument in favor of farm bond notes is the one that the rate charged for them would be uniform in every section of the country. The farm mortgages could draw five per cent, and the bonds four, using the one per cent for cost of administration.

(4) **Guaranteed Land Titles.**—In no one thing would there be greater difficulties to overcome than in land titles, as now kept. The quality of the security must very largely depend on good titles. This difficulty can be overcome by making it compulsory for the several states to guarantee titles before the loans are made. Such a provision would bring the credit system into use very gradually, an adoption by the states of a land registration system similar to the Torrens being necessary, before any loans could be made. The quality of the security will also depend upon the amount loaned on each farm. This could be limited to 50 or 60 per cent of the value of the farm, and in no case to exceed \$10,000. The man who has the security to borrow a larger sum than this is quite able to finance himself. The borrower should be a person occupying and operating his own farm.

(5) **Who is to Control the System and Administer the Law?**—The control of this law should be in the government, and government should receive the larger profit, as between



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Being of few parts, and all parts in plain sight, the WITTE Engine is easy to understand. Even if you know nothing of gas or oil engines, in a few minutes, from my plainly written, easy-to-understand book, just how to operate an engine; and to do it as well as any expert. Every WITTE Engine is shipped completely equipped, ready for running. To start up, put fuel into the fuel tank; water into the cooling hopper; lubricating oil into the lubricators and turn them on to feed; move the spark shift to the marked, easy-starting point; open the battery switch, open the fuel throttle to its marked starting point; turn the fly-wheels to move the piston out, thus drawing in a charge of fuel and air; close the battery switch; turn the fly wheels back sharply, moving the piston in onto the fuel charge, and the engine starts. Move the spark shift to the marked regular running-point, and start your machinery. Takes only a jiffy. The many thousands of new WITTE users each year, write that they find the actual operation just as easy to do, as the simple directions are to read.

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2 H-P.....	\$34.95
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12 H-P.....	219.90
16 H-P.....	298.80
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6 H-P.....	139.90
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6 H-P.....	\$165.40
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The most important thing to consider, in the matter of engine quality, is this: What is the engine's work going to cost, after you get the engine into service? Aside from any sentiment that a man may feel in his ownership of an engine, just because it is what it happens to be, there is no value in any engine outside of its dollar-earning value. It ought to be clear that a dollar's worth of engine work that costs only five cents, for fuel, lubricant and other up-keep expense, is worth more than another dollar's worth of engine work that costs from seven cents to ten cents to get it done, for fuel, lubricant and other up-keep expense.

The things in an engine that determine the cost of work, are: engine price; fuel cost; handling and repair cost. These are the places in which to look for "quality." An engine's efficiency is determined, first, under actual brake test; second, by its ability to maintain its original efficiency after years of use.

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vary greatly in these respects, and accordingly as they vary, they have varying rates of power-cost in getting power into the belt—the only place where it counts for the power user. Measure WITTE Engine quality by its dollar-earning value—economy with reliability—and you will find WITTE Engines have set a new and lower standard of power-cost from the liquid fuels of today's markets.

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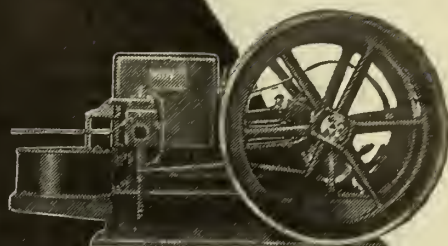
Send me your address, so I can send you free, by return mail, my whole engine story. Learn why I use semi-steel castings, where others use common grey iron; why I make cylinder and bed separable; vertical valves; four-ring pistons where others use three; automobile style ignition; safety spark shift for easy starting; high carbon, open-hearth steel crank shafts; machine cut gears; rocking lever valve operation, instead of the old-style, awkwardly operating punch-lever; and the other features of merit without which no engine is of high-grade quality.

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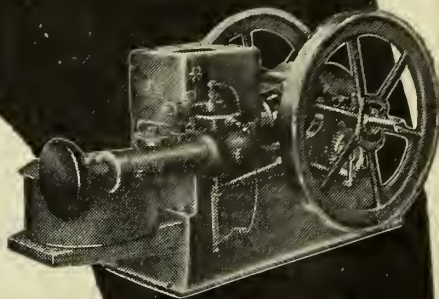
Ed. H. Witte, Witte Iron Works Co., 2559 Oakland Av., Kansas City, Mo.

### CAUTION

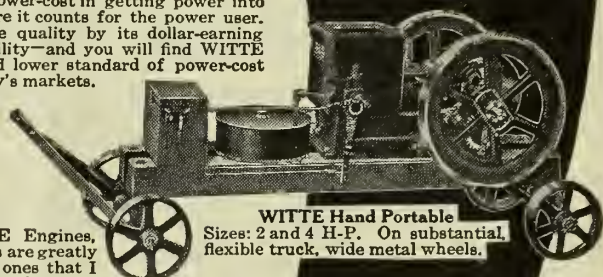
There is little reason for believing that any scheme-methods can make, during the coming year, any engine prices lower than mine. On the contrary, the European War will likely cause higher prices before long.



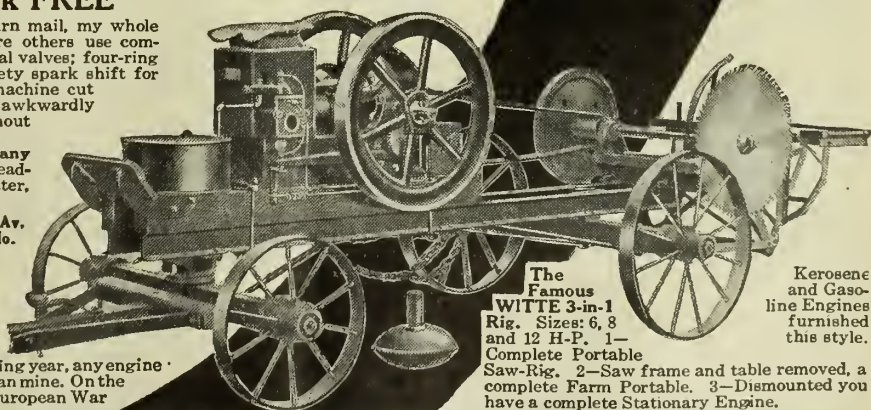
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control and administration. The administration could be by government through postoffices, or by banks organized for this particular service. The latter would be the better in many ways, chief of which would be other services of great value to rural communities. There is no sound objection that can be made to these banks rendering service in making short-time loans, to the extent of a part of their deposits, if the two kinds of service were kept apart in records and accounting.

These banks should be chartered just as national banks are chartered, and be managed under the same national supervision. They should be permitted to organize with a minimum capital of \$10,000 and no person should be permitted to own stock in more than one bank. Loans for periods of five to 25 years should be made on improved farms occupied by owners, not to exceed 60 per cent of the actual cash value thereof, and for not more than \$10,000 on any one farm, or to any one man, with interest at the rate

of five per cent per annum. All loans made for ten or more years should provide for the cancellation of the debt by compelling the payment of principal and interest in equal annual payments.

Bonds should be issued against these mortgages in denominations of \$1,000 to \$5,000 to the amount of the mortgages, bearing interest at four per cent per annum. These bonds should be taken by the government and farm bond notes issued against them to the amount of the bonds. The difference in interest paid on mortgages and bonds would go to the banks for administration. To insure carefulness on the part of banks in making the loans, they should be held accountable for any loss that might result in the failure of borrower to pay the loan.

To summarize, a good rural credits law should provide: Banks organized with a capital of \$10,000 or more, no person to own capital stock in more than one bank. These banks to loan money on farms occupied by the owners not to exceed 60 per cent of the actual value thereof; and not more than \$10,000 to any one man. The interest rate to be five per cent per annum, and the term from five to 25 years, interest and a part of principal to be paid annually in equal payments on all loans for ten or more years. All titles to be guaranteed by the state in which the farm is situated before the loan is made. Bonds to be issued on these mortgages to the full value thereof, drawing interest at four per cent per annum, farm bond notes to be issued for these bonds by the government. The management of these banks to be under strict government supervision at all times.

One reason for no action by con-

gress on this subject during the past two years was, farmers were not agreed on the kind of relief wanted. In other words, farmers were not ready for such legislation. It will be well for farmers who are to be benefited or injured by such legislation to give serious and earnest thought to the subject, that they may be ready to push legislation when congress convenes next December. It may be said that farmers can now organize their own banks just as other interests have done, and in this way finance themselves. This is very true, and I have myself many times reminded farmers of this privilege which was theirs, but the fact remains that in many districts of the country there is no money or surplus capital for such a purpose. That there will be a rural credit bill enacted into law in the near future is fairly certain. It is up to the rural people themselves to see that it shall be one for them, rather than something to add to the profit of those who are now living on the fruits of the farmers' toil.

### ONE CAN GET LONESOME FOR IT.

To the American Breeder:—I have been pretty lonesome waiting for my paper. When I started taking the paper a year ago and read what some of the subscribers said about it I didn't think anyone could get interested in a paper so much, but I have changed my mind now. When it comes time for my paper to come I am the first one to get the mail, but the rest of the time I generally let someone else get the mail. There is more to be learned from carefully studying the American Breeder than from all of the daily newspapers printed. That is my idea of it. There is only one other paper to compare with it in any way and that is the Wallace's Farmer of Des Moines, Ia., and it dwells on farming as the American Breeder does on the care of live stock.—Fay A. Oaks, Minnehaha County, S. D.

### OUR FRONT COVER

Factors in Solution of the Horse-Power Problems

No. 1. Band of Percheron mares on farm of I. E. Rusk, Sumner County, Kas. 2.—Mares from the Boulonnaise district of France. 3.—"Extremes meet," Ira Whippe's ton Percheron and Louis Voght's Shetland stallion, at the Kansas-Colorado line. 4.—Breeding circus horses; farm of R. H. Johnson, Hamilton County, Neb. 5.—F. A. Wainscott's first prize weanling mule, Macon County, Mo. 6.—Cavalry remounts in France, all destroyed in the first few weeks of fighting. 7.—Belgian mares in the Brussels show; a scene that may never be reproduced. 8.—A suggestion for relieving the cavalry horse shortage; racing mules seen at the state fairs last fall. 9.—Registered Percheron mares used in farming by C. H. Wempe, Nemaha County, Kas. 10.—Horsepower and clear profit (colts) on the Hancock County farm of E. A. Wallace, Illinois. 11.—Product of S. S. Langford's Percheron stud, Burt County, Neb.; two years, 66 inches high, 84 inch heart, 11 inch bone, 1,700 pounds. 12.—A clean cut Clyde; arm of George Baker, Wayne County, Ind. 13.—Imported Cleveland Bay stallion, Lord Lytton, a Columbian Exposition prize winner, and still in service (at 25 years old), on farm of G. W. Thompson, Crawford County, Kas. 14.—Type of Belgian stallion with which Edward Maier, of Bent County, Colo., is adding weight to the horse stock of his section.

### SAVED FROM LOSS BECAUSE OF CROOKED PEDIGREE.

To the American Breeder:—A thousand dollars was saved for a Fredonia horseman last week by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, secretary of the Live Stock Registry Board in the Kansas State Agricultural College. P. C. Young, of Fredonia, and J. A. Allen, of Chanute, attorneys, were at the college investigating the records of a stallion sold to the man near Fredonia. Doctor McCampbell was able to furnish the

## Startling Steel Shingle Prices !!!

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make it steel-proof against rot, rust, fire, water and after-expense. Do it with Edwards Steel Shingles. Cheaper and better than wood. Easier to apply. Last five times as long. Edwards patented "Tightcote" process makes roof weather-proof and trouble-proof. Patented Interlocking Device makes roof covering virtually one-piece.

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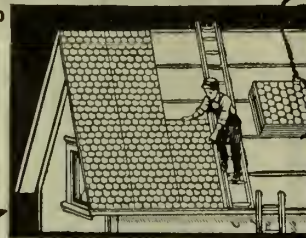
Dipped in molten zinc after they are cut. No raw edges to rot. Come in big handy clusters of 100 or more. Applied ten times faster than wood shingles. Hammer and nails are the only tools you need. No other trouble or expense. Forget you have a roof.

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135,000 Edwards users are protected against lightning loss under a \$10,000 Guarantee Bond. This offer holds good to you. But act NOW on this war-time offer. Prices may jump any day. This is a fact. Write for price and Catalog NOW. Give us dimensions of roof, if possible. We help you buy. We also make steel roofs for every kind of building. Write now—right now!

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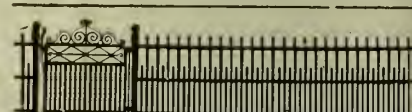
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Cost Less and Last Longer Than Wood Shingles



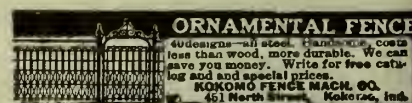
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## CASH FOR BAGS

Don't throw them away. Save them and ship to us. We'll pay you HIGH-EST MARKET PRICE. Get your neighbor to ship his bags with yours. Established 1870. 714 S. 7th St. Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills ST. LOUIS, MO.

information about the pedigree so that the man was refunded \$1,000. This is one of the many times which the Live Stock Registry Board has saved money for the stockmen of the state.—Kansas Agricultural College.

### WOULD NOT TAKE \$3 FOR HIS BINDER.

To the American Breeder:—The Binder that I received last year I think is one of the nicest things that I have seen in a long time. I would not take three times as much as I paid for it if I could not get another. I have some copies of the American Breeder that I have had for three years.—Tom Collins, Middlefield, O.

N. B.—The Binder costs \$1. Send to the American Breeder for one. Some papers ask \$1.25 for the same kind of binder.

### IMPORTED BULLS FOR "DAIRY EXTENSION."

The recent distribution by J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad, of 50 "Milking Shorthorn" and Ayreshire bulls, valued at \$50,000 and representing the finest dual purpose stock produced by Great Britain, reminds older



Shorthorn breeders of a sensational importation Mr. Hill made about a third of a century ago. To one of the best judges of the time he gave an open order to go to England and get the best ten heifers he could buy, selecting them on their actual and inherited excellence as practical cattle. Some of the most valuable Shorthorn families in America were developed from members of this importation, representatives of which are to be found in the most carefully selected herds of many states.

Mr. Hill's recent purchase of bulls has been distributed in the Northwest, among breeders in best position to perpetuate their blood and make it available for the farmers in the Great Northern's territory.

Breeders securing the bulls had to guarantee proper care and attention and facilities for aiding in the "better dairy stock campaign" for which the bulls were imported.

### CONCERNING ZEBU OR EAST INDIAN CATTLE.

To the American Breeder: Replying to your request for my opinion as to the good qualities of Zebu cattle, especially as to reputed resistance to foot and mouth disease, I submit the following:

The Zebus are one of the best varieties of East Indian cattle. They are exceedingly hardy and are good rustlers. They are very active cattle, and I have seen them trotting along macadam woods in the British West Indies, taking great loads of bananas to the wharves with the ease and rapidity of mules. They are very nervous animals and I was told that no one but a coolie could work pure bred Zebus. Half-breeds, however, are more easily handled. These East Indian cattle make the most efficient working oxen of any I have ever seen. The calves are beauties, but as they mature they get coarser.

In most tropical countries ticks and other parasites are a great pest. Yet Zebu, Mysore, Brahmin or other varieties of East Indian cattle, rarely suffer from external parasites, even quarter bloods possessing this immunity to a considerable degree.

Zebu cattle are large framed, short haired cattle, with large drooping ears and a sleepy oriental cast of countenance that belies their nervous activity. They are pumped cattle with heavy dewlap and a marked fold of skin at the navel.

The cows give milk enough to raise a calf well and they are not noted for their beef qualities, although they are large cattle. The writer once had charge of a Zebu bull weighing about 1,700 pounds that would jump a four and a half foot wire fence at his own sweet will, and never touch it.

In Jamaica, where I visited a breeding farm, the Zebu cattle in the corral would snort and trot away like wild animals at the sight of a stranger.

The English breeders of the British West Indies, who are breeding Shorthorns, Herefords and Angus cattle do not object to a dash of Zebu blood for the hardness it imparts, but more than this is added to the detri-

## THE AUTO-OILED AERMOTOR WITH DUPLICATE GEARS RUNNING IN OIL

Every bearing is constantly flooded with oil. The gear case, in which the duplicate gears run, holds two or three times as much oil as is required by the mill for a year of constant running, days, nights and Sundays. From the gear case the oil flows through every bearing in a continual stream. It goes out through the thrust washers in the hub of the wheel and is automatically returned to be used over and over again. No oil is wasted. This mill needs oiling but once a year. Two quarts of oil in the gear case of the 8-foot Auto-oiled Aermotor will keep the gears and every bearing flooded with oil for a year or more.

The galvanized helmet covers the gears, keeps out rain, keeps out dust, keeps in oil. The old Aermotor was known the world over as "the windmill which runs when all others stand still." This new Aermotor with gears and bearings flooded with oil runs in much less wind than the old Aermotor.

The two large gears, which lift the load straight up, are each independent of the other and each is driven by its own pinion on the main shaft and must take its half of the load at all times. The Auto-oiled Aermotor, with its duplicate gears and two pitmen lifting the load straight up, is unbreakable.

Every 8-foot mill is tested under a pumping load of 3000 pounds on the pump rod. For the larger sizes the load is proportionately greater. We know that every one of these windmills is unbreakable. We venture the assertion that this is the most nearly perfect, best made, best tested, best oiled, most nearly perpetual, automatic and self-sufficient of any machine of any kind ever made for farm work and the most nearly fool-proof. There is no friction on any part of the furling device when the mill is running and very little when the wheel is furling. A small child can easily furl this windmill or an automatic regulator can take care of it. One of these mills has been furling 10,000 times in one day by a man on our premises—more times than it would ordinarily be furling in 30 years of service. A band brake, of the automobile type, is used, and it always holds.

If you are tired of climbing a windmill tower; if you are tired of buying repairs and having them put on; or, if you are tired of waiting for a big wind, let us furnish you an unbreakable, self-oiling, ever-going mill to go on any old tower. It costs but little and you will get the difference between no water in a light wind and an abundance of water in almost no wind. The flooding of all the working parts with oil, the perfect balance of the wheel and vane on the tower, the very small turntable on which the mill pivots and the outside furling device make this difference.

Now there is no objection to a high tower. Have as high a tower as you need to get wind. You don't have to climb it. Your dealer can come once a year and put in oil, if needed, and inspect the mill.

Why not have flowing water, cool in summer and warm in winter, always fresh and pure? It will cost next to nothing. It will give health to your family and stock. Let the water run into a good size reservoir and raise all the fish of the choice kinds your family can eat, and have water to irrigate your garden and make it raise many times as much as it would otherwise. The Auto-oiled Aermotor makes all this possible as it can run from one year's end to another with practically no wear and no cost. Water costs nothing. Use it. To let it stand is to abuse it.

If interested, write Aermotor Co., 1146 So. Campbell Avenue, Chicago. Write right now.

ment of the most desirable beef qualities.

There are places in the tropics and probably limited localities in some of the Southern states where some Zebu blood could be used to advantage, but we do not want it introduced in the North, because of resistance to foot and mouth disease, because that disease will soon be stamped out, and we will continue to raise the pure bred beef cattle, the good qualities of which are so well known and cannot be challenged by Zebu or any other known race of cattle.—Dr. N. S. Mayo, Cook County, Ill.

### P.-P. I. E. LIVE STOCK SALES COMMISSIONER.

One of the objects held in view by all exhibitors is the prospective sale of surplus stock. In order to facilitate this, and to give skillful aid where it will be most highly appreciated, the office of Sales Commissioner has been created for the Department of Live Stock of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Mr. William H. Carruthers, a long-time resident of the Pacific Coast and for many years act-

## Polarine

FRICITION REDUCING MOTOR OIL

### You Always Have That Film of Oil

Lubrication begins the instant the motor starts if you use POLARINE.

POLARINE flows at zero and maintains the correct lubricating body at any motor speed or temperature.

Last year (1914) American motorists used 6,926,614 gallons of POLARINE—2309 carloads! Conclusive evidence that drivers get service and save motoring trouble by using POLARINE.

Buy it in half barrels and cut down up-keep costs. You can make a big saving.

POLARINE is made by the Standard Oil Company, the great service organization.

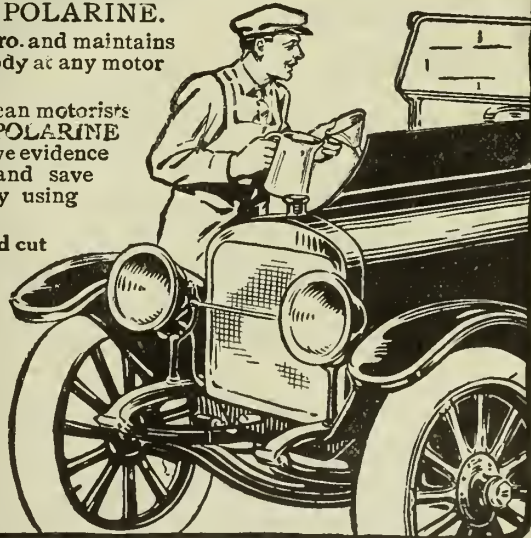
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ively engaged in the breeding and sale of pure bred live stock, has been appointed to this office. Mr. Carruthers has a very wide acquaintance among pure bred live stock breeders and ranchmen throughout the entire Pacific Coast region, and has a thorough knowledge which covers the requirements of his duties.

A uniform commission of 5 per cent will be charged on sales made by exhibitors who care to avail themselves of this service. Those who desire to list their stock for sale during the Exposition should send their names to Chief D. O. Lively, of the Department of Live Stock, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Cal.

### OVER TEN THOUSAND TEACHERS HAVE THEM.

To the American Breeder:—I am a rural school teacher and would greatly appreciate your chart of

"Breeds of Stock," as referred to on the front page of "The American Breeder."—Fred Casper, Nobles County, Minn.

### SHOULD THE FARMER CHOOSE A GASOLINE OR AN OIL ENGINE.

To the American Breeder:—Some form of power, other than man or horse, to do the smaller jobs about the farm, is becoming very common. It is now a matter of choice of what form of mechanical power rather than of whether or not to get that power. The small gasoline engine has proved itself a very worthy servant. Gasoline, however, is becoming expensive. Crude oil, distillate and kerosene engines are also on the market. These fuels are cheaper. The operation of small engines on crude oil is still in the experimental stage. Engines in the units of 10 horsepower and larger



ZEBU CATTLE PHOTOGRAPHED BY DR. MAYO IN JAMAICA.



# SEND ONLY 50c

We want you to get acquainted right now—today—with the grandest shoe any farmer or working man ever put on his foot. This is it—the wonderful Hy-D-Rubber-Wood manure and waterproof shoe! We'll send you a pair at once on receipt of only 50c, and the only reason we ask the 50c is to protect us against idle curiosity seekers. When you see a pair of these shoes, feel the texture of the thick, tough, yet surprisingly soft and pliable leather with your hands, note how differently they are made from any other shoe on earth—and finally, when you put them on and realize how comfortable they feel and how easy they are to walk in—well, you'll say like thousands of others have said, that here, at last, is just the shoe you've long been waiting for. No one will ever be able to persuade you to wear any work shoe but

## Hy-D-Rubber-Wood Sole Shoes

Experience with just one pair of ordinary work shoes ought to be enough to last a man a lifetime! You know how they soak up water and quickly lose their shape; how the uppers warp, wrinkle, crack and get hard as flint; how the seams stretch and break—soles curl up and stiffen and make misery of walking. You know all this and have put up with it all these years simply because, up to the present time, you couldn't get any other kind of work shoes. But there's no longer any necessity of making your feet suffer and of digging down in your pocket every month or so for shoe repairs or new shoes. You can now wear work shoes from which every objectionable feature of the ordinary work shoe has been completely eliminated.

## Manure and Water-Proof Outwears 6 Pair of Shoes

These shoes simply can't leak! The sole is made of a special high grade of rubber, mixed with Sea Island cotton canvas and put under a ton of hydraulic pressure and hardened almost to the toughness of armor plate.

Then there is a thick inner sole of non-conducting, selected kiln-dried wood which is the most comfortable substance in the world to walk on. There's practically no wear-out to the soles of these shoes.

The uppers are of the best old-fashioned oak-bark tanned AA grain leather—thick and tough as whang but soft, flexible and absolutely water-proof. Uppers are attached to the sole by a special, patented process which positively won't let a drop of water seep through no matter how long you stand in water. And the acids of manure, soil and in the milk on creamery floors which so quickly rot out rubber boots and ordinary leather shoes, simply can't touch these shoes.

### This One Style Shoe Our Entire Factory Output

We have made a closer study of the foot-wear needs of the farmers and working men of this country than any other concern. We can rightly claim to be specialists in this kind of shoemaking. All our energy, resources and the facilities of our entire enormous factory are devoted to the production of this one shoe. This means that we are able to keep the cost of production down to the very lowest notch and it also means that we are able to maintain a uniform standard of quality. By selling the entire output of our factory direct to the men and boys who wear our shoes we save and give you all jobbers' and retail shoe dealers' profits. Were it possible for you to buy these shoes at a shoe store the dealer would ask you anywhere from \$6 to \$8 a pair for them. Shoes of similar quality sell for that right along. But we do not propose to allow any dealer to charge you one penny more than the shoes are actually worth and for that reason we refuse to allow dealers to handle them. We sell the shoes at just what it costs us to make them, with only one small profit added. And since we sell a tremendous quantity, we can afford to make the profit on each pair very small indeed.

### Just Send 50c Today

That's all you need send us. We'll send you a pair of Hy-D-Rubber-Wood Manure and Water-Proof Shoes at once. Style Y is exactly the same as Style X except that they have 10-inch tops. Pay balance, \$2.85 for Style X, \$3.45 for Style Y, on arrival; examine them—try them on—test them in any way you like—and if you are not thoroughly convinced that they are just the shoes you want—if you don't say they are the biggest and best shoe bargain you ever saw, simply return them at our expense. We'll immediately refund your 50c.

### A Snap for Agents

We have a most attractive proposition for agents to sell Hy-D-Rubber-Wood Manure and Water-Proof Shoes to farmers and working men. Pleasant work. Shoes sell on sight. No capital or experience required. Write for full particulars.

### Mail 50c Coupon Today

Send us 50c with coupon to the right. If the shoes do not come up to your highest expectations we will return your 50c. If you must have more information then mail coupon to the left and we will send you free booklet. Examination of the shoes themselves will convince you of their remarkable merits quicker than anything else; so mail the 50c coupon and examine the shoes at our risk.

**BILGER BROTHERS, Shoe Makers, Chicago, Ill.**  
Factory, 2472-2476 N. California Ave., Chicago

This shoe is built for hard wear. And it gives it! "They wear like iron"—that's what thousands of farmers, creamery men and other workers who are out all day long in all kinds of weather, who now wear Hy-D-Rubber-Wood sole shoes say about them. Strictly from the standpoint of wear they are the best shoe investment you could possibly make. They will easily give you

### \$12 Worth of Shoe Wear For Only \$3.35

Figure it out for yourself. What with the leather work shoes, rubber boots and overshoes you ordinarily buy in the course of a year, and the cost of keeping them in repair, the bill easily amounts to \$12 a year. Probably more—and one pair of these Hy-D-Rubber-Wood Sole Shoes, at \$3.35, will give you more wear and more

solid comfort than all of the miscellaneous foot-wear you have been buying put together! It's a fact—just wear a pair for a year and see for yourself!

**Outer Sole** of Special grade Rubber mixed with Sea Island cotton canvas pressed into shape under a ton of hydraulic pressure. It is nearly as tough as armor plate and far more wear-resisting than the thickest and toughest leather.

**Inner Sole** of non-conducting, selected kiln-dried wood, treated by a special process which makes it impossible to get water-soaked. This combination makes the longest wearing and the most comfortable sole for a work shoe ever devised. It also furnishes an unbreakable and perfectly balanced support for the foot. No danger of broken down arches and flat feet if you wear these shoes. The soles of these shoes are wonderfully light and springy. No rigid metal to rust.

### In The Whole History Of Shoe Making There's None Like This

The ordinary solid leather work shoe is made with little thought given either to its wearing qualities, its comforts or its looks. But in the construction of Hy-D-Rubber-Wood sole shoes not a detail, however small or seemingly unimportant, has been neglected. They're as comfortable as a pair of felt slippers right from the minute you put them on! And they're fine looking shoes, too—not heavy, awkward and cumbersome, like the ordinary work shoe. You can wear them anywhere—indoors as well as out. The soles are sound-proof and do not mark or scratch floors.

If you work on a farm, in a creamery, on cement floors, in a mine, in a lumber camp—anywhere, in fact, where your feet are exposed to dampness, you simply can't afford to be without a pair of these wonderful Hy-D-Rubber-Wood Manure and Water-Proof Sole Shoes. Just wear them awhile and see how quickly your Rheumatism, Sciatica, Coughs and Colds leave you. And as for corns and bunions they'll not bother feet that are dry and comfortably shod in Hy-D-Rubber-Wood Soles Shoes.

### SPECIAL NOTICE!

Our factory is now working to its utmost capacity to supply the enormous demand for these shoes and in some sizes we are behind. But in sizes Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10 there will be no delay as we can ship on receipt of orders. All orders received for other sizes will be shipped within two weeks from receipt of orders. Don't delay, send us your order at once. We will send the shoes prepaid subject to examination.

**More Wear and Comfort Than You Can Get from Any Other Foot Covering On Earth**

### 50c Coupon

**Bilger Bros.,**  
Factory, 2472-2476  
N. California Ave., Chicago

Enclosed find 50c. Send me at once one pair Hy-D-Rubber-Wood Manure and Water-Proof Shoes, Style X.....Style Y.....size..... for free examination and try on. I agree to pay balance, or if I do not find them satisfactory, I will return them at your expense, you to send back my 50c.

Name.....

Post Office.....

R. F. D.....State.....

Name.....

Address.....

R. F. D.....State.....





# This Girl Could Not Walk or Stand —at the age of four

Pink Vosburg, daughter of Mrs. Sula Vosburg, Bedford, Ia. Mrs. Vosburg brought her daughter to this Sanitarium January, 1911, for treatment of Infantile Paralysis. The child could neither walk nor stand alone, but could only crawl on her hands and knees. She was here eight months; now walks, goes to school and gets about splendidly. Mrs. Vosburg will affirm the above. This is not a selected case, nor are the results unusual.

## The L. C. McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium

is a thoroughly equipped private sanitarium devoted exclusively to the treatment of crippled and deformed conditions, such as Club Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Hip Disease, Spinal Diseases and Deformities, Wry Neck, Bow Legs, Knock Knees.

Let us advise you regarding any crippled, paralyzed or deformed child or person in whom you may be interested. It will cost you nothing, and in view of over 30 years' experience in this work, our advice should be valuable. Our Pamphlets and Book of References will be sent postpaid and free of all charge, on request.

The McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium  
— 4th Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.



**LOW COST MORE LIGHT**

No Smoke, No Dirt, No Odor—A convenient lamp for every purpose—For the Home, Office or Store. Costs 1/2 cent per hour—30 candle power—soft, yet brilliant light. Agents make money—men or women—quick, easy, sure. All year business—Experience Not Necessary. They buy on sight. Every home a prospect. Write today for free description and agents' proposition.

ACORN BRASS MFG. CO., Dept. 12 Chicago, or Kansas City, Mo.  
Mfrs. Gasoline lights—every description, for every purpose.

**Wanted SALESMEN**  
Our representatives are earning \$50 to \$150 per week. Write quick for sample and territory. It's selling like wild-fire. Every body's a Customer.  
Hytec's Factories, Majestic Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

are operated very successfully. These engines do away with the rather complicated system of valves and electric ignition.

Distillate engines are made in smaller units than the crude oil engines, but like crude oil engines are more successful in larger units than needed for much of the smaller farm power. They are operated the same as gasoline engines. Kerosene engines, which must be started on gasoline and run until hot on that fuel, are operated successfully in small units. Two kinds of fuel are, however, necessitated by such an engine. Thus one is almost forced to conclude that for all-round purposes, considering the availability of the fuel, the supply to be kept on hand, difficulties of ignition experienced in cold weather and general dependability in small units, the gasoline engine is still the engine for small farm power.—E. R. Gross, Colorado Agricultural College.

### THE FACTS ABOUT WIDE TIRES.

"Wide tired wagons pull more easily than narrow tired ones 90 per cent of the times when they are used," says F. A. Wirt, instructor in farm mechanics in the Kansas State Agricultural College. Professor Wirt has just completed experiments with wide and with narrow tired wagons.

Narrow tires pull harder than wide tires because the narrow tire cuts deeper into the top soil. The wide tire does not cut so deep and makes a better track on roads which are traveled while the ground is soft. The wide tire packs the surface into a firm roadbed.

The tests show that in corn fields, plowed fields, field lanes, and on pasture and alfalfa land, the draft on the wide tire is considerably less no matter what the condition of the soil.

In places where the mud is deep and rolls up on the wheels, in ruts made by narrow wheels, or in a surface of mud with a hard ground beneath, the narrow tire will pull more easily. The narrow wheel fits the rut, on the hard bottom of which it runs, and it collects less mud than the wide tire. Were only wide tires used, however, this condition hardly could occur.

# THE BREEDS OF LIVE STOCK

## NUMBER V—MERINO SHEEP.

Editor's Note: The following article is the third in a series that is satisfying the desires of thousands for authentic information in this line. Again we urge upon our readers that not a single copy of the American Breeder be misplaced or destroyed while this series is running. Many times it is impossible for us to accommodate requests for extra copies. Single orders for several hundred papers of some special issue often exhaust the last of our reserve supply. The only way to be sure of this series, complete, is to save every copy of the paper. No publication (book or periodical has ever covered the subject in a way to so well meet the demand for information on breeds, as does this series of special articles.

The Merino is essentially a wool sheep, though some have considerable mutton value as well. It is a small or medium sized sheep, rather angular in form, rather narrow, fine boned and bears a fleece, remarkable for its weight and fineness of fiber. The Merino is also distinctive, because of its ability to flock in very large numbers without in any way injuring its health and vigor. This is not true of any of the mutton breeds.

The Merino is native to Spain. It is assumed that there were fine woolled sheep in Spain prior to the Christian era, and that these were improved by the introduction of sheep from Southern Italy in A. D. 41. Fine-wooled sheep were also brought into Spain from Northern Africa. The improvement of the Merino, however, was not accomplished in Spain, but in France, Germany, Saxony and the United States. Thus originated the Rambouillet, the German Merino, the Saxony Merino and the American Merino.

### The American Merino.

The first Merinos were brought to the United States in 1793. Other importations followed, and beginning in 1810 there developed a craze or mania for Merinos in this country, and rams were frequently sold for \$1,000 each. In 1810 over 10,000 Merinos were shipped from Spain to America. Robert Livingston, Minister to France, and William Jarvis, United States Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, were prominent in Merino history at that time. Mr. Jarvis shipped a total of about 4,000 Merinos to this country in 1809 and 1810. The states of Vermont, New York and Ohio took up the Merino and have since led in the work of improving upon the original Spanish stock. In these states there was developed what we today call the American Merino.

Following the year 1811, prices for Merinos dropped sharply, but again in the early '60s high prices prevailed. Within the last ten years quite a number of sheep have been shipped from Vermont and Ohio to Australia and elsewhere at prices from \$500 upward per head.

The American Merino is the outcome of efforts to develop a sheep that produces a fleece of the greatest possible value. Some breeders ignored the mutton qualities of their animals and developed a type that contrasts with mutton type as strongly as dairy cattle contrast with beef cattle. Other breeders placed great emphasis upon a good conformation and a reasonable degree of fleshing, and thus originated the Delaine, or Class C Merino, which cannot be called a distinct breed, but forms a sub-variety of the Merino breed.

The Merino has a muscular rather

### REGISTERED SHIRE (For Cash or Percherons)

Stallion for sale, or will trade for registered Percheron stallion or mares. Shire is coming 7; heavy boned; good breeder and sound; 1,850 pounds; bay. Fillies in his way. Goes cheap if taken by April 10.

G. D. BIX, Route 6, BEDFORD, IA.

### HIGH CLASS COLT TROTTER

For sale. Jerry's Trotter, Reg. A. T. R., No. 01847; sound; seal brown; coming 3 years old; 1,000 pounds; 15 1/2 hands. Send for photo, pedigree and price.

W. E. CARDIFF, GALVA, ILL.

### FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Six black jacks, 3 to 8 years old; 14 to 16 hands high; the good kind. Also one yearling Shire stud. I want a good young Percheron stallion weighing a ton or more.

W. E. McKEE, Braddyville, Ia. Page County.

than fleshy covering. Compared to mutton sheep, there is proportionately more length and narrowness of head and neck, less arch of rib, more length of leg, and less development of thigh and twist. These distinctions are marked, so that, shorn of their fleeces, the two types present striking differences. Viewed in the wool, the Merino has a more compact fleece, which is often very dark on the exterior, due to the accumulation of dust and dirt by the profuse of yolk or oil. The skin is loose and more or less wrinkled. Sometimes there are only a few folds about the breast and lower border of the neck, while the middle and hind-quarters are smooth; but a large class of Merinos are wrinkled over the entire body.

The head should be rather short, medium wide and clean-cut. The muzzle should be fairly broad, the nostrils large, the eyes large and clear, with a quiet expression; the forehead some-

## WHEAT AND STOCK FARM

For sale. 240 acres in northeast corner of Barber County, Kansas; 3 1/2 miles from Isabel. One-half in wheat; balance pasture; all well fenced and watered by everlasting spring. Good 4-room house; barn and cement cave.

Landlord's share of wheat (one-third delivered at the elevator) goes with the place and the tenant will sell his interest at a reasonable price. \$3,000 mortgage due in 5 years at 6 per cent, but can be paid any time. Cash price, \$30 per acre. Would take clear smaller farm in Eastern Kansas or stock cattle on a cash basis for my equity of \$4,200.

OWNER, J. F. TRUE, JR., PERRY, KAS.

**Get Your Farm Home**  
from the  
**Canadian Pacific**

**The Home Maker**

OME where rich, fertile soil awaits your plow, and where hogs, sheep, horses and cattle bring big profits. We have your new home ready for you in the fertile Canadian West. Here you have highly productive soil—good climate—ready markets—unexcelled transportation—fine churches and educational facilities—live near established towns—and all the comforts of civilization.

You have plenty of wild pasture—you can fatten livestock quickly—you can carry on farming of the same class that you are accustomed to, and make a whole lot more for your work and investment.

**You Have Twenty Years to Pay** You can pick out rich Canadian land for from \$11 to \$30 an acre—in irrigation districts from \$35. You need only pay one-twentieth down—balance within twenty years, with interest at 6 per cent. Many good farmers in Western Canada have paid for their farms with one crop.

**Accept \$2,000 Loan for Farm Improvements**

If you want it, in certain specified areas on the Canadian Pacific Railway lines, comprising in all about 3,000,000 acres, providing you are a married man, of farming experience and have sufficient farming equipment to carry on the work, accept \$2,000 for farm improvements—no other security than the land itself, and give you twenty years to repay it. This gives you money to provide buildings, build fences, sink a well, etc. Interest only 6 per cent.

**\$1,000 Livestock Advance**

To settlers in certain specified areas who have been one year in occupation of their land, who have the necessary farm and stock equipment and satisfy the Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal Industry that they are possessed of practical experience in the care and handling of livestock, cattle and in some cases sheep, to a value not exceeding \$1,000, may be advanced under easy terms.

**If You Want a Ready Made Farm**

If you want a place already established—ready to step into—select one already developed by our agricultural experts. These improved farms have houses and buildings, well and fences; fields are cultivated and in crop. Take twenty years to pay. Write for special terms on this plan, which are exceptionally liberal. We give expert advice by our agricultural specialists. This service is yours—free.

**This Great Offer Is Based on Good Land**

To assist settlers on irrigable, improved farms, or land upon which the Company will advance a loan, specially easy terms of payment are offered—particulars on request.

The Canadian Pacific offers you the finest land on earth for grain growing, cattle, hogs, sheep and horse raising, dairying, poultry, vegetables and general mixed farming—irrigated lands for intensive farming, other lands with ample rainfall for mixed and grain farming.

**Highest Grain Prices Ever Known**

Realize, therefore, the great opportunity presented to farmers owing to the present European conditions. Europe must look to the North American Continent to feed her great population, which insures highest prices for grain and food products for some years.

The best land will be taken first—so time is precious to you. Write today.

**K.T. THORNTON, Colonization Agent**  
Canadian Pacific Railway, Colonization Department  
112 West Adams St., Chicago, Illinois

For Sale—Town Lots in all growing towns, on lines of Canadian Pacific Railway. Ask for information concerning Industrial—Business openings in these towns.

**Livestock Raisers Make Big Incomes**

You could ask for no better land for fattening stock. You can feed barley and oats with field peas and alfalfa to cattle, sheep and hogs with better results than corn—make sweeter, more solid meat with far less expense.

Owing to the generous supply of excellent wild grasses, native hay and other advantageous conditions, Nature works to increase the value of your stock.

Cattle diseases are practically unknown. There is no duty on livestock from Canada.

Cattle, sheep, horses and hogs bring good big prices and can be raised cheaper than anywhere else. Low-priced lands give you plenty of pasture and feed for fattening steers—raising dual purpose and dairy cows. This is an ideal country for dairymen, too. \$1.82 per 100 lbs. was average price paid for milk by the Carlyle Dairy Co., last year.

**Write or Mail the Coupon**

☐ Book on Alberta-Saskatchewan-Manitoba  
☐ Information on Business and Industrial Opportunities in Western Canada  
(Make a cross in square opposite book wanted)

**K.T. THORNTON, Colonization Agent**  
Canadian Pacific Railway, Colonization Dept.  
112 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me the books indicated above.

Name

Address

Town  State



## 2 PERCHERON STUD COLTS

For sale. Two years old in May, 1915; one gray; one black; both registered; best of blood. Priced right.  
ALVIN PIERSON, West Point, Nebr.

## TWO PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. Registered; 3 and 4 years old; weight 1,900 and 2,000 pounds. Also 1,000-pound jack for sale or trade. Address  
G. FRED SKANK, Henderson, Iowa.

### IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

#### PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perch this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.

### FOR SALE---PERCHERON STALLIONS

Different ages, at bargain prices considering quality and breeding. All grays and sound. Anyone wishing a high class stallion will do well to see this bunch.

J. P. Detweiler, Congerville, Ill.  
(Between Bloomington and Peoria on L. E. and W. R. R.)

### THREE REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE

One three-year-old black, one four-year-old gray and one five-year-old gray. The above are the drafty kind. Don't write, but come and see and you will buy. All sound.

L. P. YOCUM, Clarence, Iowa

#### PERCHERONS.

Write for prices on imported and home bred Percheron stallions, mares and fillies, now on hand at the Sunny Plain Farm.

W. C. BAUGHMAN, PULASKI, IA.

#### PERCHERON STUD COLT.

Son of the champion, Roland IV; coming 1 year; dark gray; a good one and priced to sell.  
C. O. MILLER, Route 1, Normal, Ill.

## Percheron, Belgian and Shire STALLIONS AND MARES

From suckers up to full age horses. I will sell you a stallion ready for service next spring from \$300 to \$500. Some extra good ones higher. Mares and fillies very cheap.

J. M. NOLAN, PAOLA, KAS.

### 60 REGISTERED PERCHERON HORSES

From weanlings to matured horses of both sexes. Stallions 1 year to 5 years old; ton horses. Mares of the best breeding blood, and real brood mares; matched teams. All recorded in the Percheron Society of America.

Also Shetland ponies and Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Velvet Chief 398640. Come and see us before you buy. Six miles north of Pawnee Rock or 10 miles west of Great Bend, Kas.  
EWING BROS., PAWNEE ROCK, KAS.

#### PARAMOUNT STOCK FARM

Breeds and Imports Percherons, Belgians and Shires.

Home of the Iowa and International Grand Champion FARCEUR 7332 (73924), the greatest Belgian stallion in the world today. Always a select lot of stallions and mares for sale at prices that cannot be beat for high class, sound, 2,000 to 2,500 lb. horses.  
WM. CROWNOVER, HUDSON, IOWA.

### MAPLE POINT

#### PERCHERONS

An excellent lot of young stallions and mares for sale.

CRANDALL & DANFORTH, Randolph, Minn.

## KANSAS PERCHERONS.

Bone and constitution developed in natural way; breeding the best. We have 60 registered stallions and mares, mostly blacks and grays; weanlings to 7 years. Come and make selections. Write for particulars, mentioning American Breeder.  
HARRIS BROS., Great Bend, Kas.

### PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. One 3-year-old, one 2-year-old and one yearling; all blacks; recorded and sound. Also one imported gray; 8 years old; a good breeder and sound. Will sell one or all together. Priced to sell.

J. C. STEWART, Monmouth, Illinois

## PUTTING HARNESS "IN SHAPE"

With the coming of the spring work the first thing that comes to the mind of the average farmer is the fact that he is going to have to get up the old horses and colts that have not been working during the winter and get them in shape for the season of hard work that is at hand. One of the essentials, no matter whether the horses be old or young, is the harness. A set of worn out, weak, and stiff harness will do more to ruin your old horse's shoulders and to make a "cold shouldered" horse of the colt than any other one cause.

Every farmer should get out his sets of harness now and fix up all the weak straps and buckles. He should clean and oil it so that when the warm days of spring do come he will be ready to go ahead.

Do not try to fix and clean your harness with your Sunday clothes on; you cannot do it. An old gunny sack with a hole cut in the bottom for your head to go through and a hole in each side for your arms will make about the best apron that you can get and it will be one that you can burn up when the job is over. First of all take the harness apart to the last strap and buckle. The first place that a harness breaks is at a buckle. If you do not get that particular inch or so of leather clean and in good shape you have neglected the one place that needed it above all others. Lay all pieces of the same harness together. Wherever a strap is weak or a rivet out be sure and replace it as many a good horse is spoiled in the breaking by the snapping of a strap, that turned him loose to tear things up. You will notice as you are taking the harness apart that it is covered with more or less of a gummy coat. This is the old oil and grease combined with dirt and dust that has been picked up since the last cleaning. Before you add any new oil this old coating must be removed. The best way to do this is with some lukewarm and some good castile soap. Never use boiling water and do not waste time trying to get it off with cold water. Throw the straps into a tub of warm water and let them soak for a half hour or more and then give them a good washing with the soap. When you have the old oil and dirt washed out of them hang them up on a line, out of the dust as much as possible, and let them dry. Do not try to dry them in a hurry by hanging them close to a fire or you are liable to find little hard spots in the leather that at the first strain will give way. These little spots are burned places, and it does not take such a lot of heat to burn or scald the wet leather.

After the harness has been washed and dried, go at the oiling. Do not use straight neatsfoot oil for neatsfoot is too penetrating and will make your harness soft and flabby and will tend to make it "stretchy." Use a mixture of one half good pure neatsfoot oil and one half of any good standard harness oil. Oil the harness good with this mixture and rub it into the leather well. If you have a lot of harness to fix you can have a tub of the mixture and throw the harness in letting them soak for awhile. Then take them out, rub off the surplus oil and give them a good working with the hands to work the oil into all of the pores. Wipe your buckles clean and bright and put the harness back together. At this time give the harness the second good inspection for weak places and if any are found repair them. Remember that a little work and attention now may save you an hour's time in the field later in the spring.

If it is a saddle that you are getting in trim for the summer give it the same good washing with warm water and castile soap that you gave the harness. For the saddle use pure white neatsfoot oil and oil the leather on the under side. When this has penetrated the leather well, give the outside of the leather a good rubbing down with pure white vaseline. This will give your saddle a new life, a bright clean appearance and at the same time will not leave a lot of oil on the saddle to rub off on the clothes

# TAYLOR & JONES



BOX 160 WILLIAMSVILLE



Three-year-old Percheron Stallions.

#### PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

For sale. I have a number of good, big, draft stallions to sell now. They range from yearlings, coming 2, up to 6 years old. All sound and right. I have home-bred and imported of both breeds; all of good bone. Every stallion is sound and sold with a breeding guarantee of 60 per cent foal getters. Yearlings weighing 1,600; several ton horses and a few 2,150 pounds.

Come and see me before buying; I can save you \$300 on a good one. I also have 14 Percheron mares to sell, all in foal. For information address,

P. J. EGGERS, DENISON, IOWA.  
(Long distance phone 142; barn in town.)

## Closing Out Bargains in Percherons

I am preparing to quit the farm and My Entire Herd of 50 Percherons—Mostly High Class Mares and Fillies—is for Sale.

I have a few good stallions, of course, and will make close prices on them, but any man who will take all, or a large part, of my mares and fillies, will get a bargain he cannot find anywhere else. Good registered draft mares will be the money makers for years to come.  
GEORGE HIRSCHMAN, PIERSON, IOWA.



## SPECIAL BARGAINS ON STALLIONS

We have 20 BIG coming 3 and 4 year old Percheron stallions yet, and in order to close them out, we are going to sell them at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. They are the BIG, sound FELLOWS, and the first 20 STALLION buyers here will get 20 BIG bargains. Don't write, but get on train and come see the BEST BUNCH or BIG STALLIONS in the U. S., for the money. Twenty miles east of Wichita on Mo. Pac.

BISHOP BROS.

TOWANDA, KANSAS

### WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had direct from the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.

every time it is ridden for the next six months.

### REGISTERED DRAFT MARES MOST IMPORTANT LIVE STOCK AT PRESENT.

To the American Breeder:—Buying mares is a proposition which should be taken seriously into consideration on every farm throughout the corn belt.

The time is here when the American farmer must produce more of our stallions. For this reason, I say, buy registered mares. The corn belt farmer can produce these colts and sell them to the dealers and importers at good prices and yet the buyers will be in a position where they can handle them at a greater profit than his imported stock. If they buy these colts from the farmer as weanlings or yearlings they can grow them into as good horses as though they were imported.

There is a greater opportunity breeding registered draft horses in the United States than ever before. With the present foundation stock and proper feeding, coupled with the knowledge obtained from the American Breeder and the Graham Scientific Breeding School, there is no reason why the American farmer cannot produce as good draft horses as foreign breeders, and I firmly believe we can

### WILLIAMSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

Our second importation for 1914 arrived July 6. Anyone wanting the best imported and American-bred Percheron, Shire and Belgian stallions should not fail to visit our barns. Write us for catalog, mentioning the American Breeder.

TAYLOR & JONES, Sangamon Co., Ill.

## 90 Head of Big, Sound, Heavy Boned Percherons, Shires and Belgian Stallions and Mares

For sale very reasonable. Must sell some of them before spring. We are working for an honest reputation. Give us a trial.

### ROWE BROS.

Maple Park, Illinois

45 miles west of Chicago, on C. & N. W. R. R. Also on Aurora & DeKalb electric line.



## Percheron Stallion

#### Spotted Shetland Pony

For sale. High grade Percheron stallion, coming 3 years old; weighing 1600 pounds at present; is the making of a ton horse; extra well put up colt; good bone, style and action. Price \$325. Also a high grade spotted Shetland pony stallion, coming 3 years old. A dandy. Price \$125.

WM. LUCKEROTH, SENECA, KANS.

### MAPLEWOOD PERCHERONS

Stallions weighing from 1700 pounds to a ton in fair flesh, with size, quality and finish. Mares, all ages, weighing up to 2100 pounds; some with foal by side with good sires. Large number on hand. All for sale at low prices. Write C. G. ANDERSON, HECTOR, MINN. Main line C. M. & St. P. R. R.

#### PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES

For sale; ages 2 to 9; grays and blacks. Priced to sell. Mares in foal by 2200 pound imported stallion.  
P. C. MARTIN, BLOOMFIELD, IOWA.

### PERCHERON MARES

For sale; from imported stock. Two with foal; black; registered. No trades. Write J. C. HAGENS, Pella, Iowa, Rte. 1.



### CLOSING OUT BARGAINS ON PERCHERONS.

My entire herd of 25 Percherons—mostly high class mares and fillies. I have some stallions and will make close prices on them, but any man who will take all or a large part of my mares and fillies will get a bargain he cannot find anywhere else. Will give special price on the entire bunch.

Also some Shetland ponies for sale.  
**I. H. VANNORSDEL**  
KINGSLEY, IA.

**BIG PERCHERON STALLION.**  
Extra breeder, for sale or will trade for good beef type cows, 5 or 6 years old. This stallion is imported; dark iron gray; coming 5 years; would weigh 2,100 if fat, easy to handle, and last spring got 90 per cent of his breeding mares in foal.

AMOS H. AUDSLEY, MIAMI, MO.

**TO SELL OR TRADE.**  
Two stallions. One imported black Percheron; about 8 years old; licensed; weight 1,850; plenty of bone. One Standard bred bay, with star; 9 years; weight 1,200; licensed. Both all around good. Will trade for Shorthorn cattle or large, young, all around good jacks or stock of merchandise.

M. F. HRABE, Owner, Knox, Mo. Dak.

**IMPORTED PERCHERON**  
Stallion and Registered Jack for sale. Extra good stuff.  
MT. CARMEL HORSE CO.,  
J. T. Holt, Sec'y, Pleasanton, Kansas.

**PERCHERON FOR EXCHANGE**  
Good herd horse, gray, coming 10 years, weight 2,100 pounds. Great breeder. Give guaranteed description. Must be right and a ton horse or over. Have some young stallions for sale; also Herefords of both sexes.

A. M. WALKER, LACLEDE, MO.  
Fairview Stock Farm.

**PERCHERON STALLION**  
For sale. Nuggetts B. 93616; coming 4 years old; dark steel gray; weight 2,100; sound; a good breeder. Have colts to show.

H. F. OLERICH, ROLFE, IOWA.

**BREEDING AND QUALITY**  
In Percherons and Belgians.  
Fifty stallions and mares, including my importation landed last fall and representing France and Belgium. Best draft horse blood lines. Heavy, clean bone, great weight, good colors. Well matched spans of mares. A square deal every time.

OAKDALE STOCK FARM  
C. G. Good, Prop. Ogden, In.

**Percheron Stallion**  
For trade, and pure bred hogs, Poland Chinas and Durocs, for sale. The stallion weighs over a ton; dapple gray; 12 inch bone; broke to harness. Will take full blood mares or fillies in exchange.

J. W. KERN, Route 2, TRAER, IOWA.

**SIX PERCHERON STALLIONS**  
For sale, including our imported herd stallion, Siroco, a grandson of Besique. Plenty of size, bone and quality. All sound and recorded in the Percheron Society of America.

A. M. DULL & SONS, Washington, Kas.

We offer more International  
**PERCHERON AND BELGIAN**  
first prize winners, and more stallions of serviceable age by the \$10,000 champion Carnot (60666) than does any other dealer in the world. If you want the best, come and see me and save money. Free circular. R. R. Station, East Orwell, O. A. W. Green, Middlefield, O.

**FRENCH DRAFT STALLION**  
For sale. Six years old; sure; in the ton class; good disposition; heavy, clean bone; good server and guaranteed. Write  
A. V. LOCK, Burlington, Kan.

**STALLIONS**  
For sale. Black Percherons at a price so you can own one. Sound and right. Come and see them.  
HENRY E. PETERSON, Lyons, Neb.

**Percherons**  
For sale. Forty head of high class imported and home bred Percheron stallions and mares at a very low price.  
H. REDENIUS & SONS, Rushmore, Minn.

**PERCHERON and BELGIAN**  
Prize Winners.  
Won over \$1,200 in cash premiums in 1914. Buy the winners.  
Berkshire Hogs Also For Sale.  
LONZO McCLAIN, LIMA, OHIO

(with the knowledge given us by this great paper and the world's only school for breeders) produce a better horse than our foreign brother who in years gone by has never had the opportunities we have, to become proficient breeders.—Louis A. Wilson, Harrison County, Ia.

### DIAGNOSING BARREN MARES.

There are six different well defined colors in the vagina of a mare that can be distinguished with a speculum. Each of these colors has its own meaning. The breeder who cannot intelligently use a speculum, cannot successfully examine mares. Anyone who is not color blind can easily distinguish these colors after receiving the proper instruction. Any boy, when properly instructed, ought to be able to make a rectal examination for diseased or abnormal conditions along the genital tract. If the average breeder was to look into a speculum he might not know what to look for. Neither would he know what to feel for while making a rectal examination. These, with many other examinations, are necessary in the breeding business.

A lot of breeders have overlooked the golden opportunity to make their business more satisfactory during the coming year by not attending the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Having specimens upon which to work, with qualified instructors, breeders can learn much in a short space of time. A lot of breeders have been too busy keeping the stove warm the past few months, when they should have been preparing for the coming breeding season. There is yet time for the breeders to attend one term of the Breeding School before the season starts. There are breeders who are afraid to leave home for fear that a few early mares might be presented for breeding. They perhaps have not realized that if they should skip a few of the diseased or abnormal early mares that they would be better off. There are plenty of men who can hire a hand or two for a short time in order to make up the time which they would spend at the breeding school. Is it worth while to be able to make a complete examination of a mare, jennet, stallion, jack, cow or bull?

There are about 40 different courses for mares' failure to conceive. Is it now time for breeders to wake up and discover that they should be more familiar with the inside of a mare? One breeder asks if it is possible to learn much in one week. The Breeding School work is limited largely to the generative organs. A student can learn much about this subject during one week, beginning every morning at 7:30 and working continuously until 10:30 at night every day. Lectures and demonstrations are alternated so as not to tire the students. There are thousands of breeders who could be in attendance at the next term if they cared to come. It is not the time or money, but just one question whether they want to come or not. Anyone can get away from home for a week if he cares to. The next term, March 29 to April 3, is absolutely the last term for \$25.00. Those who wish to get in on the old fee must be on hand at the next term.—Advertisement.

**REPAID FOR TIME AND MONEY IN ONE MONTH.**

To the American Breeder:—I am sorry that I have not been able to attend any of the terms of school so far this winter, as different things had to happen so as to make it impossible to come, but anyone that wants to stay in the stud business cannot afford not to attend. The last winter term was well paid for, over and over, in my first month's breeding. It puts you where you belong, so you know your business. What would a man think of a fellow starting a bank if he didn't know a think about banking? So it is with the horse business. Am looking for a big patronage this year, as my business is spreading for miles around where I was not known before, and would not now be known had I not taken a course of scientific breed-

## 1878 Trumans' Champion Stud 1915

**Imported**—If you wish to see the grandest lot of imported Shire, Percheron and Belgian stallions in the United States, we have got them, rising three year old Percheron and Belgian colts, weighing 1,950 to 2,300 pounds, and our Shires up to 2,300 pounds.

**Home Bred**—We also have a grand selection of American bred stallions, two to seven years old, and can please any one wanting a high class stallion at reasonable prices, backed up with a guarantee that is as good as gold.

**Breeding Barn**—We also have for sale or trade one of the best Stallioner's Headquarters in the State of Missouri, located on the edge of a good town; new house; new barns; box stalls; stallion paddocks, etc.

For catalogue and other information, address (mentioning American Breeder),

**Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm,**  
Box A, Bushnell, Illinois.



**WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLY CO.**  
LINCOLN, NEB.

We have just what you want in the way of a Percheron, Belgian or Shire stallion. They are young, big, drafty, heavy boned, easy moving, finished horses, and offered at bargain prices.



### DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS

Are today, as for the past forty-eight years, the breed's best.

As a matter of fact, you can also get more here for your money than elsewhere.

If you are interested in Percherons and want to get in touch with the oldest concern in the business—the one that handles the best class of horses, and whose reliability is proven by the experience of thousands of satisfied customers—come and see us.

New illustrated catalogue on application.

**DUNHAMS, Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois**

### ACCLIMATED PERCHERONS

We are well supplied with good, sound young stallions of good dark color, with plenty of size and bone.

Among them is the first prize, 2,100-pound, 3-year-old at the 1914 Nebraska State Fair.

We sell stallions according to the law of Nebraska, and furnish state license.

Fortunately we are in position to raise and handle stallions cheaper than most dealers and can save you money on a good horse.

Reference, either bank in Arlington or the Packers' National, South Omaha.

On the main line of the C. N. W. R. R., 33 miles northwest of Omaha; 55 miles north of Lincoln and 8 miles east of Fremont. Twelve passenger trains every day. See us at once or write today.

**RHEA BROS., Arlington, Nebr.**

### Clover Leaf Farm Percherons

For sale. Stallions, mares in foal and weanling stud colts. Registered P. S. of A. Come or write us.

**PETER J. TISSERAT, Perry, Iowa, Route 1.**

ing. Success to the American Breeder and Scientific Breeding School. May their good work be known the world over.—J. J. Bonnstetter, Hancock County, Iowa.

**PLEASED WITH DES MOINES DRAFT HORSE SALE.**

To the American Breeder:—Inclosed please find check in payment for advertising our auction sale in your publication. As stated in our previous letter, we feel that this sale was very successful, inasmuch as it was our first attempt to hold a sale of this kind. I wish to say that in regard to the number of inquiries, that your paper ranked among the first. If the Association holds another sale next year, which I feel that it will, I assure you that your publication will receive a liberal amount of our advertising. G. E. O'Brien, Secy., Iowa Draft Horse Breeders' Association, Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa.

### KODOMA 43372

The Great Ton Show Stallion

and Percheron sire, for sale. Height 16.3; color gray; age 9 years. Absolutely sound and clean, with the best of feet, bone and pasterns. His sloping shoulders support a beautifully carried head and neck; while his short, broad back, over a deep ribbed middle, smoothly molds into strong loins and level croup over the best draft hocks imaginable. Kodoma has 12-inch bone below his hocks and scales 1,920 pounds; today in active stud condition weighing some 2,200 pounds; fitted for showing. Guaranteed to get 60 per cent foals. Price \$1,000.

W. T. WILKINSON,  
Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri.

### Percheron Mare

Iron gray, 5 years; 1,800 pounds; sound; classy; good style and action. Registered with P. S. A. Safe in foal. Priced to sell.

WM. E. CARDIFF, GALVA, ILL.



**PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SHIRE Stallions and Mares.**

Nineteen stallions; 3 and 4 years old; also mares and younger stallions; big, heavy boned drafters; sound, guaranteed 60%; insurance at 8%. Terms if desired. Stallions \$400 and up. We sold 1914 grand champion at Helena. **BYRD & HETLAND, Joliet, Montana.** (Edgar R. R. station, 30 miles south-west of Billings.)

**FOUR PERCHERON STALLIONS**

For sale, including my imported herd stallion, Marquis, a grandson of Besique. Marquis has the famous blood lines on both sire and dam's side; sound and sure. Also two black three-year-olds and one black two-year-old. Will mature to better than ton horses; sound, with size and quality; registered in P. S. of A. They are priced to sell. Come and see them.

I. C. EVANS,

TROY, IOWA.

**PERCHERON STALLIONS**

Black, 4-year-old, weighs a ton. Black, 3-year-old, weighs 1,850. These stallions are the BIG kind, and in just fair flesh; would weigh 2,200 if fat. Priced right. Your own terms to responsible parties. Come and see them.

WOODLAWN FARM, STERLING, ILL.

**REGISTERED PERCHERONS**

Two 3-year-olds and one 2-year-old stallions. Two 5-year-old mares, one 4 years old, one 7 years and 2 aged mares; weight 2,100 and 2,200. These are all of the ton class. Will sell worth the money. No trades. Reason for selling, quitting the business.

J. H. MOSBY, Route 3, LIBERTY, MO.

**Big, Rugged, Heavy Boned Registered Percherons**

50 Head, Mostly Blacks and Grays. These horses are raised in the open; sound and healthy. Many are sired by our famous herd horse, Superior 40605. Unrelated mares in foal to Superior, and Superior fillies in foal to Vermouth. Come or write us.

JAMES LOONAN &amp; SON, Waterloo, Ia.

**PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS**

For sale. 20 Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares, from 2 to 6 years old. Singmaster & Walker, Stock Yards, Sioux City, Iowa.

**PERCHERONS FOR SALE**

Or will exchange for good young jack stock. Four registered Percheron stallions; 8 to 10 years old; 1900 to 2160 pounds; first class breeders; good, honest horses. Also six large weanling stud colts.

C. A. Alexander &amp; Co., Harrison, Va.

**PERCHERON MARES FOR SALE.**

Pure bred Percheron mares, in foal from prize-winning stock; registered in P. S. of A.

C. P. O'DONNELL, WINCHESTER, ILL.

**FARM HORSES UP \$25 TO \$35.**

To the American Breeder:—Please discontinue my ad in the Breeder, as my horses are sold. Send me my bill and I will send check for same. It didn't take long to sell them after I advertised in the American Breeder. It was the only paper I had my ad in as I thought it was read by enough horsemen to buy my horses. Horses at farm sales are selling high, from about \$25 to \$35 a head higher than last spring.—J. H. Moormann, Dickinson County, Kas.

**PULLING FOR NEEDED LEGISLATION.**

To The American Breeder: I have taken your paper and find it one of the best papers that comes to my home. I am a breeder of Percheron horses and I am very interested in the Stallion law or the Stallion lien law you printed in your paper this winter, and I have got the law before the legislature of Wisconsin and I hope and urge every breeder of the state to write his member of assembly of this state to vote for it and do it at once. Mr. Robert Caldwell of Columbia County is introducing the bill for us. Let's us as breeders put our shoulder in the wheel and push. Wisconsin breeders, write your assembly man at once before it is too late or write Mr. Robert Caldwell, Madison, Wisconsin, Assembly Chamber, that you are interested in the stallion lien law and want it passed. I received service record book all O. K. and it is the best I ever used.—I. A. Ellison, Columbia County, Wisconsin.

**IOWA STATE FAIR TO RUN ITS OWN DRAFT HORSE FUTURITY.**

The National Draft Horse Breeders' Futurity will be put on at the 1915 Iowa State Fair and Exposition by the Iowa State Board of Agriculture. Heretofore these draft horse futurities have been conducted by a live stock paper and the Iowa State Fair and Exposition in co-operation. These futurities are for Percheron, Belgian, Shire and Clydesdale stallion and filly foals of 1914, and are opened and guaranteed by the Iowa State Board of Agriculture. Entries close April 1, 1915.

The amount of money offered in 1911 and which could have been won in these futurities was \$3,385; in 1912, \$4,090; in 1913, \$4,630, and in 1914, \$4,065; a grand total of \$16,170. This is a larger sum than has ever been offered for yearlings in four seasons at any other single American horse show.

All those who have watched the judging at the live stock pavilion at the Iowa State Fair these last four seasons know that draft horse futurity day attracts the largest crowd during the week of judging. The stakes offered and the recognition which comes to the winners combine to draw out excellent exhibits. Breeders especially value the recognition which winning a place in these futurities accords their breeding stock.

It will be recalled that at the 1913 fair the winners of the filly section of the National Percheron Breeders' Futurity was sold by John A. Buswell, of Bradford, Illinois, to E. B. White, of Leesburg, Virginia, for \$2,000 cash on the fair ground soon after the award was made.

The conditions of the futurities are as follows:

For registered foals of 1914, born in the United States, to be shown as yearlings at the Iowa State Fair and Exposition August 25-September 3, 1915. Entry fee will be five dollars (\$5.00), payable as follows: One dollar (\$1.00) with the entry of each colt on April 1, 1915; one dollar (\$1.00) on June 15, 1915, and three dollars (\$3.00) on August 2, 1915.

To the total sum paid in entry fees there will be added \$1,000.00 in cash by the State Board of Agriculture, liberal subscriptions, by the breeding associations and individuals, so that cash value of the eight stakes will be not less than \$2,000.00.

Entries must be made with A. R. Corey, Secretary, Des Moines, Iowa, on or before April 1, 1915.

Nominators must give the pedigree of each colt entered, together with name, if at that time selected, in first application; also color and marks, date of foaling and registered number or proof of eligibility to record.

Nominators must make all payments on the dates specified. Failure to make any payment when due shall automatically declare any entry void and out of the contest, and the sum previously paid in shall be and remain the property of the state, to be distributed to the winners. Nominators incur no future liability or obligation by making any payment, and nominations may be dropped at will. Blanks for the original entries and for all subsequent payments will be forwarded to breeders or others who may desire them, but only colts entered on or before the date of closing, April 1, 1915, will be eligible to compete in the ring, unless duly substituted for as provided in the next paragraph.

On or before June 15, 1915, the date of making the second payment, any nominator may substitute another colt in the place of the one originally entered by him. Name and pedigree of colt substituted must be forwarded with the second payment. Actual ownership of the colt is not essential to nomination or substitution—that is, any person may nominate or substitute any colt, otherwise eligible, regardless of whether he is the owner or not at the date of closing or substitution.

Premiums will be paid in cash by the disbursing officer of the Iowa State Fair.

Due notice will be given all nominators of the dates on which the second and third payments fall due.

Only colts recorded in stud books recognized by the Iowa Department of Agriculture will be eligible.

Right is reserved to reject any nomination and to declare off any stake by reason of insufficient entries. In case of such declaration nominators will be notified on or before ten days after the date of closing, and entry fees will be returned as received.

The stakebook is open to the inspection of nominators at all times. List of nominators will be published as soon after closing entries as possible.

Blanks for nominations in this stake will be sent on application.

Entries close April 1, 1915.

Separate stakes for stallions and mares.

**STALLIONS FOR SALE PERCHERONS**

SERENO, 75507; 4 years old; black; 16 1-2 hands; 2,000 pounds; 11 1-2 and 12 inch bone; sure breeder.

Was best American bred 3-year-old at 1913 International.

We also have 2-year-olds by the sire of International futurity winners.

Come and See Them

S. S. RUSSELL & SON, NEPONSET, ILLS.

**200 PERCHERONS**

Including probably the largest collection of imported stallions of this breed in America, and certainly the largest collection of mares now for sale.

NO MARES FOR SALE AFTER APRIL 1,

but until that time buyers get extra values in young imported and home bred mares, safe in foal to our best stallions. In April these mares will begin dropping colts to develop for our show and sale herds of the future, for the Singmaster Percheron business is conducted on the most permanent basis. Every year we import stallion colts and yearlings, in this way really getting first choice and insuring thorough acclimating and development under American conditions.

Are They Good? We Simply Ask You to Come and See.

We have plenty of ton stallions, plenty of imported mares bred to our famous herd horses, Honorable and Jalap; our prize winnings are a matter of record. The square deal has been our motto for 30 years. Mention the American Breeder when you write us for particulars.

J. O. SINGMASTER & SONS, Keota, Iowa

**SOME GOOD THINGS IN PERCHERONS FOR SALE**

Nine stallions, coming two years to four past, including the Illinois futurity winner, Baron's Pride (see cut), three brothers, their sire, their uncle, and three by Imp. Infant. All are grays and blacks, all of our own raising.

LEEMON BROS., HOOPESTON, ILL.

**What About Imported Percherons?**

There are fewer than one-tenth the usual number of imported Percherons now for sale in America. Few, if any, will be imported for several years. Prices are advancing—horses more scarce than ever. We have fifteen big fine stallions brought over last fall. Ton horses. For the purpose of closing our barns within the next four months and moving to the farm, we will sell at lower prices than ever before. All but two are imported and all are broken and acclimated. Bargains if sold quick.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO. Chas. R. Kirk, Pres. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

All street cars going south from Union Depot pass our stables.

**PERCHERON AND SHIRE STALLIONS AND PERCHERON MARE** For sale. One dark gray, registered Percheron stallion; 6 years; 1,900 pounds. A good one. Also a black, 3 year old; weight 1,850. Will make a high class horse. A pair of dark gray stud colts, coming 2 years; will weigh 3,100 pounds in thin flesh. A pair of good ones. Also an 8 year old, black, registered Percheron mare; 1,900 pounds. Due to foal April 21st.

One Shire stallion; 9 years; 1,800 pounds, in fair fix. Has stood here ever since old enough for service. Colts in his way. Can show the goods.

This is good, clean, sound stuff. Everything will be guaranteed as represented.

THOS. McNAMARA, BLOOMINGTON, WIS.

**Daniel Kelly & Son,**

Lincoln, Nebr. City Office, 1012 O. Street.

We have on hands the best all around lot of

**PERCHERON STALLIONS**

we ever owned at one time, yearlings to 5-year-olds. Our aim is, best of blood, big bone and individuality, that will appeal to any one who wants a draft stallion. We will not handle auction block, second hand or broken down stallions. We give a liberal guarantee, and stand by it. Mention the American Breeder when you write.

**FIFTEEN PERCHERON STALLIONS**

Must Be Turned Into Money at Once

Sound, and guaranteed breeders; 12 are blacks. All are priced to make them sell.

COME NOW and get your choice.

J. H. JACKSON, Owner.

Phone, E. 535.

ENID, OKLA.

**PERCHERON SHOW STALLION**

For Sale, or Trade for Herd Jack

Black; 2 years old; weight, 1,600. Won second at Indiana State Fair in 1914. Also an imported Percheron stallion. Both registered in P. S. of A. The jack must be a big jack and a good one.

A. M. PERKINS,

WASHINGTON, IND.

Each stake has its own value. Enter stallion and mare colts on blank separately.

For full particulars address A. R. Corey, Secretary, Iowa Department of Agriculture, Des. Moines, Iowa.



## SYSTEMATIZING STALLION RECORDS

System Used by Hopper Stock Farm in Connection With the Graham Publishing Company's Service Books, Keeps Each Customer's Account on One Card.

To the American Breeder:—The plan worked out at the Hopper Stock Farm for keeping stallion service records might prove interesting to others who have a number of stallions standing, and who would find it convenient to have a complete record to which they could refer at any time without thumbing through the ordinary style of service record, or who would like to have a record at the office or house, while the usual book is left at the stable where the horse stands.

In the case of the Hopper farm, the necessity of such an independent record was pressed home when the keeper of the draft stallions had a "falling out" with the superintendent, took the books for five stallions to his own home and kept them, on the ground that he wanted to "audit" them. Possession was regained only by the use of very skillful diplomacy by the proprietor.

Under this system each stallion keeper is supplied with a service register of the kind supplied by the Graham Publishing Co. This record he is allowed to keep for his own use and reference at the stable. The office record is entirely independent. If the barn burns or the attendant loses or steals the book, the record is complete every night.

A block of slips like the one marked Figure 1 is given to the stallion keeper. For each mare brought for service he fills out a slip. At

the close of each day, or the following morning, the entire number of slips recording the day's work are handed to the superintendent, who delivers them to the office. An envelope dated for each day is furnished for this purpose, so that each day's slips are kept separate. If the superintendent is out of town, the envelopes are mailed to the office direct.

Upon receipt of a slip at the office the name of the mare bred, the horse used and the date is transferred to a filing cabinet card bearing the name of the mare owner and kept in a file of the stallion patrons.

For instance, in the example given, according to Figure 1, on May 10, the horse Bourdon served a 1,400-pound gray mare, with snip, called Jessie, belonging to John M. Jones, of Route 1, Indianola. Her condition was apparently good. She had at her side a four-week-old colt by Bourdon and had previously been covered when the colt was eight or nine days old. The mare was not brought by Mr. Jones himself, but by his son, John M., Jr. When this slip is received at the office the salient facts are transferred to a card in the card file of stallion patrons. If this were the first time that John M. Jones had bred a mare, a card would be made out for him, but as it is not, a card will be found among the Js bearing his name and address. On this card there is already a record that the mare Jessie had been bred to Bourdon on the 4th month and 20th day. The bookkeeper makes a hyphen and puts down 5th month and 10th day. If bred to a different horse, the name of that horse would have been inserted before the date of the second service. The card then goes back into the file. When the season is over this same card also will show that on the 4th month and 25th day Mr. Jones bred a mare called Dollie to a horse named Jymet. On the 4th month and 28th day he also bred a mare called Bird to Bourdon, and there were two return services, 5th month 18th day, and 6th month 9th day.

This is Mr. Jones' card for the season and contains all information needed for most purposes. The record slips sent in by the stallion keeper are filed in the order in which received. If need arises for more information than is contained on the card, the slip for any particular service may be found in the files by the date. The record slip gives the page in the stable service record. Seldom will this information be needed, but in case of dispute it might be of some value to be able to compare the two records.

The card file has been found a wonderful convenience in answering inquiries from patrons, and the dispatch with which the desired information is given is very pleasing to the inquirers. All mare owners should keep their own service records, but experience teaches that many of them don't. They call up the stallion owner to learn when such and such a mare was bred. They are used to having the stallion man go through a book or two and find the record for each mare on a separate sheet, and perhaps the season's work scattered through two or three books. When the inquirer is given the date of breeding and number of services of all his mares in about thirty seconds. It gives a customer confidence in any business man to feel that that man understands his business and has it at his finger ends; and the patron of the stallion is no exception to the rule.

The records are so easily found in the card file that if a patron stops at the farm to learn when a mare was bred the attendant there usually calls the office, because he can get the information more quickly that way than by looking in his own record books.

When a colt is paid for it is marked paid on the record card on the line bearing the record of the service which produced the colt. If the mare

## IRVINDALE BELGIANS

### SEND FOR NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

One of the Few Establishments in America Offering Recently Imported Animals.

#### OUR AUGUST IMPORTATION

Was one of the best we have ever had, and about the last to leave a European port. We have

40 Stallions; 20 Mares.

A few good Percherons among them. Will refund the expenses of any visitor who thinks we have deceived him concerning what we have to offer. Ankeny is ten miles north of Des Moines on the Northwestern Ry. and Ft. Dodge Interurban. Always mention the American Breeder.

CHAS. IRVINE

Box 7

ANKENY, IOWA

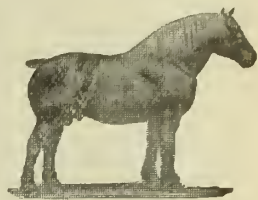
### IMPORTED AND HOME BRED PERCHERONS and BELGIANS

I give a gilt edge guarantee good for two years with each animal. Priced to sell quick.

W. H. RICHARDS,

EMPORIA, KAS.

(Barns four blocks from A. T. & S. F. Depot.)



## Oak Lawn Stock Farm

Breeds and imports champion draft stallions and mares; Percheron, Belgian and Shire. All stock for sale at reasonable prices. Come and see them before you buy.

Ask for our new calendar, mentioning the American Breeder.

GEORGE EGGERT, NEWTON IOWA

## LOOK HERE

Do you want to buy an imported Belgian stallion for half of what he is worth: a stallion of quality—one that will more than pay for himself in one season? I have two and can spare one. This horse is one of the best in America, size considered (1,800 pounds); sound and sure; broke to work. Will pay car fare if not as represented. Price \$700. No trades.

W. F. DUSELL, MONTEVIDEO, MINN.

(I am a graduate of the Graham Scientific Breeding School.)

### BELGIAN IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS

Largest in the West.

We specialize in the type best adapted to this section—the most modern one—clean compact, good movers, weighing 1,800 to 2,200. One of the few firms selling good mares in foal and broke to work. Stallions Always on Hands.

BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM,

W. H. Bayless & Co., Blue Mound, Kas.

## HERE'S A SAMPLE STALLION

Just to Show the Kind You Can Buy at Our Barns.

Mistoal, foaled March 2, 1912; black; 2,150 pounds; sound; not fat; bone 10½ inch below knee and 12½ below hook. Should head a herd of pure bred mares.

I sold the Nebraska State Fair Champion Belgian, Can-robert, to Mr. Grennel; let me sell YOU a good one.

Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Mares. Also Shorthorn Cattle. All Stock Guaranteed.

JOS. ROUSSELLE, Seward, Nebraska

26 Miles West of Lincoln; Main Line Burlington.



is not settled or aborts, it is so noted opposite the service record, or any other notation placed there which will explain the outcome of the service.

When the season of one year is over the numerals for the next year are placed on the line below the last service and the records for the ensuing year are continued on down the card, and when one card is full, another is "clipped" to it. In this manner the records of a patron are kept right together for three or four years if need be. When a new service is recorded the bookkeeper has the entire record before him for the past season, and the one before that, and if the record of the customer for paying for colts or for caring for mares is bad, the stallion keeper is given such instructions as may seem best under the circumstances.—Don L. Berry, Warren County, Iowa.

### THE WAY OUR SUBSCRIPTION LIST GROWS.

To the American Breeder:—Please find inclosed check for your valuable paper and a can of navel powder. I was going to subscribe for three years, but want to try some of that powder. I am very grateful to Mr. Juckett, of Nisland, and also to the American Breeder for sending this paper to me. The paper strikes me just right. I read every word in it and find every article very helpful. This community is badly in need of a good stallion, but no one seems to be able to get one. I would like to

### LEFEBURES' BELGIANS

Largest Collection on Earth.

Over 130 head on hand. Two importations received in 1914, before declaration of war. Also some choice Percherons, 1 to 5 years old, a number of home bred stallions. Write for catalog and circulars, mentioning the American Breeder.

H. LEFEBURE & SON, Fairfax, Ia.

Eight miles west of Cedar Rapids.



### Imported Percheron and Belgian

Stallions and Mares.

Not so many, but the right kind at the right price.

J. R. JUSTICE, GALESBURG, ILL.

### IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION

For sale. Bay, white blaze; weight 1,800; 10 years; strictly sound; excellent blood lines; fine and sure breeder. Too many of his fillies around. Will sell at any reasonable offer. Make your bid.

J. J. BEERENS, Charleroi, Pa.

### PURE BRED BELGIAN STALLION

For sale. Imported; color chestnut; weight 2000. Prize winner International Stock Show, Chicago. He is low down and blocky; good knee actor; gets good colts; broke to work. Reason for selling, to dissolve partnership.

Henry Glenz & Co., Cadott, Wis., Rt. 2.

## D. K. ROTH

### GIBSON CITY, ILL.

A good selection of imported Belgian stallions on hand at reasonable prices.

Also a few Percherons. Write me your wants.

### BETTER BREEDING STOCK

Many readers of the American Breeder have seen the stock I show and win with at the fairs.

BELGIANS, PERCHERONS, JACKS. I have this kind for sale—some of the show animals themselves. For particulars write, mentioning the American Breeder.

LEW JONES, ALMA, KAS.

### BELGIANS

I can show anybody the best lot of imported and home bred Belgian stallions and mares in the United States, with more bone and quality, and priced to sell, from weanlings to aged horses.

Edw. C. Boll, R. R. 5, Scribner, Nebr.

### ROYAL BELGIAN STALLIONS

I have a few imported stallions for sale, 2 to 4 years old; well acclimated. No better horses for this country. Hardy and vigorous. Have won many blue ribbons with them. Prices right. Such horses will not be imported for the next six years. Buy them now before they are out of reach.

LEON VAN MELBERT, Cedar Bayou, Harris County, Texas.

### FOR GOOD BELGIANS

SEE R. F. FRENCH, Independence, Iowa.

Twenty imported and home bred stallions for sale that weigh from a ton up to 2,200 lbs., thoroughly acclimated. Also brood mares in foal and with foals at side and re-bred. Matched pairs also.

### TO TRADE.

Registered Belgian stallion colt, coming 2 years old; out of imported mare and sire. I cannot use him for my own use. Will trade for another Belgian stallion. For further information, write.

FERDINAND STAMM, LOMA, N. DAK.



## SUFFOLK STALLIONS

Sons of imported prize winners. Best of breeding. Priced reasonably.

### PIEDMONT FARMS,

F. W. Okie, Owner, Marshall, Va.

try a Belgian, but we are so far from good markets and freight is so high it makes a horse cost too much money, as this is a new country and everything must go into improvements. Alfalfa and hay, sheep and cattle breeding, and dairying are the principal phases of this country, but everyone likes good horses. I have nine mares myself and will get seven colts. I got rid of my grade stallion last year and now I am anxious to get a pure bred and am doubly anxious to attend the Breeding School so I can breed intelligently. My neighbor, Mr. Wayne Whitlock, would like to become a subscriber.—Cornelius Cole, Butte County, So. Dak.

#### HOW BREEDING SCHOOL GRADUATES HELP OTHERS.

To the American Breeder:—I thought I would write you about the two men who were sent to the Breeding School by J. E. Blakemore and myself. Am also trying to get Mr. Payton, of Fayette, to come. I certainly appreciate the value of your school to breeders, and any man with stock would be greatly helped and benefited by taking your course. I quit the public breeding business the year after I went to school there, but have always taken the greatest interest in your work and think you are giving the farmers and breeders the best paper in the state, and I couldn't get along without it, and I always advise everyone I know, who has stock, to attend the school.—J. W. Givens, Howard County, Mo.

#### PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OPENS WITH RECORD ATTENDANCE.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition opened a 288-day season in San Francisco, February 20th, with an attendance that established a world's record, with 246,738 persons passing through the turnstiles the first day, 75,501 the second and 120,718 the third. In spite of rain, the total for the first three days reached 442,957 as against an aggregate of 180,688 for the first three days of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago and 282,154 for the similar period of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition is the first in the world to have a continuous live stock show. Representative specimens of cattle, horses, swine, sheep and poultry which were on exhibition on the opening date will be shown continuously until September 23rd, when the competitive exhibits, for which nearly a half million dollars worth of premiums are offered, will bring forth the most wonderful specimens of fine live stock ever assembled at one exhibition. The competitive exhibits will include all domestic animals and fowls of recognized breeds.

The show is to include twenty-five varieties of prize horses, seventeen varieties of dairy cattle, nineteen varieties of sheep, thirteen varieties of goats, fourteen varieties of swine, 220 varieties of poultry, 195 varieties of pigeons, eighty-four varieties of dogs, thirty varieties of cats, eighteen varieties of hares and rabbits, twenty varieties of canaries. A novelty now on exhibition in the live stock department of the Exposition is a number of sacred Japanese chickens, of which the male birds have tails attaining a growth of twenty-three feet. These birds have been developed in this odd character by a process of breeding extending over centuries and are kept in specially constructed glass cases and fed a special diet of fresh water fish and rice to preserve the quality and sheen of their feathers.

#### OKLAHOMAN SUCCESSFULLY FEEDS COTTONSEED MEAL TO HORSE STOCK.

To the American Breeder:—I have seen the question asked in the columns of your paper a number of times in regard to feeding cottonseed meal to horse stock, particularly stallions and jacks.

We have had three severe drouths in succession and grain crops have been almost a total failure in this locality. Along in the fall of 1912 I began feeding about a pint of cottonseed meal mixed with a half gallon of ground kaffir heads, twice per day for winter feeding, with kaffir stock field and sorghum hay for roughness. When work times commenced, I increased both the cottonseed meal and ground kaffir heads one-half and fed it three times per day with good results.

In 1913 I had still less grain and less hay to feed, and as I had obtained such good results from feeding cottonseed meal the winter before, I concluded to try cottonseed meal straight for a grain ration. I commenced in October and continued until February 1st, by feeding one quart once per day with kaffir stock field for roughness. From then on until grass, I fed sorghum hay for roughness. When spring work began, I fed one quart of cottonseed meal mixed with half gallon of ground kaffir heads, when horses were working, and when idle, one quart of meal per day, with excellent results, especially with brood mares.

In 1914 I raised enough grain to feed me through. But I had obtained such good results from feeding cottonseed meal that am still feeding it. One pint mixed with half gallon of ground kaffir heads twice per day. I feed my stallion and jack one pint of meal to a half gallon of ground kaffir heads twice per day, with all the good sorghum hay they could eat. Through the breeding season I fed the same amount of meal mixed with the ground kaffir heads twice per day, increasing or diminishing the ground kaffir heads as their appetites indicated. At noon I fed the kaffir alone. All with satisfactory results.

It has been extensively reported around that cottonseed meal will cause blindness among horse stock and abortion among mares. There is no impaired vision among my horses and I haven't had a single mare to abort. In 1913 I raised five colts; in 1914 I raised seven, and this year with the increase of several fillies I'll get nine colts from eleven mares. My drove, a mixed bunch of horses and mules, now numbering twenty-five head, has shown no bad results caused by cottonseed meal in a three-year try-out. One of my neighbors made a crop on cottonseed meal alone as a grain ration. He worked a span of big geldings weighing about 1,600 and 1,700 pounds each. He fed them three pints three times a day and with good results. My advice would be to feed smaller horses less in proportion to size and weight.

I am writing this to let breeders know what has been done when necessity required it, without any fore

#### MARE OWNERS RETURN CARD

RETURN this card on the date marked below. Leading breeders estimate three and one-half natural services for each colt produced. Bring this card with you each time.

Name of Mare .....	Color .....
Terms of Service .....	
Name of Sire .....	
19 .....	Feb
	Mar
	Apr
	May
	Jun
	Jul
	Aug
	Sep
	Oct
Date Served .....	
Mares should be Returned .....	

Scratch out MORNING or EVENING date.

Above mare should foal in about eleven months.

200 Cards Like These, 50c. For all Breeders' Supplies, address—AMERICAN BREEDER, Kansas City, Mo.



The Grand Champion Shire Stallion Boro Blusterer

The Grand Champion Percheron Mare, Jole

## Trumans' Champion Stud

Founded in 1878

WEEKLY BULLETIN—FEBRUARY 15, 1915.

We had a very pleasant visit from those enterprising breeders, Levi E. and Andrew F. Birky of Champaign County, Ill., last week. The outcome was that they purchased one of our very popular dapple gray Shire stallions, rising four years old and weighing nearly 2,200 pounds. He will be a very valuable addition to the horse interests of that county.

Other recent sales include an imported Shire stallion to Geo. McCarty of Logan County, O.; a Percheron stallion to C. D. Bone of McDonough County, Ill., and this is, we believe, one of the heaviest boned Percheron stallions in the state; to A. E. Mateer of Mahaska County, Iowa, an imported Shire Stallion. Chas. Ackerblade of Laramie County, Wyo., selected our Percheron stallion that won first prize at the Denver show and the Torrington Shire Co., of the same county, chose an outstanding imported Shire stallion. To those enterprising Shire horse breeders, Bodman & Grosse of Phelps County, Neb., we sold an imported Shire stallion. Our old customer, O. H. Stoops of Boone County, Ind., purchased one of our very best rising three year old imported Percheron stallions weighing 2,150 pounds. To Geo. Reifsteck of Champaign County, Ill., we sold an imported rising four year old Shire stallion to head his stud of pure bred Shire mares. This colt is one of the very best Shire stallions in the county today. We have recently shipped to J. H. Sheridan of Linn County, Ore., the gray, rising three year old Shire stallion, Royal Surprise. This colt is one of the best bred Shire horses in America, having for his sire the International champion, Royal Grey, and his dam, Coldham's Surprise, twice champion at the International; both sire and dam having been imported by us. All going well, this colt will be shown at the Panama Exposition.

We have at this time the most select lot of high class Shire, Percheron and Belgian stallions that we ever owned. All have tremendous weight and scale. We shall be pleased to forward our 1915 catalog to any of the readers of the American Breeder interested in high class draft horses.

No Increase in Prices on Account of the War.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM, Bushnell, Ill.

knowledge of what the result would be. But constant watch and care has proved to me that cottonseed meal as a horse feed is all right mixed with other feed. Make each horse eat his own feed and his alone. If he does get more than his share it won't hurt him, only you can't get him to smell of the stuff any more for about three days, although it won't impair his appetite for other feed.—John L. Ewing, Lincoln County, Oklahoma.

#### BECOMING A HOUSEHOLD NAME?

To The American Breeder: I have seen the picture of improved breeds on front cover of the American Breeder and should like to have one or two copies of this chart for use in our agricultural classes. C. F. Lehr, Pierce County, Nebraska.

Better Mare Owner's Return Cards for Less Money.



We found that our subscribers were paying other parties 40 and 50 cents a hundred for mare owners' return cards, so we got up a better card and sell 200 of them for 50 cents — additional hundreds at 25 cents. As the cut shows, these cards contain all the necessary information and yet are small enough to go in the vest pocket. Our binders (at \$1.00) are as good as other parties sell at \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Our policy always is—best values and service.

## FOR SALE OR TRADE

as good a Shire horse as there is in this part of the West; well bred, sired by Girtton Charmer; sound and all right every way; a breeder. Colts to show. Dark brown; 16½ hands; weighs a ton; good disposition; a fine performer; 6 years old. Would trade for another Shire fully as good, and no older. Must dispose of him because of his colts.

A good quarter section wheat land for sale or trade for young stock, or Shire mares or fillies. Address,

A. P. MILLER, IMPERIAL, KANSAS.

## Shire Stallions

Well Bred, First Class Stock

JAMES AULD

Wakefield, Clay County, Kansas.

## CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

For sale; including Imp. Sir Joseph 14312, one of the best and heaviest boned stallions in Iowa. Also young stallions by this horse and a few mares. Angus Bulls For Sale.

JAMES SPEAR Stanwood, Iowa

## CLYDESDALE HORSES

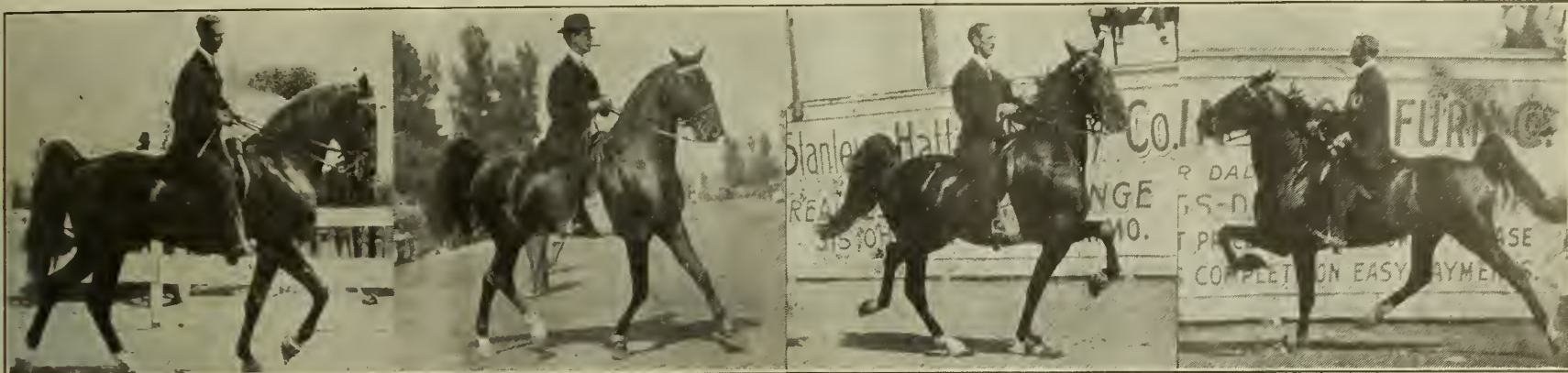
Twenty mares from weanlings up. A number of extra good young stallions that will make better than ton horses. In Shorthorns I have 5 young Scotch bulls, roans and reds, that are good ones.

W. A. DeMERRITT, Plainfield, Ill.

#### CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.

Two registered Clydesdales just rising 3 years old, and one extra good one just rising 2 years old. Will sell at breeder's prices. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for particulars. W. W. LUTTON, North English, Iowa.





# Astral Kings at the Top

In Our Annual Three Day Public Sale

## March 25, 26 and 27

Saddlers, Harness, Show, Ready-to-Use Stallions, Brood Mares, Geldings and Colts, Also Ponies

ALL RELIABLE STOCK

Reliability, as every breeder and dealer knows, has got to be back of any breed or business to make it permanently successful. In all the years that Astral King Stock Farm has been operated, we have kept in mind this fact and every past customer is still a customer if he is in the market at all for our kind.

Proven Values are what the people want when they put up their hard cash for horse stock. That is why the Astral King Stock Farm stays right on the firing line in breeding, showing and selling. Our record is not of a day, but of this year, last year, year before—not a year missed—and inspection of our stables will assure you that next year's record will mark our continued advance.

The Record of Astral King as a performer, producer and endurer has no equal in the breed for completeness and this necessarily means that the mares of Astral King Stock Farm have the blood and quality to give him proper support.

You know it, without our saying it—for proven, permanent and well advertised merit the best values of the year are in this sale.

If you have time, send for catalog, mentioning the American Breeder, but be at the sale anyhow, without fail.

**James Houchin, Prop.,**

**Jefferson City, Mo.**

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

Sign Your Name and Address to all Questions.

**1528—BREEDING MARES**—What kind of a place is best to try mares before breeding, and what kind of a chute in which to place the colt so it will not be in danger of getting hurt or kicked by mare, or tramped, and so on? Are breeding hobbles best to use or is there a breeding chute that can be made and the mare placed in it so she cannot kick the stallion during service? Would be glad for any information concerning this matter as the breeding season will soon open.—Ohio Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Ordinarily it is advisable to have a small pen in which to place the colt while teasing and breeding, but the pen should be just in front of the mare so that she will not be excited. If the stallion is well broke there is usually little danger of getting the colt injured. A breeding chute for stallions is not usually practical. They are dangerous unless the stallion is exceedingly well broke, and in that case there is very little use for a chute. There is very little use to breed a mare with the natural service unless she is in good heat. Mares which are known to be kickers should always be hobbled. But a better plan is to breed such mares with capsules. If the stallion is rank he should be thoroughly broke through the use of a bit that will control him. Care should be taken to not overdo the job and make him timid.

**1529—BREEDING OUT OF HEAT**—There is a party who says he can breed as many mares as are brought to him and they do not need to be in heat, or in other words, at any old time. I was

asked as to the truth of this statement. I said I did not believe any such thing and that there wasn't any advice given at the school to substantiate this statement. Now I come to you for advice.—Montana Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Some breeders have good results breeding mares at any time. We do not encourage breeding out of heat, except about two days after the heat period has closed. When mares are bred between two heat periods it is difficult to determine the exact recital date. Breeders will have better results with capsules, breeding them at the close of the heat period. It is estimated that the average breeder makes three and one-half natural services for each colt produced. After a mare is bred once with a capsule and not retrieved she may not be in a condition to fertilize. In order to get the best per cent of foals for the average breeder he must encourage having the mares returned at the proper time. If a mare is in a perfectly healthy and normal condition the spermatozoa will probably live from one heat period to the other, and cause fertilization. We have reason to believe that this is frequently done, even with the natural service. If there should be some condition present in the mare which might destroy the life of the spermatozoa, when bred between heat periods, results could not be expected. Capsule breeders will find it more satisfactory the first year, at least, to confine themselves to breeding mares while in heat so that the mares can be properly returned and tried.

**1530—FOUR YEAR OLD JACK**—I have a jack that will be four years old in June. How many mares can he serve in a week without injuring him?—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Three services a week would not injure this jack. Possibly four or five might not be injurious if he is well developed.

**1531—SHY BREEDING YOUNG MARE**—I have a young Percheron mare that I should like very much to raise colts from, but cannot get her in foal. Bred her the first two years to a jack and last year to a horse. Is there anything you would suggest doing that would be apt to make her catch? She is a fine mare and I hate to lose all this time.—Colorado Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Make a complete examination of this mare and report to us, so that we may be able to give you some advice. You will need to know the normal appearance form and position of all parts of the genital tract in order to detect anything out of the way.

**1532—POORLY MANAGED JACK**—I bought a jack a year ago last January, which had been poorly kept the year before and was very poor. I began feeding him, as he would stand it, on oats and kafir hay. He seemed to be doing well when I commenced breeding last spring, but when he would serve a mare I could not find a drop of semen, but later in the season there was a sufficient amount and about one-third of the mares bred to this jack will bring colts this spring. What do you think was the cause of him not discharging any semen? Do you think he will do any better this spring, as I have taken good care of him since I got him? He is fat at present. One of my neighbors got a stallion from the same man and he had been cared for the same way as the jack. Now the horse would mount but would not serve a mare. What do you think was the cause of them doing that way?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Test the semen with a microscope. This is the only method of knowing what this jack will do. Perhaps if you would investigate you may find that the party who you got this stock from was using breeder's bags on them. This is the same old story. The jack may have recovered. A stallion is quicker spoiled with a breeder's bag than a jack. A great many

horses act like the one you describe after they have operated with a breeder's bag.

**1533—A MULE OR HORSE**—I have a fine mare that is well proportioned; five years old; weight 1175 pounds. She has had one horse colt. Good mares in this part of the country are scarce. I am trying to decide whether to breed her to a good jack and trade the mule colt for a filly colt, or breed to a horse and try for a filly colt. Are mares over the country getting scarce by breeding to jacks, as a rule? A mule in this part of Texas is worth \$50 more than the same sized horse, and sometimes more. Could I beat the mule by breeding to a 1600 pound Coach horse and if I got a gelding, sell to the city trade, or trade the same as a big mule for a mare? Please tell me which game will pay the best, as I want to get a bunch of mares.—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—You have asked a very important question. If the country is to have mules, good mares must be used for mule breeding. Excepting for the present cotton dullness practically every section of the South demands more mules, and larger mules. The question of how to get the mares is the problem. The mares are growing older. A problem like you ask must be settled finally by the different individuals. We expect you will do like a great many others are doing by breeding to jacks, and raising mules with the expectation of selling the mules and buying fillies. You will probably figure that you can raise a good mule and sell it at any time for enough to buy a filly that will suit you. When the cotton market and the general southern section is normal there ought to be a good market for mares in the South. Much of the South is good horse producing terri-

**"CONQUEROR" STALLION BRIDLE**  
Guaranteed to Hold Any Stallion or Jack.

This bridle is made of especially selected material. Can be adjusted to fit any size head and for either hard or tender mouths. Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers. Price, each, \$2.50.

**CAUTION**—Never tie an animal with this bridle. If he got to pulling he could split his head.

**BREEDERS' HARNESS & WHIP CO.,**  
Rooms 9-17 Williamson Bldg.,  
Kansas City, Mo.





**BLACK HAWK MORGANS.**  
Established 1837.  
Morgan King 4817 heads stud. Stallions, mares and fillies, any age, for sale, or will trade for clear land. Describe land fully in first letter.

E. F. BROWN,

DERBY, IA.

**MORGAN HORSES AND COLTS** of both sexes for sale. My breeding operations have never been on an extensive scale, but for the number shown I have been unusually successful at the great shows, and have sold breeding stock to 15 different states and South America, including sales to Mountain Vale and Brook Nook, the most extensive Morgan breeding establishments in the world. Prices always right.

C. F. DEWEY,

AMBOY, ILL.

#### STALLIONS FOR SALE OR LEASE.

Six Morgan stallions and one Percheron stallion for sale, or lease to responsible parties.

BECK'S STOCK FARM, Keysville, Mo.

#### MORGANS AND PERCHERONS

I am offering the best lot of 1,200-pound Morgan stallions in America, including Sensational Gold Mine 4707; one 3-year-old, weighing 1,160, and 2-year-olds, over 1,000 pounds now. Yearlings cheap. Mares all ages equally good. Maude Morgan, 8 years, 1,155 pounds, 15½ hands, brown. A great family mare. In foal. Not a fault. One 3-year-old bay filly, 1,175 pounds. No better. Others, two Percheron stallions, a fine black weanling and a 2-year-old gray. All are recorded and bred right. Now is the time to go into the horse business.

J. L. BUCHANAN

Sherodaville, Carroll County, Ohio.

#### REGISTERED MORGANS FOR SALE.

A choice lot of young stallions and mares, weanlings to 4 years old. Weanlings and yearlings can be crated and delivered to any point by express at a moderate price. Can sell fillies and stallions of different breeding that would be suitable to mate together. Could sell a car load of registered mares and fillies that have been bred to registered Morgan stallions, at a very moderate price. Most of my young stock is out of The Admiral. Headlight Morgan is now at the head of my stud and I am expecting at least 40 colts from him next spring.

RICHARD SELLMAN, Rochelle, Texas.

#### 6 MORGAN STALLIONS

For sale. These are my own breeding, 3 to 6 years old, and include winners of six championships, Iowa State Fair and Illinois.

The standing of this herd is indicated by the fact that it won the premier championship at the greatest World's Fair. Yet we sell our stock on its merits. Send for descriptions and prices.

J. C. Brunk, Route 9, Springfield, Ill.

#### EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas. Member American Shetland Pony Club.

#### TWO STALLIONS

For sale. Al. Ashland 59521, Standard-bred; 2 years old; 15½ hands; weight 1,050. One Arabian; cream white mane and tail; 4 years old; 16 hands; weight 1,250.

W. A. CARLISLE, Cherokee, Okla.

#### HALF BROTHER TO FAMOUS PACERS

Lady Maude C. and Hedgewood Boy, for sale. This is a Chestnut stallion; 15 hands; 1,100 lbs.; 4 years; broke single and double; fine style and action. Write,

H. C. LEWIS, COFFEEN, ILL.

#### NAME YOUR OWN PRICE

On This Standardbred Stallion

For I'm going to sell him. He is by a son of Electioneer; his dam by a son of Electioneer; 2d dam by Jay Bird; 3d dam is Vicara, the dam of Pancoast, and seven others in the list, four of them great sires. He sires speed from anything.

This stallion is sure, sound (has Iowa certificate), gentle enough for family horse, but is showy and beats three minutes to buggy. Is mahogany bay; 13 years old; weighs 1,175. Fillies in his way here and as I'm quitting the buyer gets a bargain.

C. G. KLINE, FT. MADISON, IA.

1310 Fourth Street.

#### ENGLISH HACKNEYS

One four year old bay and one two year old chestnut; both high class stallions and show prospects; imported sire and dam. One imported mare in foal and two home bred mares. Can sell you mares from yearlings up.

One aged imported stallion for sale, or trade at a bargain.

F. S. CASTLE, REC. 3, JOY, ILL.

tory, but with its one crop system, horse production is greatly retarded. You might settle this question this

way: Use the best possible sire available whether it be a stallion or jack. You cannot afford to raise cheap ones when better ones can be raised.

**1534—COCKED ANKLE STALLIONS**—Is a "cocked ankle" stallion liable to transmit that blemish in his colts?—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—A stallion often will transmit just such qualities as he himself has. In some breeds and families the cocked ankle is a characteristic weakness. Much can be done by keeping the feet properly trimmed on the colts. Unfortunately this weakness does not show to the fullest measure, as a rule, until maturity. If the horse is put to work the weakness may be more readily seen. This is practically true of most transmissible weaknesses.

**1535—A JACK IN THE NORTH**—I am contemplating introducing a jack into this country. Please give me the conformation of a jack that you would advise being used on the mares which we have in this vicinity, to get the very highest priced mules. Mares here weigh from 1300 to 1600 pounds. We have no light bred horses in this country. Are all Mammoth jacks black? Do jacks breed true to color? Do other colors than black sell for less money? Are jacks weighing 1200 pounds hard to find? In which states and vicinity would I be likely to find the best jacks? Are young mules hard to raise? Do not a greater per cent die in the early stage of life than horse colts? We have lots of mares here that never raise a colt. Would not a great per cent of such mares conceive if bred to a jack? We have no jacks in this country. Please give me all the information you can along these lines.—North Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We would advise buying a jack in August for your section. Be very sure that he is sound in his feet; that he has never had any rheumatism or been foundered. A jack measuring 15½ hands, standard measure, and weighing 1,050 pounds with plenty of bone and body should give you good results. In speaking of weight we mean for the jack to weigh that many pounds on the scales, not stud horse weight. Not all Mammoth jacks are black. Some jacks breed true to color. The steel gray mule is the highest priced draft mule on the market. Red sorrel second, and black mules third. Twelve hundred pound jacks are very scarce indeed. About one in 5,000 will weigh 1,200 pounds, and among this 5,000 we mean large jacks. Of the 1,200-pound jacks there are very few of them of the proper conformation. Many of the central states produce good jacks. We would not advise you to go to the South for the jack stock, as the change in climate would be too severe. There are sections all over the entire country where good jacks can be purchased. Young mules are no harder to raise than horse colts. Jacks are not any surer on mares than stallions of the same size.

**1536—NEBRASKA STALLION LAW**—Will you please tell me if a stallion here has to be inspected before standing?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Yes.

**1537—NO DIFFERENCE**—Would a pure bred mare after being bred to a scrub horse be subject to register? And after being bred to a scrub horse would her offspring be as pure from a pure bred horse as it would have been before being bred to the scrub?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

**REPLY**—The question you ask has about gone out of date. There are a few people who contend that a pure bred female produces tainted offspring after once having produced from a mongrel sire. No live stock record association pays any attention to this point, and the leading breeders believe that it is not necessary. If a mare is eligible to record at all, being bred to a mongrel sire will make no difference with her eligibility.

**1538—LAME MARE**—My mare will be 7 years old this spring. One year ago she seemed to be as healthy as any horse I ever owned. She never was sick a day and never was in poor flesh in her life. Early last summer she commenced limping in her right front leg. Thinking she was tender footed I had her shod. That did no good and about the first of August she got so lame that I quit working her and have not worked her since. She

(Continued on page 20.)

#### THE STOCK FARMS SCORED.

The Missouri department of farm management, a year ago last summer, made a careful survey of four townships in Johnson County. It obtained records from over 700 farms. After the records had been analyzed the results were carefully tabulated, and many interesting things were discovered. For instance the men who made the largest salaries during that year were farmers who made stock raising and stock feeding a specialty. On the majority of these stock farms the proportion of pasture to crops was about two to one.

#### A BOAT LOAD OF INQUIRIES.

To The American Breeder: Inclosed I am sending you a revised copy which you may run until I give you notice to discontinue. The mule ad you may take out as I have a boat load of inquiries and should find a buyer in the lot. Am getting ready to start breeding season and it looks as though there would be plenty of work ahead from the way the mare owners are asking for a chance to book their mares. They are waking up to the fact that they are short on good young horses, and a great number have patronized the grade or the light drafter. And these horses are usually handled by men of limited experience and they are no help to the breeding community. I have put my horses down from \$15 to \$10 for a standing colt, services due as follows: Two dollars down at time of service for each and every mare bred. This will be groom fees. Balance \$8.00 when colt is born and on his feet. In this way the mare owners have a chance to patronize a first class sire at a very moderate price. I am going to give them the best service I am capable of. I am sure the March term of the Breeding School did a lot for me. Wishing you the success you deserve. W. F. Dussell, Chippewa County, Minn.

#### THOSE WHO KNOW US BEST.

To The American Breeder:—I inclose check to cover advertising; also add one dollar to extend my subscription to American Breeder for three years. I think your rates very reasonable, and the Breeder is the best medium for the sale or exchange of live stock, by far, I have ever tried. As it reaches a very substantial class of readers, I thought I would try it on land also. I ran a small ad in it a few years ago and had a prospective buyer to come to look at a saddle stallion and jack, and he found my stock so much better than he expected he bought 13 head from me.—J. F. McWhorter, Lee County, Mississippi.

#### ANOTHER PONY BREEDER GETS RESULTS.

To the American Breeder:—Am mailing you a check for \$13.50 in full for my three months' ad. Wish to say that for the amount of money spent in this ad, that I have had more inquiries than from any other paper. While at this time of year the ponies are quite shaggy and not in very good shape to sell, still am sending out one every week or two.—W. J. Thompson, Saline County, Neb.

#### MAYBE THE PHOTO IS AT FAULT.

To The American Breeder: In regard to jack No. 3, I think he is just about the right height and has a very heavy bone. He is not large enough in heart girth, has a short ear and from his picture his head is a little short. He is light in stifle and has not a good hip. Don't stand on his hind legs as he should. Wiley Clouston, Ness County, Kansas.

#### SEEM TO KNOW THE JACK.

To The American Breeder: Jack No. 3 has his strongest point in his production. We have handled mules for years but never have found colts that grew to maturity that compared with this one in quality. That's the business end of the breeding proposition. Grannis Bros., Fleming County, Kentucky.

#### FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address,

J. C. HUCKSTEP, Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

#### Good Jacks and Jennets

For sale. Jacks year old to aged jacks, including one high class herd jack; several good 15½ hand jacks broke to mares and jennets. Can spare six splendid jennets. Also one imported German Coach stallion. All prices right.

O. L. POTTER, ROCHEPORT, MO.

#### PRICES RIGHT

On Mammoth jacks. Registered; well boned; one to six years old. If you need a high class jack, we have them.

NEILD BROS.,

Boone County, Iowa.

#### CENTRAL KANSAS JACK FARM.

##### 15 Mammoth Jacks



2 years to 6 years—all broke to serve. See this stock before you buy. I can save you money.

Everything guaranteed as represented.

D. J. HUTCHINS, STERLING, KAS.

#### 3 Good Young Jacks

Their grandsire is Monster, probably largest in Missouri in 1898. Their sire is Governor Foster, blockiest and heaviest boned jack I could find in 1910. All descendants of Madam 446. If interested send for photo. Best of terms.

#### E. E. LAUGHLIN

Foster, Bates County, Mo.

#### Jack---Duroc Hogs

For sale. A black jack; light points; six years old; 15½ hands high. Also Duroc hogs.

LOUIS KOENIG, Selomon, Kas.

#### JACK

For sale. Coming 3 years old; registered 5694; black, with white points; 15½ hands standard; girth 72 inches; weight 1,085. Broke to mares.

New Truxton Jack and Jennet Farm, New Truxton, Mo.

#### 65 JACKS AND JENNETS.

Big boned; registered; Mammoth black jacks and jennets; most all ages and sizes up to 16 hands. Prices and terms reasonable.

J. H. SMITH, Kingfisher, Okla.

#### JENNET JACK WANTED.

I want a jennet jack and would exchange some registered (good ones) young jennets for one. Could only use a good jack, but could use one with a little age. A four year old; 15 hand; 1,000 pound jack for sale. A good one. Stanley Turner, Water Valley, Texas.

#### FOR SALE

Three good black registered Mammoth jacks; 3, 4 and 5 years old, or will trade for good young stock.

B. F. WALLACE, IMPERIAL, KAS.

#### JACKS.

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

#### CLOSING OUT SALE.

Five young jacks from one to four years old, and 8 young jennets. All black with points, and registered. Anybody who is looking for a first class young jack should come at once and take his choice.

Henry Obermann & Son, Freistatt, Mo. Located 7 miles north of Mobett on Frisco R. R.

#### BLACK HAWK, Jr., 6221

Heavy Bodied, Blocky Jack; Price, \$500. This jack is 4 years old; black with light points; 59 inches high; 69 inches heart; good bone; high head and ear; quick server and well behaved; guaranteed in every way. He could not be bought for the money if I did not need all my time for farming. As it is, here's a bargain.

J. B. ARMSTRONG, Springville, Ind.

#### FOR SALE


15 big boned; high style; mammoth black jacks; one to five years old.

W. P. LAWLESS and W. B. GHSON, Blackwater, Mo.





3 Jacks—1 Stallion



For sale. One registered coming 5-year-old Mammoth jack, black, with white points; 15 hands standard; big bone; good breeder. Colts to show. One registered coming 7-year-old jack; black with white points; 15.1 standard; good yearling jack; a good one.

One coming 3-year-old saddle stallion; registered.

R. S. Smart, Harrisonville, Mo., R. R. 5.

JACKS AND STALLIONS

For sale. Some of the best big jacks in Missouri. Priced to sell. Some extra good Percheron stallions, weighing a ton or better. All to be sold with a guarantee backed by 30 years of honorable dealing.

J. E. Park, Cameron, Mo.

KENTUCKY JACKS, TROTTERS AND Draft Stallions and Hereford Cattle.

Fine Mammoth jacks from colts to five years old, with plenty of bone and weight. Trotting colts from one to four years, by such sires as Peter the Great, 2:07 1/4; Vice Commodore, 2:11; Fregan- tie, 2:09; Sillko, 2:08 1/4; McDougal, 2:10 1/4, and The Tramp. Three fine draft stallions; registered Hereford bulls, from 5 to 12 months old. Write, or better come and see stock.

U. G. SAUNDERS,  
Fairland Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky.

JACKS AND PERCHERONS

Forty big black Mammoth jacks, 15 to over 16 hands standard. Some extra good Percheron stallions, 2, 3 and 4 years old; weight 1,900 to 2,300 pounds. This is all high class stock. Attractive prices for 30 days.

AL. E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KAS.



JACK FOR SALE.

Coming five years old; black; white points; 14.3 inches standard. Extra individual, breeder and performer. Right every way; no fault with the jack, but I have three and must sell one. For particulars, write,

J. E. DOWNING, WHITESIDE, MO.

LOOK HERE—FOR JACKS and jennets.


One jack, coming 4 years; height, 62 inches; heart, 68; hock, 19 inch; knee, 16 inch; bone, 10 inch; 1,050 pounds; a good worker. Two coming 2-year jacks; the oldest 60 inches high, 61 inch heart; 8 1/2 inch bone. Five jennets, 3 to 9 years old, 13 1/2 to 15 hands, standard; three in foal to registered 16 hand jack.

S. G. SANDERS, Hereford, Texas.

WANTED

A purchaser for one or more of our eight serviceable jacks, at a price that they can re- pay in a single season.

J. H. ALLISON,  
Butler, Bates Co., Mo.  
Route 6,  
ED CORLETT,  
Route 3, Butler, Bates County, Mo.



JACKS AND JENNETS

For sale. Registered jacks; ages coming 3 to coming 6. Right every way. Colts to show; mares in foal. Priced to sell. Also some first class jennets in foal.

L. W. GARRIOTT, AUSTIN, IND.


JACK WANTED; JACKS FOR SALE.

Ten big, black, heavy boned Mammoth jacks for sale, from weanlings to 5 years old. Some are good enough to head any herd of jennets in the state.

I want a first class herd jack, not related to my jennets. Would trade one with any man whose wants are the same, provided they have one that is first class and young. All stock fully guaranteed and will be priced very reasonable.

JAS. M. SPURGEON,  
Lewis County, Williamstown, Mo.

Fine Kentucky Mammoth jacks and jennets, saddle stallions, mares and geldings. Percheron stallions and mares. Write us, describing your wants. Best home grown blue-grass seed; 16 bushel lots and over, 85c. Cook Farms, Rr. 36, Lexington, Ky.



3-YEAR-OLD JACK FOR SALE.

60 inches high; ears, 30 1/4; arm, 19; knee, 16; hock, 18; front shin, 9 1/4; heart, 66. Registered in the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry, No. 6463. Black with mealy points; good style and action; prompt server; broke to mares. I'll take a close price. Come and see him.

M. A. BARTON, ELSBERRY, MO.

PRIZE WINNING JACK

For sale. My registered premium jack, Big Boy, first at Ft. Worth last October, and second at Dallas, Tex., State Fair. Will be 3 years old October 1, and is in fine shape. Price, \$1,100 cash.

S. M. COOPER, RIOVISTA, TEX.

IN THREE PUBLIC SALES—\$45,000 WORTH OF JACK STOCK.

Three of the season's leading jack sales were held the fore part of this month, during and following the biggest snowstorm of the year. Wagon roads everywhere were next to impassable, so that local buyers were scarce, and had it not been for the distant buyers, attracted by general advertising, the sales would have been pulled off with greatest difficulty. As it was, about \$45,000 worth of jacks and jennets were disposed of in the three days—a pretty good evidence of demand.

The first sale was that of W. J. Finley, held at Higginsville, Mo. Mature jacks averaged over \$570 and a bunch of jack colts averaged \$205, and the consignment of jennets, rather too large for the crowd, made an average of over \$250. The top jack of the sale went for \$1,010, to A. C. Abbott, of Butler, Mo., and another jack sold at \$1,000, to J. W. Barton, of Odessa, Mo.

On the following day, in the worst of the storm, G. M. Scott, of Rea, Mo., held his annual sale at Savannah and realized the highest average of the series. His top jack was bought for \$1,440, by M. H. Roller & Sons, of Circleville, Kas. Four others sold at \$1,000 or better, as follows: Paymaster Longfellow, \$1,000; Scott's Monarch, \$1,020; Squire Taylor, \$1,000, and Scott's Hustler, \$1,025. Other prices ranged to as low as \$180 on a yearling jack.

G. C. Roan's sale at La Plata, Mo., was held on March 8, resulting in the disposal of the largest offering of the series, although prices reached the \$1,000 mark but twice. The top was \$1,350, paid by L. H. Johanness, Mt. Etna, Iowa, for Jack No. 2, and another Iowa breeder, W. M. Brown, of Lanesboro, took Jack No. 1 at \$1,200. An average was reported for the entire 58 head sold of \$271, but the jacks, exclusive of colts, averaged \$465.

ASIDE FROM THAT JACK IS O. K.

To The American Breeder: In picture of jack No. 3 in my paper, picture shows growth or something stuck in right eye and toe turned in on left fore foot and stands with hind legs too far back. He is not quite big enough around for height and bone, but has good bone and general appearance is good. I like a heavy boned jack, and jack No. 3 is the best jack of the three that has been shown in pictures and better than the average jacks in general. I consider jack No. 3 a good one. John C. Jones, Grant City, Kansas.

SETTING A MARK FOR THE FIRST "ARKANSAS JACK."

To the American Breeder:—We are invited to discuss this Arkansas jack of Sol T. Ham's, of Sharp County, Arkansas. Being an Arkansas breeder I will proceed to give my views. If this jack, at 3 years of age, measures only 15 1/2 hands high, he will hardly make more than one more inch in height, but that is not detrimental to him, as 15 3/4 or 16 is plenty high if he has the other necessary qualities. One thousand pounds for a 3-year-old is good weight. If well cared for he ought to weigh 1,200 at 6 years of age. Mr. Ham, the owner, has omitted two important measures. He should give girt measure around the heart and around the leg, the smallest place below the knee. Also should give color and tell whether this jack is registered or can be registered. I believe you have a good jack; hope you will keep him and develop him and at 6 years of age give us his height and weight, and here is wishing you the best of success. Now I will give you the measures of a 3-year-old black registered jack that I own: 16 hands high, weighs 1,050, 70 inches around the heart, 9 inches around the leg smallest place below the knee, 34 inches from tip to tip of ear; smooth clean head, good foot, quick to serve. I also have a full brother to this jack 5 years old, 15 1/4 hands high, will weigh 1,200; served 110 mares last spring, foaled

JACKS AND JENNETS

An extra lot of large, black, registered jacks, 1 to 7 years old, the heavy boned, thick bodied, good head and ear kind a specialty. Some extra good herd headers among them.

Everything guaranteed and prices reasonable. Write at once, and mention the American Breeder.

G. M. SCOTT,

Route 2. REA, MO.

HOME OF THE GIANTS 100 HEAD OF JACKS AND JENNETS.

We handle the big, heavy Missouri jacks, all registered and guaranteed as represented.

We are breeding 40 head of the best jennets you ever saw. Ourselves and our neighbors raise more jacks than anybody we know of. We have herd headers and mule jacks.

BRADLEY BROS., WARRENSBURG, MO.  
(65 miles East of Kansas City, on main line Missouri Pacific.)

Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks and Jennets

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm. Guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Come and see them. Also big type Poland Chinas.


J. T. WATSON,  
New London, Ralls County, Mo.



40 Jacks and Jennets at Deierling Jack Farm

FOR SALE, from 1 to 5 years old, including our purchase of jacks reserved from our October sale—jacks sired by Pride of Missouri, first prize at the Iowa and Missouri State Fairs and grand champion at the Illinois State Fair, 1912, and the great 4-year-old jack, Deierling's Missouri King, and other good jacks. Our jacks are of the largest known to the breed. Everything guaranteed as represented.

WM. DEIERLING, On Wabash R. R., QUEEN CITY, MO.



TWENTY-TWO JACKS AND TWENTY JENNETS FOR SALE.

Ages from Yearlings to Six Years Old.

Blood lines that represent the Dr. McCords, Dr. Long, Starlight, Peacock, Jumbo, Orphan Boy, and other noted animals. Matured jacks are not less than 15 hands (standard) to 16 1/4. All matured jacks have been tried out and a gilt edge contract accompanies every sale. Write me about our jacks and Percheron stallions. We will answer you.

L. W. HOYT, BARRY, PIKE COUNTY, ILL.  
(16 miles from Hannibal, Mo., on the Wabash Railroad.)

WE PAY YOUR EXPENSES If Stock Is Not As Represented.


20 BLACK MAMMOTH JACKS

For sale now, and priced to sell. We won the championship on both jacks and jennets at Kansas State Fair, 1913 and 1914.

Written guarantee given with every jack sold.

Reference: Any bank in town.

H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, DIGHTON, KAS.



40 JACKS AND JENNETS.

Every one a black mammoth. Jacks 2 to 5 years old; 15 to 16 1/4 hands. Will show you more bone and body than any breeder in this country, and I will leave it to you. My barns are all full of good ones.

ED BOEN, Lawson, Mo.  
(38 Miles Northeast of Kansas City.)

JACK

For sale. Emerald King 2278; black, with white points; 15 hands high; foaled in 1909. Sire, Commonwealth, by Old Giant; dam, by Montgomery Chief. A fine performer and shows extra quality colts. Have no use for him. Priced for quick sale at \$1,000.

L. S. MEYER, Springfield, Mo.

Worth County Jack Farm

Twenty-five head of jacks and jennets for sale.

CORSON BROS., POTTER, KAS.

MAMMOTH JACKS

For sale. Large, heavy boned, 15 to 16 hands high. Prices from \$250 up. Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.

John Henry, Fairfax, Ia.

Oklahoma Jacks

Some good colts broken or ready to break; \$400, \$500 and \$650.

GAREE & GAREE, NOBLE, OKLA.

FOR SALE

Three jacks, two young jacks; three young jennets; one Hereford herd bull; also young bulls, cows and helpers.

WM. HARVEY, WITOKA, MINN.





### IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS

of Percheron and Standard bred horses, Kentucky and Tennessee jacks. All stock guaranteed and priced to sell. Terms to suit purchaser.

**FISHER & WALKER, Evansville, Ind.**

### STALLION—JACK

For sale. Stetson, fine pure bred thoroughbred stallion; license No. 2788; registered by the Jockey Club in American Stud Book. A beautiful bay; coming 8 years old; 17 hands high.

Keno, black Spanish jack; 14.1 hands high; large bone and ears; white nose; white collar; age 11. Is O. K. in every way. Write for photos. Will sacrifice the jack at \$200 and the horse for \$1,000, if taken at once.

**F. W. SCHWIEGER, Olmstead, Ill.**  
Box 135,

### FRENCH COACH AND PERCHERON STALLIONS AND JACKS

For sale. The Coach stallion is imported, 11 years old. The Percheron is registered. The jacks are 2, 4 and 5 years old; 14½ and 15 hands Standard. Sickness in family compels me to sell and you can save money here.

**E. T. WRIGHT, EUREKA, KAS.**

### DEWITT STOCK FARM

American bred draft and trotting bred stallions. Good ones; ready for service. Your choice for \$500; none higher. Address your wants to,

**E. N. DEWITT, TINGLEY, LA.**



Buy of the Breeder and save money on registered Percheron Stallions and Mares and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares; 25 head to select from.—E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur Co., Ia.

### TO TRADE FOR CHEAP LAND

Or sell—One registered Percheron stallion; gray; 11 years; ton horse in flesh, and one big jack; 4 years; 1,000 pounds; 15½ hands.

**L. B. HEFLEBOWER, Bucyrus, Kans.**

### Land for Draft Horses.

160 acres, 2½ miles from Belvidere; improved farm. Will trade for pure bred Belgian or Percheron horses.

Address, Box 29, Belvidere, Neb.

### FOR SALE

Two black jacks; height 60 and 61 inches. One pure bred gray Percheron stallion. Colts to show from all stock. Am going out of business. Will take a few good sheep in part payment.

**FLOYD R. REED, Hull, Ill.**

300 HEAD of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.



### SIX BLACK JACKS FOR SALE

From 2 to 8 years old; 14½ to 15½ hands, standard. All registered and good ones; bred right and priced to sell.

**ALEX T. SILVEY & SON, Glasgow, Mo.**

### FINE KENTUCKY JACKS For Sale.

We have just shipped from Poplar Plains, Ky., to Hutchinson, Kans., 20 head of fine, registered jacks, from 3 to 8 years old; from 14½ to 16 hands high standard. All good colors, with big bone and plenty of weight. We want to say we have been shipping jacks to the West for years and this is by far the best load we have ever shipped. They are now for sale privately at the Midland barn, Hutchinson, Kansas.

**Sanders & Maggard, Hutchinson, Kas.**

the best mules I ever raised out of small mares. They wouldn't weigh over 900 pounds. I sold two of the mules at three years old for \$125 apiece, unbroke, and the man that got them was from Illinois and he said if he had had them made to order he wouldn't have had them any different that what they were. They are four now, and are 15 hands high and will weigh close to twelve hundred pounds and extra heavy boned. That is the kind I like. I have 14 good heavy boned jennets and would like to get a good Poitou jack to breed my jennets to. I read every copy of your paper and like it.—John C. Jones, Grant County, Kas.

## REVIEW OF THE MARKETS

Horse Market Activity Still Confined to "Cannon Fodder"—Muddy Lots and Roads, High Feed and Quarantine Confusion Net Some Gains in Hogs and Cattle for Slaughter—Promise of Fine Pastures Stirs Up Stocker Market—Sheep and Grain High Sellers.

The backward tendency in the domestic demand for horses and mules continues noticeable. The outlet has broadened some, and is several times larger than a month ago, though far below normal. This is the general condition reflected at the big markets though general trade throughout the country is larger than market trade indicates. Farmers are sticking to the plan of buying within their own immediate neighborhood if possible, and country sales are prospering as never before. Many have the idea that foreign agents are the principal buyers at advertised sales, and in a few instances that may be true, but the bulk of such sales supply only countrymen. Heavy snows and muddy roads have hampered farm work and trade, and before the first of the month farm demand will doubtless pass the country sales and show urgency at the big markets.

Texas is making preparations for cotton and grain seeding, and advance reports indicate that acreage sown to cotton this year will be as much as 90 per cent of last year, and the grain acreage will be increased materially. This means a normal use of work stock in that section. Southeastern cotton states are not buying, and prospective demand from that source is undetermined.

The other branch of the market (foreign buying) is more urgent and prices being paid are higher. Countrymen are less inclined to cut loose at first bids, and as the supply diminishes demand will become more urgent. Monday, at Kansas City, a contract for 26,000 horses, artillery and cavalry grades, was concluded with a Kansas City firm, and a Belgian contract is pending. A good many Western horses are being taken. In general quality foreign buying is of plain to fair cavalry grades, and artillery horses. In mules, size varies from 14½ to 15½ hands. A few 16 hands. Country buyers on these contracts are paying just what they have to, and the price range is irregular, varying as much as \$20 to \$40 on the same kind, but in different localities. Three hundred thousand horses are said already to have left this country for Europe. If peace were established the classes now in urgent demand would not be wanted abroad.

Domestic trade cannot pursue a course of indifference much longer, as cropping is important, harvest will add increased need, and construction work of all kinds will not delay much longer.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

Horses—  
Drafters, 1,700-pound, extra quality.....\$215@250  
Drafters, good to choice.....175@210  
Drafters, fair to good.....160@185  
Chunks, good.....150@160  
Chunks, fair.....115@145  
Southerners, good to choice.....140@180  
Southerners.....60@135  
Mules—  
13½ to 14½ hands.....\$90@110  
14½ to 15½ hands.....105@135  
15½ to 16 hands.....130@175  
16½ or better.....175@250

### Slight Gain in Cattle Lost Again.

For the past two weeks Chicago has had to battle with an uncertain Eastern outlet, owing to Pennsylvania having established an embargo on cattle that originated in the area east of the Mississippi River and north of Tennessee. This embargo would not permit such cattle to pass through the state to Eastern points. Chicago was without shipping demand, and prices there ruled lower, but at river markets shipping demand increased for a time, and prices ruled higher. In the past few days Chicago established an Eastern outlet, and river markets ruled lower, while Chicago prices were higher. Thus it is that the price movement though small has been irregular, the general net change being about 10 to 20 cents. Some new cases of foot and mouth disease were discovered in Butler County, Kas., but state reports, official, from Illinois, claimed that no cases of foot and mouth disease existed in that state,

and that the quarantine would probably be lifted in the next thirty days. Muddy feed lots continue to force in many cattle, and through the Eastern section a complete cleanup of cattle on feed is indicated before any refilling of feed lots occur. The bulk of the fed steers are selling at \$7.50 to \$8.40, tops \$8.55 in Kansas City, and up to \$8.85 in Chicago.

In the Southwest conditions are mixed and uncertain, due to various state quarantines. Texas has established a quarantine against all other states, and Oklahoma against Texas. Neither state has the foot and mouth disease. Kansas has four counties under United States quarantine for the disease, and the state legislature has refused to indemnify non-resident owners of cattle if their herds become infected and are slaughtered. Thus, from this tri-state affair, the big producing state, Texas, is cut off from the two big pasture states, Oklahoma and Kansas. Under normal conditions Texas cattle would begin to move into pastures in thirty days. Under existing conditions it will be postponed indefinitely.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers.....\$8.25@8.60  
Good to choice steers.....7.75@8.20  
Fair to good steers.....7.25@7.70  
Common to fair steers.....6.75@7.20  
Meal fed, choice.....7.75@8.25  
Meal fed, common to fair.....7.25@7.70  
Quarantine steers, fed.....6.75@7.50  
Quarantine steers, grass fat.....5.25@6.75

### Butcher Cattle Stronger.

Prices for butcher cattle remain firm. Receipts have been small and demand has been larger than the supply. However, no advance has occurred, as prices were in relatively higher position than for the same class of steers. Only a few loads of prime heifers and steers and heifers mixed were offered, and they sold at \$8 to \$8.50. Veal calves sold up to \$10.75.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—  
Choice.....\$6.50@7.00  
Common to fair.....5.69@5.45  
Good to choice.....5.95@6.45

## PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, STANDARDBREDS

We have a few Percheron and Belgian stallions from weanlings up. Also 25 head of choice Standard bred stallions—show horses, speed prospects. Big fellows of choicest breeding; ready to pay out in a few months, that must be sold before season opens. If you want good ones for cash or bankable paper—no trades—call or write.

Also one tried jack.

**McGUIRE FARMS,**

**HOLSTEIN, IOWA.**

## PERCHERONS AND JACKS NOT A BIG LOT, BUT A GOOD LOT

I am anxious to show you my select bunch of 20 jacks and Percherons. Some herd headers in both; and stallions up to 2,100 pounds, representing such horses as Carnot, Diamant, Thiers, Charlemagne, etc. Easy terms and prices right.

**Wilmer L. McIlroy, Louisiana, Pike County, Mo.**

(40 miles west of Roodhouse, Ill., C. & A.; 90 miles north of St. Louis, C. B. & Q.)

### PERCHERONS, JACKS AND JENNETS.

A few tried imported black Percheron ton stallions; extra breeders and well bred enough to head any pure bred herd.

12 head of registered big black Mammoth jacks, from 2 to 5 years old; 14½ to 16 hands high; well broke and quick performers. We have the best herd of well bred jennets in the state, bred to our imported Spanish jack.

Anybody can own a good jack or stallion the way we price them. We have no little stuff.

Come and see us. Farm 30 miles northwest of Hutchinson. Will meet trains at Raymond or Chase.

**J. P. AND M. M. MALONE, CHASE, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS.**

## FRANK P. SHEKLETON & SONS, LAWLER, IA.

### IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Percheron, Belgian and Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

We can supply you with a first class stallion, imported or American bred, whether you want one or a car load. All stallions kept on our five large farms where we grow all our own feed. New importation arrived before the war. Can show you stallions that will weigh 2,300 pounds.

If in the market for a strictly high class stallion of the above breeds, at a price that will be below all competitors, be sure and get the prices on our stallions before you buy. Will pay any buyer's expenses who says they are disappointed in the quality, size and price of our horses. All stock guaranteed to be breeders. A few big stallions that have made seasons priced to sell at once.

References: Any Bank in Chickasaw County.

Lawler is in Chickasaw County, on the Iowa and Dakota Division of the C., M. & St. P. R. R., Midway Between McGregor and Mason City.



### PERCHERONS, HEREFORDS, JACK STOCK and SHETLANDS.

A 7-year-old gray Percheron stallion for sale. Must sell this horse account of its illness, and price it accordingly. Visit my herd. **W. P. HODGDEN, R. 4, Enid, Okla.**

## POLLED ANGUS CATTLE

For sale, males and females.

Also imported and home bred Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares. Come and see, or write,

**F. M. CLEVENGER, Prop.**

Valley Home Stock Farm, Centerville, Indiana.

### FOR SALE OR TRADE

For Cattle or Mules.

One extra good dark gray, registered Percheron stallion, coming 4 years old; sound; weight 1,750. One, 2 year old bay, registered Percheron stallion; sound; weight 1,400. These horses are guaranteed to be right in every way. This is a bargain for some one who wants choice stuff.

**PRAIRIE HILL FARM, Grain Valley, Missouri.**

### PERCHERONS AND JACKS and Shetland Ponies

For sale. Would take some cattle in exchange.

Two Percheron stallions—a black gray, 4 years old and a dapple gray, 5 years.

One registered jack, 4 years. Gentle Shetland ponies. Address,

**COUNTY LINE STOCK FARM, Hillsboro, Henry County, Iowa.**

## BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Two Percheron stallions, 3 and 5 years old, bay and brown.

Seven jacks, one year old and up.

Two French draft stud colts, coming 3 years, 1,000 to 1,400 pounds.

Will sell this stock quick. First comers get close prices.

**R. B. BRONAUGH,**

Route 4, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

### WRITE ME QUICK.

I have for sale one imported Belgian stallion; weight 1,900; age 10. Have owned him 7 years. Guaranteed sure and a good breeder. One Standard-bred trotting stallion; coming 3; 15½ hands. Price \$250. A bargain. Also 3 jacks; coming 1 and 2 years and 3 jennets for sale, or will trade for Percheron stud colt or mares, or pure bred French Draft mares.

**F. W. MOELLER, SOMERS, IOWA.**

### AUTOMOBILE FOR DRAFT STALLION

Fully equipped Studebaker 25, 1913 model, in No. 1 condition. Would like to exchange for draft stallion, Belgian or Percheron preferred. Would like one broke to work.

**L. F. MONTGOMERY, LINCOLN, KAN.**





Fair to good.....	5.50@	5.90
Canners.....	4.25@	5.00
Heifers—		
Choice.....	8.00@	8.50
Good to choice.....	7.50@	8.00
Plain to fair.....	6.75@	7.45
Common.....	6.00@	6.75
Veal calves.....	7.50@	10.75
Bulls.....	5.00@	6.50

Stocker Trade Improved.

Though demand for stockers and feeders has increased materially, the trade has hesitated several times, owing to some uncertainty in the situation. However, prices have improved and at present there is plenty of demand for current supplies. There is hope that Illinois and Indiana soon will be able to restock with thin cattle.

The following quotations are for the various grades of stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders.....	\$ 7.65@	7.85
Good to choice feeders.....	7.25@	7.60
Fair to good feeders.....	6.75@	7.25
Plain to fair feeders.....	6.40@	6.70
Selected stockers.....	7.50@	8.00
Good to choice stockers.....	7.00@	7.45
Plain to fair stockers.....	6.50@	7.00
Stock calves.....	7.00@	8.00
Stock cows.....	5.50@	6.00
Stock heifers.....	5.75@	6.50
Milch cows.....	50.00@	100.00

Hog Prices Higher.

Hog prices have risen 25 to 30 cents compared with the low level two weeks ago. In St. Louis prices have ranged above \$7, and in Kansas City at \$6.80 to \$7.05. Chicago prices have been relatively weak, compared with other markets, but yesterday showed renewed strength on the return of shipping demand. Receipts have been light. Heavy country roads have interfered materially with the movement, but conditions in that line are expected to improve, and the expected result of better roads is increased supplies. However, average weight has decreased nearly 6 pounds since February, and this indicates that marketing has been close to the weight line. Packers continue to buy freely, and are adding to their purchases at the five Western markets a large number from Northern markets.

The range in prices of hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

	Preceding Week	Week
Monday.....	\$6.70@6.90	\$6.55@6.75
Tuesday.....	6.75@7.00	6.80@6.80
Wednesday.....	6.80@7.05	6.55@6.70
Thursday.....	6.80@7.05	6.50@6.80
Friday.....	6.75@7.00	6.55@6.75
Saturday.....	6.80@7.05	6.50@6.67½
Mon., Mar. 15.....	6.80@7.00	

The following quotation are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.....	\$6.80@6.90
Medium, 200@250 lbs.....	6.85@6.95
Mixed, 190@215 lbs.....	6.85@7.00
Light weights.....	6.80@7.00
Light lights.....	6.75@7.00
Common mixed.....	6.50@6.75
Rough heavy.....	6.50@6.70
Stags.....	5.25@6.70
Boars.....	4.00@4.75
Bulk of sales.....	6.80@6.90

New Highs for Sheep.

The sheep market reached a new high position for the year last Friday, lambs selling up to \$9.85 in Kansas City and \$10 in Chicago. These prices are the highest since May, 1910, for fed lambs. The full advance was not maintained, though the market is considered in a firm position, owing to the rapidly decreasing supplies. Fat lambs are quoted at \$9.50 to \$9.80 yearlings \$8.25 to \$8.75, wethers \$7.75 to \$8.15, and ewes \$7.25 to \$7.75.

Grain Prices Up Again.

Wheat prices started up early this month and now are only a few cents under the highest point this year. Corn is some higher, though it has not followed the full advance in wheat. The market has derived its chief strength from the belief that if present export need continues, the 1914 crop will be exhausted before the 1915 crop is available.

Wheat—		
No. 2 hard.....	\$1.57	@ 1.58½
No. 3 hard.....	1.57	@ 1.58
No. 2 red.....	1.56	@ 1.57
No. 3 red.....	1.55	@ 1.56
Corn—		
No. 2 white.....	.72½	@ .73¼
No. 3 white.....	.72	@ .72½
No. 2 mixed.....	.72	@ .72½
No. 3 mixed.....	.71	@ .72
Oats—		
No. 2 white.....	.60	@ .51
No. 2 mixed.....	.55	@ .56
Corn chop.....	1.29	
Shorts.....	1.10	@ 1.25
Bran.....	1.03	
Rye.....	1.17	@ 1.13
Barley.....	.70	

Hay Prices Higher.

Country roads became almost impassable to heavy traffic last week, and receipts of hay were the smallest in Kansas City in more than two

years past. Prices for prairie and alfalfa hay were advanced \$1.50 to \$2 a ton, but in the last two days about half the advance was lost.

Quotations follow: Prairie, choice, \$12.00@13.00; No. 1, \$11.00@12.00; No. 2, \$9.00@11.00; No. 3, \$6.00@9.00. Alfalfa, choice, \$15.00@16.50; No. 1, \$14.00@15.00. Standard, \$13.00@14.00; No. 2, \$11.00@13.00; No. 3, \$9.00@11.00. Timothy, No. 1, \$15.50@16.00; No. 2, \$13.00@15.00; No. 3, \$9.50@12.50. Clover, mixed, choice, \$15.00@15.50; No. 1, \$14.00@14.50; No. 2, \$10.50@12.50. Clover, choice, \$14.00@14.50; No. 1, \$13.00@13.50. Straw, \$6.00@6.75.

RESTOCKING AFTER FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Dr. J. R. Mohler, acting chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has given out the following instructions to those who wish to restock their farms when freed from foot and mouth disease quarantine:

"At the end of sixty days each farmer in area that has been freed from foot and mouth disease can begin to restock under conditions laid down by the department at Washington. Inspectors are notified that all manure and litter that accumulated in the barn yards, feed lots, etc., prior to the time the premises were cleaned and disinfected must be removed by the owner and the ground or floors from which it was removed left unused and exposed to the sun and air for at least two weeks before permission is given to restock. The owner should be induced if possible to spread freshly slacked lime over the barn yards and feed lots as soon as they have been scraped and cleaned.

"If weather and field conditions permit, manure should be hauled out and spread upon a field about to be plowed and not accessible to swine or ruminants. If impossible to spread the manure immediately when it is removed from the yards, it should be piled in a suitable place outside of the yards and fenced about, after which it should be covered with freshly slacked lime or chloride of lime, and allowed to remain in that condition for at least two months before it is again disturbed.

"As soon as the hauling of the manure is finished, the wagons, forks, shovels, hoes, etc., that were used should be cleaned and disinfected and freshly slacked lime or liquid disinfectant applied to the floors, etc., where manure was probably tracked

by the men or animals engaged in the work.

"Before permission is given to begin restocking, an inspection of each premises should be made, preferably by the employe under whose supervision the cleaning and disinfection was done, to see that these requirements have been complied with by the owner, and permits to restock should be withheld until these requirements have been met.

"When weather conditions permit, every effort should be made to induce the farmer to remove all litter and manure from the barn yards, feed lots, etc., immediately after the affected herd is slaughtered, and before the arrival of the disinfecting crew.

"In those instances where new food lots can be provided, the old infected ones should be plowed and sowed with a forage crop. Where this cannot be done, the owner should be advised to harrow the infected feed lots at intervals of three or four days for three weeks or longer to facilitate the destruction of the virus.

"In restocking, not more than three or four hogs and two or three cattle, should be brought on the premises at first, and these animals should be given a free run of the yards, buildings, etc., usually accessible to such animals. A weekly veterinary examination of the animals brought on the premises should be made for a period of at least a month and the owner should be instructed to report promptly to the inspector in charge if any suspicious symptoms are noticed by him.

"In an instance recently reported, it appears that infection, probably harbored on the premises, was responsible for a recurrence of foot and mouth disease on a farm that had been cleaned and disinfected between three or four months previous and restocked ten days. This occurrence shows the importance of thorough work in cleaning and disinfecting premises, and also the necessity of proper preparation on the part of the owner before restocking is begun.

"In those states where the state veterinarian or other state authorities issue restocking permits, inspectors in charge will be expected to take up the matter of restocking with these authorities along the lines indicated in this letter, with the view of securing uniformity in the requirements."

WANT PLAGUE-FREE STOCK REGISTERED.

Federal registration of tuberculosis-

free herds may be realized in the near future, declares Dr. M. H. Reynolds, head of the Veterinary Division, Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

Dr. Reynolds presented the plan to the Minnesota Cattle Breeders' Association at its annual meeting held at University Farm on February 19, and a resolution indorsing it was unanimously passed. The United States Sanitary Association has already approved the idea.

This state is comparatively free from tuberculosis, declares Dr. Reynolds. Under Federal registration, most of the herds would be given a clean bill of health and stock from them could be shipped to other states without any restrictions.

HEREFORD BULLS For Sale and Wanted.

My herd is strong in Beau Brummel blood. Cannot spare females at present, but Bulls from Calves to 18 Months always on hands. Prices reasonable. When you write state what you want or what you have for sale. Always mention American Breeder.

W. F. SITES, WINDSOR, MO.

CHESTER WHITES

For sale. Males, bred sows and gilts. 100 S. S. Hamburg and White Faced Black Spanish chickens, Bourbon Red turkeys and eggs in season.

C. E. THOMPSON, Elberfeld, Ind., R. R. 27.

MAKE YOUR HOGS YIELD BIGGER PROFITS

Clean, healthy Hogs become the fattest, and yield the best profits. Keep your Hogs healthy—make them produce bigger profits by using Meyer's Hog Lubricator.



Meyer's Hog Lubricator

Newest and best way to oil Hogs. Works on new principle. No Valves, Springs, Wheels or Gears. Nothing to get out of order. The most simple, durable and efficient device of the kind made. Requires no attention except to fill oil tank occasionally. Cures and prevents Lice, Nits, Mange and other Vermin-caused Skin Diseases. Prevents Worms through Hogs eating our specially prepared Antiseptic-Disinfectant Hog Oil. Tends to prevent Cholera, as well as Hoof and Mouth Disease. Price low. Write at once for particulars of 30 Day Free Trial Offer, and our \$10,000.00 Guarantee Bond.

30 Days

Agents Wanted

Free Trial

The Meyer Corporation 132 Main St., Morton, Ill.

I'll RID YOUR STOCK OF WORMS

I'll PROVE IT BEFORE YOU PAY

I Want You To Know The Value of SAL-VET

I want you to feed it at my risk—I want to prove to you on your own farm that SAL-VET will rid your stock of worms—put them in healthy condition—easier to keep on no more feed—more profitable in every way, and less liable to disease. I don't want you to send me a penny in advance—just mail the coupon. I'll ship the SAL VET just as agreed—no money down—let you feed it 60 days—and if it does not do what I claim, then I'll cancel the charge. Is not this a fair, open offer?

The Great LIVE STOCK Conditioner

is the medicated salt which contains no anti-mony; is fed without trouble; no dosing or drenching. All animals need it—take to it readily—and so do for themselves. You will find animals that you do not suspect of ter shape to resist disease.

The Great WORM Destroyer

having worms, just full of them. Stock fed on SAL-VET grow thrifty and profitable, do better, act better, and are in better shape to resist disease.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

Fill out coupon, tell me how many head of stock you have, and I'll ship you a 60 day supply of SAL-VET. You simply pay the of SAL-VET. Feed it according to directions. If SAL-VET has not done all I claim, and you report results in 60 days then I'll cancel the charge, and you won't owe me a cent.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, President

THE FEIL MFG. CO., Chemists Dept. AB CLEVELAND, OHIO

PRICES

40 lbs... \$ 2.25  
100 lbs... 5.00  
200 lbs... 9.00  
300 lbs... 13.00  
500 lbs... 21.12

No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. on this 60 day trial offer. Never sold by peddlers nor in bulk; only in Trade-Marked SAL-VET packages. Shipments for 60 days' trial are based on 1 lb. of SAL-VET for each sheep or hog, and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular sized packages.

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL

on all Sal-Vet packages. Don't be deceived by imitations. Don't buy "Sal" this or that. Get original genuine Sal-Vet.

Wheat—

No. 2 hard.....\$1.57 @ 1.58½  
No. 3 hard.....1.57 @ 1.58  
No. 2 red.....1.56 @ 1.57  
No. 3 red.....1.55 @ 1.56

Corn—

No. 2 white......72½ @ .73¼  
No. 3 white......72 @ .72½  
No. 2 mixed......72 @ .72½  
No. 3 mixed......71 @ .72

Oats—

No. 2 white......60 @ .51  
No. 2 mixed......55 @ .56  
Corn chop.....1.29  
Shorts.....1.10 @ 1.25  
Bran.....1.03  
Rye.....1.17 @ 1.13  
Barley......70

Hay Prices Higher.

Country roads became almost impassable to heavy traffic last week, and receipts of hay were the smallest in Kansas City in more than two



## R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer  
of the West

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right; work always up to the highest standard.



**LOUIS A. WILSON**  
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, Logan, Ia.  
I am conducting sales for the best breeders in the country. Reference: American Breeder. Write me for dates.



## HOTEL CONVENTION 12th & Broadway Kansas City, Mo.

Headquarters Graham students. Special rates. 35c per day, two in a bed, or 60c per day single. Large, airy rooms; good beds. Only one block from school and Convention Hall.

**POSITION WANTED**  
In a horse breeding establishment. Have had 20 years' experience in handling and breeding high class stallions and jacks—some of them world champions. I am a graduate of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, and have had four years' successful experience. Can furnish the very best of references. Only those willing to pay good wages for ability need answer.  
A. F. Simpson, Box 142, Ophelm, Mont.

## HORSE BREEDER WANTED

Industrious, sober, experienced capsule breeder wanted. State wages in first letter.

**C. B. JENSEN,**

Lock Box 3. Oldham, So. Dak.

## BREEDS OF LIVE STOCK Number V; Merino Sheep

(Continued from page 9.)

downward, around forward, and up, making one and one-half turns. The ewes are hornless. Wool should cover the poll, forehead, upper part of face and the cheeks. The lower part of the face is covered with soft, fine, white hair. The skin about the nose is often wrinkled.

The neck should be medium short and rather muscular, and the ram should have a heavy scrag. The shoulders should be well laid in and muscular. The withers are somewhat sharp and high. The breast should be deep and moderately wide. Extreme narrowness of chest is a serious fault. The fore flank should be fairly well filled out and the heart girth should be large.

The front legs are often very crooked at the knees, too close together and too long. They should be rather straight, moderately wide apart and fairly short. Poorly formed feet are common, whereas they should be well developed and strong. The shanks should be fine, rather short, and the pasterns strong.

The back and loin vary somewhat according to the ideals of different breeders. In the very wrinkly Merinos, in which the mutton qualities are ignored, the top is long and narrow, but the extreme should be avoided. In the Delaine Merino, the back is shorter and broader. The top line should be straight from withers to hips.

The ribs should be arched and long, to give feeding, breeding and chest capacity. The hips ought to be rather smooth. The rump should be level and the hind legs straight, medium long, fine in shank, strong in pastern, and placed squarely under the quarters. Crooked hind legs are too common.

Merinos have bright pink skins, which are thinner than those of the mutton breeds. They usually have good style, walking rapidly and covering more ground than mutton sheep. This partly explains their popularity on the range.

The fleece has great fineness, but varies somewhat in this respect. Den-

ity of fleece is much more marked than with mutton sheep. The fiber is finely crimped from skin to tip of fiber. There is a generous quantity of yolk, and Merino fleeces commonly shrink 65 per cent when scoured. In some the amount of yolk is extreme and may sap the vitality of the sheep. The fleece should cover all of the body and extend down to the toes. It is important that the belly be well woolled and that bareness at the arm-pits be as small as possible. The scrotum of the ram should be well woolled, and the wool on the under parts of the body should be as nearly like the rest of the fleece in density and length as possible. The ewe flock should average 12 to 15 pounds of wool per head, and rams should shear 20 pounds or over. Some very heavy weights of fleeces have been reported. In 1913 in Australia the ram Hercules cut 46.5 pounds of very fine wool, with a staple of 4.6 inches. This ram sold for \$10,000. In America, fleeces weighing up to 44.25 pounds have been reported.

The breeding qualities of Merinos are only moderate. They are not as prolific as the mutton breeds, and very often their lambs are weak at birth.

Breeders and the larger shows classify Merinos into three classes, known as A, B and C, or Delaine. Of these, Class A is the most wrinkly, and also the densest, finest and heaviest in fleece. However, length of fiber is less than on B and C, being 1.5 to 2.5 inches. The fleece has 44,000 to 52,000 fibers per square inch of skin, and is fully saturated with a free flowing, rich colored, creamy oil.

Class B has less wrinkles than A, a smoother body, longer fleece and less yolk. These sheep are wrinkled on the neck and breast, often at the thighs, and perhaps there may be a few slight folds along the lower part of the sides. The fleece is not so dense as in Class A. Class B sheep are the largest and heaviest of the three classes. They are wider than A, more compact, lower set, a little more heavily fleshed, and much easier to shear on account of the smoother skin. The B class resulted from efforts to secure as much body weight as possible and still produce a very valuable fleece. The length of fleece is 2.5 to 4 inches.

The Delaine or Class C Merinos have smooth skins, except for one large fold, called the "apron," across and below the breast. Some have a few light wrinkles below the neck. The fleece should be fine and long, measuring 2.75 to 3.75 inches. There is less density than in A and B, and less oil. The wool sells at top prices, because of length, great fineness and small shrink. The Delaine is most wide, compact, low set, smooth and meaty of the three classes. It is the easiest to shear. It merits some credit as a meat producer, but is not a competitor of the mutton breeds.

In 1904 there were nineteen associations of Merino breeders in the United States for the purpose of recording Merino sheep. Since that date successful efforts have been made to combine some of these associations. The principal association is the American and Delaine Merino Record Association, of which Mr. S. M. Cleaver, of Delaware, Ohio, is secretary.

### The Rambouillet.

Spanish Merinos taken to France in 1783, to a farm at Rambouillet, near Paris, formed the foundation of the Rambouillet breed of today. The breed was founded by the French government, aided by private breeders, who secured sheep from the government farm.

The breed was first introduced to the United States in 1840; in that year two rams and twenty ewes were brought to Hartford, Conn., from the French government flock. Ohio received an importation in 1851, and in that state, New York and Michigan, the Rambouillet has been very successfully bred. Some excellent pure

bred flocks are now maintained also in the West.

The Rambouillet excels all other Merinos in mutton qualities. They are large sheep, with strong frames, and have considerable length of leg. They reach large weights; rams sometimes weigh 300 pounds and ewes 250 pounds, but the usual weights average 185 and 155 pounds, respectively. Their size and mutton qualities have given them wide popularity in the ranching states. They do not produce as heavy fleeces as the American Merinos, but they have smooth bodies, fairly long fleeces of great fineness and less oil than the American Merinos. In breeding them, more stress is given to fleece than to mutton qualities. The average weight of fleece for a ewe flock is about ten pounds; rams should yield fifteen pounds or more. There is a record of a Rambouillet ewe that sheared 29 pounds. This breed averages about 110 lambs per 100 ewes.

The American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association was organized in 1889. Mr. Dwight Lincoln, of Milford Center, Ohio, is the secretary.

## Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 16.)

gradually got worse and now she can hardly walk; seems to be affected in all four limbs. She will step her front feet forward and then catch up with her hind feet, stepping them so far forward that it humps her back up until she steps with her front feet again. She is due to drop a colt in May. She was stunned by lightning on September 18, 1911, and her front legs were swollen to the knees and one ear lopped down for two or three weeks, but she seemed to get all right and did not limp any until last spring. Do you think her lameness comes from the shock by lightning or what do you think is the matter with her? Can you suggest anything that I could do to relieve her? She hasn't a bump or a blemish on her.—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is very difficult to offer a diagnosis in this case that we would feel would warrant us in prescribing treatment. Many cases of lameness become easy to understand when an opportunity is given to make a careful personal examination. Have some

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YOU cannot afford to buy anything in the Harness Line until you

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It has lifelike pictures of every kind and style of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, BRIDLES, HALTERS, BLANKETS, WHIPS, BITS, Etc. Everything in good harness and stable equipment. We save you 20 to 35 per cent and you get stronger and better goods. We guarantee to please you.

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## It killed the mare to foal this colt.



Don't take a gambler's chance with your brood mares. You risk their lives every time you breed them. Protect yourself against their death by taking out a special 30 Day Foaling Policy in the

## INDIANA and OHIO Live Stock Insurance Company

Our Annual Policy for just a little more money indemnifies you against the death of your animals from any cause. The cost is small and the protection is certain. Twenty-eight years of square dealing, nearly half a million of assets and the reputation for liberal treatment have made this "The Company with a Record."

We paid almost \$200,000.00 to owners of horses, mules and cattle in 1913 for losses resulting from 120 different causes.

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## LET US CARRY PART OF YOUR GREAT RISK

INSURE THE LIFE OF YOUR VALUABLE HORSE BY A POLICY WITH US

**NORTHWESTERN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY**  
DES MOINES, IOWA AGENTS WANTED

## WILL KEEP NAVEL POWDER FOR HIS CUSTOMERS.

To the American Breeder:—Inclosed find money order for \$2, \$1 of which is for three years' subscription to the American Breeder and the other for two cans of the navel cord powder as advised by the American Breeder. Am going to keep a supply of it on hands for my customers. Have had several asking me about it since reading the February 20th issue. I think the American Breeder is the best paper put out in the interest of horse owners. Would not think of handling a stallion without having it to read. Have a Hambletonian stallion, 16 hands high, weighing 1,200 pounds. Did a good business last year and expect to do better this season.—L. A. Patton, Harrison County, Ia.

## HUMANE HORSE COLLARS



These collars are the only kind suitable for working on a stallion. We make them to fit any size and kind of trace. In ordering describe style of hames you use. If single trace hames be sure to state width of trace and length of hame tug from hame to buckle. If you use chain or Moeller hook traces, so state.

Sizes 15 to 25 inches, \$7.50 each; larger than 25 inches, 50 cents extra. We prepay shipping charges.

**BREEDERS' HARNESS & WHIP CO.,**

Williamson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



# BREEDING APPLIANCES

**These Special Appliances are For Sale Direct and by this Company Only. No agents; No commissions.**

Some Cheap Imitations of Our Appliances are on the Market. They are Dangerous.

## Natural Temperature Semen Extractor (1915 Model)

(Patent applied for)

**Endorsed by the Graham Scientific Breeding School**

The new Natural Temperature Semen Extractor is guaranteed to be the best extractor or impregnator. It will hold the temperature longer; get the semen when others fail; no danger in using it. The mare is the surest method of retaining the temperature. It will stand continuous boiling. The improved point protector practically insures getting the semen. The part extending out of the mare (while getting the semen) has a sealed air chamber protecting it and retaining the temperature. Any boy should be able to get the semen with this instrument. The directions accompanying each extractor are very plain and are accompanied by illustrated charts showing just how it is done. It is very simple in its construction. There is nothing to get out of repair. It has a soft metallic point that will stand bending a thousand times without breaking. It is the best breeder's appliance on the market. PRICE \$7.00.

### IMPROVED CARLSON SEMEN EXTRACTOR

This instrument has been used successfully by thousands of breeders. Price, \$6.00.

### Pointed Breeding Capsules

They can be inserted into the uterus before they collapse. We have the only capsules made especially for horse breeding. Some capsules do not dissolve, leaving a foreign substance in the uterus, which will prevent conception. Other capsules are too flimsy to use for this purpose. You cannot make any mistake by buying capsules from us as we only have one kind. We have them boxed with 100 in each box. The box is tight so they will be clean. These capsules are new, properly baked, and all bacteria killed before they are mailed. Always keep the lid on the box when not in use. Price (per box of 100), \$1.50.

### Breeders' Microscopes

A special breeders' microscope for use in testing the semen of stallions or jacks. Equipped with special lens for this purpose. Boxed in fine case. Every breeder should have a microscope to test and prove the sureness of his sire. Any boy can learn to test the semen. Full directions accompany each order. Price, each, \$35.00.

### Curved Metal Impregnator

Nickel plated, 22 inches long, used for getting the semen out of the vagina only. Price \$4.00.

### NEW BREEDERS' THERMOMETER

This new thermometer is made especially for breeders. The mercury is magnified so that it is easily seen. It is protected in a substantial metal case. Each one is thoroughly tested. The proper temperature is most important in artificial breeding. Price, \$1.50.

### For Testing Acid Mares

Blue Litmus paper will turn slightly red if the mare is acid. Place a sheet of this paper between the fingers and contact it with the fluid in the mouth of the womb, 25 sheets in a package. Price, per package, 25c.

### For Treating Barren Mares

We have a rubber hose made especially for treating barren mares. It is pure gum rubber made by hand; will stand boiling. It is the proper size. Can be used with a funnel or container. Price, 25c a foot.

### Speculum

Fourteen inches long. Very necessary in making examinations. Made of the best copper and specially polished so that the light is reflected into the mare. Any part of the vagina or cervix can be seen with this instrument. It is easily inserted. The best speculum on the market. Every stallion or jack owner should have this speculum. Price, \$3.00.

### Veterinary Thermometers

A standard clinical thermometer used by veterinarians. A metal case which insures it against breaking, with chain attached which may be pinned to the vest pocket and carried with safety. Extra length, tested and should last a lifetime. Price, \$1.25.

### Bulb Impregnator

The bulb impregnator is equipped with a rubber hose just like the ordinary impregnator which has been sold for years. It is not guaranteed to stand boiling. Price, \$3.00.

### Breeding Hobbles

Guaranteed to hold and fit any mare. Made of the strongest material. Every breeder should have a set of these hobbles. Some mares are dangerous to breed without them. Price, \$4.00.

### Breeders' Bags

Three sizes, small, medium and large. Stallions weighing 1,200 to 1,600 pounds usually require a medium size. These bags are guaranteed not to tear from any cause before March 1, 1916. If they do tear before that time, return the top part with our stamp on it and 50 cents in cash and we will send you a new bag. Price each, \$1.50.

### Directions For Ordering

Send money orders or draft, as exchange is charged on personal checks. Always name Express Office as well as Post Office address, in order to insure prompt delivery.

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# THE KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR COMPANY

**Twelfth and Central Sts.**

**Kansas City, Missouri**



good, competent veterinarian look this case over for you and in this way lose no time in treatment.

**1539—USING OLD SIRE**—What do you think about breeding a 4-year-old mare to a 22-year-old stallion? Is it all right or not?—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—If the old stallion is in a good physical condition, discharging live spermatozoa, we would not hesitate to use him so far as his age is concerned. If there is any doubt as to his sureness, a microscope can be used.

**1540—GETTING RID OF RATTLE-SNAKES**—Please tell me of some way to poison or get rid of a den of rattle-snakes. There has been a few hundred killed, but there seems to be as many as ever. They often bite the horses, as the den is in the pasture. There are seven holes close together. Would like to get rid of them when they begin to come out this spring.—South Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Saturate some cloths with disulphide of carbon and push them down the holes with a stick. Then cover the holes with something to confine the fumes. The heavy gas will settle to the bottom of this den and smother the snakes. Repeat the dose if needed.

**1541—LEADING TROTTER SIRE**—Will you please tell me who was the first owner of the Hambletonian horse? What was his number, and what was his speed mark, and what year was he foaled? Also who was the first owner of Wilkes and what was his number and his speed mark, and what year was he foaled?—Canadian Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Write to Frank E. Best, Secretary of the Trotting Association, Chicago, Ill. He can probably give you the early history concerning these noted strains.

**1542—FOUNDERED JACK**—I have a big jack that has always given me trouble with his feet. He has been foundered twice; always bothered with quitters in his feet, and when I dry them up with calomel they get so hard he won't stand on them. His feet are as hard as a rock and do not seem to grow to do any good. I have been using a blister around the hair of his hoofs; the hoofs are growing out some, but he seems to suffer a great deal with his feet. This jack is 8 years old and a good one and I would like to know what to do to take the sore-ness out and soften up his feet. This jack was foundered last June and has been knocked out ever since.—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Soak the feet for several days in quite warm water or until they are thoroughly softened up. Then prevent them drying out by coating them with vaseline in which some pine tar has been stirred. Apply this mixture once daily. As the feet appear to become hard again, renew the soaking. Continue the application of the blistering agent occasionally.

**1543—SHY BREEDING MARE**—I have a mare coming 6 years old in June. I have had her two seasons and have failed to get her in foal; bred both seasons to same stallion; stallion was sure. She looks well although she came in heat only twice last season; is in heat now. Had her examined by a competent horse man and her womb seems all right. Tried litmus paper and found no acid. What could be the trouble or reason she does not come in heat regularly? Would change of stallions do any good?—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We would guess without further investigation that your mare had aborted early. We would advise you to investigate the feed and general management. If the stallion is fertile with other mares, then it must be your mare. It is not natural for a mare to go out of heat, and stay for several heat periods at different times. We would advise letting this mare go until fall. Perhaps she will get well by that time.

**1544—MARE GETS DOWN**—I have a customer who traded for a mare. The mare gets down when she drops a colt and has to be helped up for a month after the colt is foaled. She is due to bring a colt this spring, the first time she has been bred in four years. Is there anything to keep this mare from getting down this time?—Tennessee Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Nothing but good care in the way of feed, exercise and careful housing. Perhaps inasmuch as she has not produced a colt for a number of years she has overcome the weakness and may give your customer no trouble.

**1545—BREAKING YOUNG JACK**—I have a young jack that will be 2 years

## Stallion Service Record Book

This book has 200 pages like the specimen page in this ad. It is substantially bound with a good, strong waterproof cover. It has 20 index pages for keeping the owners' names in alphabetical order so that any name or mare can be found quickly.

The breeding contract at the bottom is the strongest possible kind of a note. It is a big help in making collections, as nearly every state has a law for the collection of labor debts without exemption, and this is a contract to pay for services rendered. Before it is signed run a pencil through two of the lines in the contract, leaving the line that makes the kind of a contract you want. Many will sign a contract who would refuse to give a note.

This book has a calendar and a gestation table. It can be used for several sires without carrying more than one book. This is the most complete and up-to-date service record book printed. It is a nice size and can be carried easily in any pocket. Every breeder should have one. After improving it for several years, the result is this most satisfactory book. A complete new edition is just out. Although this new book has double the capacity of those offered heretofore, it sells at the old price. It is not bulky, as it carries no advertising or other unnecessary matter. It will be the standard record book used by the leading breeders.

If you are not satisfied with the book or do not consider it the best and cheapest on the market, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. The price is 50 cents; six for \$2.75; postage prepaid. Send all orders to the

**GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.**  
225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Sire	Lucifer										
Mare	Belle Color Gray Age 6										
Marks	Left front foot white										
Womb	<div>Closed Healthy Loose</div> Height 16 hands Colt <div>Yes No</div>										
Mare Owner	John Brown										
P. O.	Kansas City, Mo.										
Capsule											
Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.		
7											
22											
RETRIED											
	15										
	22										
BREEDING CONTRACT											
\$15.00 Date Feb. 1, 1914											
For services rendered, I promise to pay (fill in with stallion owner's name) or assigns fifteen dollars											
<div>When above described mare is known to be in foal</div> <div>When above described mare delivers a living colt</div> <div>When colt of above described mare stands and sucks</div> or before mare changes ownership, mortgaged or leaves county.											
Signed John Brown Page 16											

Above shows exact size of page and the way to properly fill out the blank for one form of breeding contract, scratching out extra lines.

## READY MADE CUTS AT LOW PRICES

We keep on hands the best line of stallion and jack cuts to be found in the country—a new line true to life, made from original photographs. Send for sample sheet and subscribers' prices. Bull cuts also. N. B.—We do not do any printing. We simply furnish the cuts.

**GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.**  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

hard while young?—Tennessee Subscriber.

**REPLY**—You were making too many services for the best interest of yourself and stallion. Make use of the capsule system and reduce the services to once daily, and it will be better for every one concerned.

**1547—BREEDING NINE-DAY MARES**—In case a mare fails to come in heat about nine days after foaling, what method would you pursue to cause her to come in. Would simply washing her out with the warm water on the seventh or eighth day have a tendency to bring about the desired result in a mare whose tendency is not to come in heat regularly?—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY**—The best method of breeding mares with colts by their sides at the first heat period is to use a capsule. It matters not whether they are in heat or not, either on the 7th, 8th or 9th day. You had better not wash her out at that time, as mares are very easily infected soon after delivery.

**1548—LUMPY JAW**—I have some yearlings, cattle and cows, that have lumps on the side and under the jaw bone; some have them on one side and some on both. The size of the lumps are from a hickory nut to the size of both of a man's hands. When these lumps start they seem to be near the bone, but as they become larger they leave the bone and spread out twice the size of a man's hand. Sometimes the lump is soft as if it were full of pus, but when opened there would be a black looking blood instead. After opening the large lumps I injected some carbolic acid in



### ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered.

Horse Book 9 K free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.**, antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, heals Old Sores, Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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**"VISIO"**  
A Remedy for Moon Blindness

(Ophthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

"VISIO" will convince any horse owner that it is the best remedy for defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our money back GUARANTEE.


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cut and in the small lumps that I did not open. I injected about a half ounce of the acid. The larger lumps that I



# Give Your Horses a Spring Hair Cut




## Clip Your Horses and Mules Before the Spring Work Begins

They are healthier and render better service. When the heavy coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt is removed, they are more easily kept clean, look better — get more good from their feed and are better in every way. Insist on having

### The Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

It turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are cut from solid steel bar, enclosed, protected and run in oil; little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head. **Get one from your dealer, or send to us \$2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Money and shipping charges back if you are not more than satisfied.**

**CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.**  
618 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ills.  
Write for complete new catalog showing world's largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines, mailed free.



injected the acid into seem to be getting larger, but the smaller lumps are the same as before. At times they don't care for their feed. These cattle are kept in the barn at night and in bad weather; during the day they run on pasture. They are fed on hay, corn fodder, some silage and about a gallon of small ear corn a day; also can run to the straw stacks. These cattle are a cross between the Galloway and Hereford and Galloway and Shorthorn. They are in good flesh and a solid black in color. Our nearest veterinarian is twenty miles away and hard to get this time of the year. What treatment would you recommend? What is the disease? We have been bothered with this disease for a number of years. Please state the cause of the disease, and if it is contagious. Please give me what advice you can.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—We very much fear your animals are affected with lumpy jaw, a disease characterized by the formation of abscesses similar to what you describe. Ordinarily the pus in such cases is very deep and we suspect that you did not succeed in reaching the abscess cavity. Better arrange for your veterinarian to come over some day and start things off right for you, inasmuch as the successful treatment of these cases involves considerable surgery.

1549—CAPSULE SYSTEM—I have a good jennet and I have some trouble getting her bred, as the jack owners are afraid of spoiling their jacks. What do you think of using the capsule on the jennet?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—If the semen is transferred in a natural, clean condition, at the right temperature, we consider it a little surer than the natural service. We do not know why anyone should object to a capsule service when properly done.

1550—SORE HEELS—I have a 5-year-old pacing stallion that has sore heels; have been sore for about a month; they first cracked open in two or three places and gradually got worse until his whole heel was sore and cracked deep; they are so sore he can hardly travel on them out of a walk. Please give me a remedy for them. What caused the trouble? Would you drive him or take him off the road until he is better? It is his front heels that are sore. He has a clean box stall and well bedded.—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Such an animal must be kept out of the mud, and for this reason at this time of year will make far better progress in recovering if

it is kept in a clean, roomy, well bedded box stall. After thoroughly washing the parts with warm water and castile soap, apply the following three times a day: Sugar of lead two ounces, zinc sulphate one and one-half ounces, rain water one quart. Shake well each time before applying. Wash the parts only occasionally after beginning the treatment. Follow the directions persistently if you want to secure results.

1551—BREEDING SOWS—I have some sows that have failed to breed and I thought it might help them to flush them out with the iodine treatment. Would like to know how much iodine you would advise using to a quart of water, and any other information you can give me in regard to these sows. They have very little or no discharge, but do not come in heat regularly and fail to stand to service. I had very good luck with mares with the treatment I learned at the breeding school.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Perhaps you would find it more satisfactory to use the saline solution on these sows. The fluid should be at about 115 degrees. Use it once every week for three weeks. This will stimulate the organs and cleanse the mucous membrane.

1552—CHRONIC COUGH—I have a registered German Coach stallion. He is an imported horse and very valuable. He had a bad case of distemper last May and he has had a cough ever since and lately he seems to breathe hard. I fear he is taking the heaves. I am giving him a heave cure now and that is all he has had. Please give me a remedy.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—In case of a valuable horse with a chronic ailment of the length of standing you recite, you cannot afford to have him prescribed for by anyone who has not had the opportunity of thoroughly examining his condition. Do not fail to call a good graduate veterinarian and thus start the treatment right.

1553—GROWING JACK—I have a jack that will be 2 years old the 22nd of June. This jack is making a good growth; he is 15 hands standard, good and strong. Is doing real well the last month or two. Would it be advisable to breed a few mares to this jack about June or July?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—A critical time in the life of all good sires is during the growing years. It is so easy to conclude that one or a few more services would not be injurious. If you could get a good growth on this jack by feeding him plenty of green feed it might be better to wait until fall to make his first services. You cannot expect to make the same growth with this colt if he is allowed to serve a few mares during the spring or summer months. He will be restless and will not develop as completely. It is quite likely that he has not as much bone or body as you would like.

1554—INJURED FILLY—I have a filly 10 months old that got hurt in the coffin joint. One day the colts were in the barn all day on account of storm and toward evening we let them out for exercise and to get water. They got to running and playing and next morning we noticed that this filly was lame. First we thought it was in the pastern joint. I got a veterinarian, but he is not a graduate from a veterinary college. He has a certificate from a correspondence school and he has been quite successful in some cases, but he does not seem to do this filly much good. She is hurt on the right hind foot and is swollen around the hoof and it extends clear above the hock point. Now, do you think that there could be anything done to save this filly? I would appreciate it very much if you could prescribe something that would help this filly. She is a Percheron and a good one. She weighed 1,060 pounds at 10 months old. She eats fairly good. I am feeding her bran and a little oats; her bowels are in good condition. She has been hurt three weeks. The swelling broke above the hoof and a lot of pus ran out of it.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Apply tincture of iodine to the swelling once a day, continuing for several weeks or until considerable irritation is induced in the part. If the wound is still open it would be well to inject a little of the iodine into the opening twice a week with a small hand rubber syringe.

1555—SALINE OR SODA SOLUTION—In speaking of the acid in a mare's womb I see that you recommend the use of the saline solution and then the soda treatment. What is saline? Is it a kind of salts or is it put up in bottles and labeled saline. I went yesterday to a drug store to get it and the druggist said he thought it was some brand of salts. How much of saline would you put in say half a gallon of water, and how much of

# THE RIGHT WAY


IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

## SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and \$1.00; \$5.00 and \$10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.  
**SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,**  
Chemists and Bacteriologists.  
Box 834. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



## What Breeders Say About Jacksorine


"I have used your Jacksorine, and after having a jack with five different sores on him, and trying every remedy that I could hear of, and giving him up as incurable, I got a box of your Jacksorine and cured him inside of 60 days. I consider it has no equal.—A. M. Perkins, Washington, Ind."

Jacksorine undoubtedly is the best remedy for jack sores ever put out. It is put up in large self-sealing containers from a scientific prescription and was long used with absolute success by the president of this company on his own stock. Remember, the price is \$3.50 per can, postpaid. Remit by P. O. order or bank draft to

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## FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER REMEDY



Guaranteed to Cure and Prevent Colts and Horses in same stable with sick ones from having Distemper, Influenza, Epizootic, Pink eye, Shipping Fever, Catarrh, Fever, Coughs, Colds and all Diseases of the Horse affecting the nose and throat.

A powerful germicide given internally alone will do the work, and that is **FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER CURE.**


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## A Guaranteed Cure for Worms

A horse that is infested with worms can never do well. Worms cause a derangement of the whole system. The symptoms are a ravenous appetite, rough hair, rubbing of the tail, nervousness, irregular bowels, gauntness, etc.

### FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE

removes worms in three to six days. One bottle a guaranteed CURE. Send for horse booklet. \$1 bottle holds three 50-cent bottles. Sold by all druggists, or prepaid from **BINKLEY MEDICAL CO., Dept. E, NAPPANEE, IND.**



## DISTEMPER CURED

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That is the proposition we make on **Joneses Distemper Cure.** It is unequalled for the cure of coughs, colds, distemper, pneumonia, influenza, pink-eye and all diseases of the respiratory organs in horses, cattle and hogs. For animals that are still showing effect of the above diseases **Joneses** is a wonder-worker. \$1.00 per bottle.

**JONES & FREDERICK, Mfgs.,**  
752 West High St., Lima, Ohio.

and now she acts like she is lame in all four feet; limps around and is losing flesh. She acts like she had rheumatism; also foot rot. She is a good mare and I would like to save her. She has been lame now for over a year so we could not use her, but this winter she has gotten so much worse. We used a liniment on the shoulder in the beginning.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely the fault is in the feet of your animal, but your description of that part of the trouble is very brief. You should employ a competent veterinarian to carefully examine the case.

1559—WASHING THE PENIS—I would like to know what to use to wash the penis of a stallion after service so as to prevent carrying disease from one mare to another. I used a dip last year and I thought maybe it might be the wrong thing, as I only got about 50 per cent of the mares in foal. I will feel grateful for any answer.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—We would not advise using disinfectants on the penis of stallion or jack when in service. It does not take much medicine to destroy spermatozoa. Take bran mash and work it into the sheath well so that the dirt will come out when the bran is finally eliminated. This will leave a smooth surface. You should not make services on a diseased mare.

1556—WANTS BLISTERING AGENT—I would like to know a good recipe for blistering horses or mules without leaving a scar.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—It is not the object of this department to furnish indiscriminate advice and remedies in the case something might happen. The intention is to help such individuals as are not so located that they do not have access to good veterinarians. Besides, it would be very difficult to prescribe satisfactorily some agent or combination of agents that would fit the great variety of ailments that develop on stock farms. Each individual case requires its individual treatment.

1557—IMPORTED PERCHERON—Will you please give me the pedigree of the Percheron horse, Rockaway? This was an imported horse and registered. If you can't get his full pedigree, will you please send his register number?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Write to the secretary of the Percheron Society of America, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois. He has access to the first volumes of the Thompson books. If you know this horse's record number send it along.

1558—LAME MARE—I have a mare that seemed at first to be sweeneyed; then she got so she would draw her hind legs up high when she stepped,





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**S**IMPLY mail me the coupon below and I'll send you this big can of *Corona Wool Fat*—the greatest preparation ever put on the market for Cracked and Split Hoofs, Contracted Feet, Corns, Grease Heel, Thrush, Barb Wire Cuts, Sore Shoulders, Sore Teats on Cows, etc. I want to prove to you *before you pay me a single cent*, that here

is a preparation you can't afford to be without. I want to send you, postpaid, this big can on

## 20 Days' Free Trial

I want to show you that you can keep your horse's hoofs in the finest condition—take out all foot soreness, cure all flesh wounds, etc. and do it quickly.

I want you to try this wonderful healing ointment at my risk—not yours. Try it on any case you have—apply part or all of it. At the end of 20 days if you are perfectly satisfied, send me only 50c for the big trial can. If you are not satisfied, tell me so and you won't owe me a penny.

# CORONA WOOL FAT

## *The Wonderful Healing Ointment*

is extracted from the skin and wool of the sheep and is the only remedy that will penetrate the shell of a horse's hoof—take out the soreness and grow new hoof. *Corona Wool Fat* does not burn, blister or cause suffering. It is a cooling, healing, penetrating ointment, quick in action, *heals without leaving a scar*. Read these letters—we have thousands more like them:

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Gentlemen:—Corona Wool Fat is the best thing I have ever used for hard and contracted feet of horses. I have used about all kinds.

Yours truly,  
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Bridgewater, Maine.

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Gentlemen:—I like Corona Wool Fat. I think it is fine to heal sores and cuts, and can truly recommend it to any one needing a good healing salve.

Yours truly,  
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Fill out the coupon and mail it today. When you receive the *Corona Wool Fat*—try it—watch results—then if satisfied send me only 50c—if not satisfied, just write and tell me so and I'll charge you nothing. Write for the big trial can *now*. Remember, I send it *postpaid*. You risk nothing in testing it. *Will keep your horses in working condition and put them in selling condition*. I take all the risk—send today.

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Cracked Hoof  
Before and After  
Using Corona  
Wool Fat



Corona Heals Barb Wire  
Cuts Smoothly



Grease Heel Before and  
After Using  
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For Collar Bells and  
Sore Shoulders



Galled Shoulder



A Bad Case of Scratches



Heals Inflamed Cows Udders

**Fill Out  
the  
Coupon  
NOW**

## 20 Day's Free Trial COUPON

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Gentlemen:—Please send me the trial can of your Corona Wool Fat. It is understood that I am to use this for 20 days in accordance with directions, and if I am satisfied with the results I will send you 50 cents to pay for it. If it does not do as you claim I will owe you nothing.

Mention ailment you  
intend to use it on.....

Name.....

Address.....

County.....

State.....

**1,000,000** Farmers, Stockmen and Blacksmiths are using *Corona Wool Fat*. Don't experiment—make sure of a quick cure by using *Corona Wool Fat*. There is no other remedy or healing ointment that will do the work as well.  
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Vol. VIII

Kansas City, Missouri, April 5, 1915

Number 15



## SAMPLES OF CAPSULE COLTS FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS OF COUNTRY

No. 1—A road full of capsule colts, from the breeding stock of N. S. Cox., Pattonsburg, Mo. No. 2—Capsule jack colts, all from W. P. Hodgden's \$1,500 jack that has never served a jennet. No. 3—Three colts got by capsuling four mares from one service of a registered Percheron Stallion. Photo from G. F. Lucas, Arriba, Colo. No. 4—Kansas Queen, a capsule jennet colt that won first at the Kansas State Fair, 1914. Owned by H. T. Hineman & Sons. No. 5—Photo of capsule colt and dam, sent us by J. R. Smith, Seymour, Tex. No. 6—Capsule colt nine days old; sire, the prize-winning Percheron, Inedit 82728, owned by P. B. Peterson, Sloan, Ia. No. 7—Capsule Percheron filly colt owned by J. T. Judge, that won first at the Iowa State Fair last fall. No. 8—Capsule mule colt owned by John Mann, Carterville, Ill. Photo taken October 30, 1914. No. 9—Capsule colt owned by William Wade, Weldon, Ia. Its dam had never produced a colt before. No. 10—John Hollihan, Pingree, S. D., and two of three capsule colts got from one service. No. 11—Capsule Belgian colt by the stallion Loureat, owned by W. F. Dusell, Montevideo, Minn. No. 12—An eight-month-old grade Belgian colt and dam, owned by Chris Stahly & Sons, Milford, Neb. No. 13—Capsule colt and 17-year-old dam, owned by Henry Van Hoose, Harris, Ark. Mare had not saved a colt for the six years previous. No. 14—Capsule colt belonging to L. R. Lee, Greene County, Ill. No. 15—Capsule colt from mare that had missed for five years in succession. Photo from W. B. McCormick & Son, Utica, Kas. No. 16—Photo of capsule mule colt furnished by W. J. Robnett, Kinmundy, Ill. No. 17—Colt from the first capsule service made on a mare that had failed to conceive after three trials with natural service. Photo from N. S. Cox, Daviess County, Mo.



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**These Special Appliances are For Sale Direct and by this Company Only. No agents; No commissions.**

Some Cheap Imitations of Our Appliances are on the Market. They are Dangerous.

## Natural Temperature Semen Extractor (1915 Model)

(Patent applied for)

**Endorsed by the Graham Scientific Breeding School**

The new Natural Temperature Semen Extractor is guaranteed to be the best extractor or impregnator. It will hold the temperature longer; get the semen when others fail; no danger in using it. The mare is the surest method of retaining the temperature. It will stand continuous boiling. The improved point protector practically insures getting the semen. The part extending out of the mare (while getting the semen) has a sealed air chamber protecting it and retaining the temperature. Any boy should be able to get the semen with this instrument. The directions accompanying each extractor are very plain and are accompanied by illustrated charts showing just how it is done. It is very simple in its construction. There is nothing to get out of repair. It has a soft metallic point that will stand bending a thousand times without breaking. It is the best breeder's appliance on the market. PRICE \$7.00.

### IMPROVED CARLSON SEMEN EXTRACTOR

This instrument has been used successfully by thousands of breeders. Price, \$6.00.

### Pointed Breeding Capsules

They can be inserted into the uterus before they collapse. We have the only capsules made especially for horse breeding. Some capsules do not dissolve, leaving a foreign substance in the uterus, which will prevent conception. Other capsules are too flimsy to use for this purpose. You cannot make any mistake by buying capsules from us as we only have one kind. We have them boxed with 100 in each box. The box is tight so they will be clean. These capsules are new, properly baked, and all bacteria killed before they are mailed. Always keep the lid on the box when not in use. Price (per box of 100), \$1.50.

### Breeders' Microscopes

A special breeders' microscope for use in testing the semen of stallions or jacks. Equipped with special lens for this purpose. Boxed in fine case. Every breeder should have a microscope to test and prove the sureness of his sire. Any boy can learn to test the semen. Full directions accompany each order. Price, each, \$35.00.

### Curved Metal Impregnator

Nickel plated, 22 inches long, used for getting the semen out of the vagina only. Price \$4.00.

### NEW BREEDERS' THERMOMETER

This new thermometer is made especially for breeders. The mercury is magnified so that it is easily seen. It is protected in a substantial metal case. Each one is thoroughly tested. The proper temperature is most important in artificial breeding. Price, \$1.50.

### For Testing Acid Mares

Blue Litmus paper will turn slightly red if the mare is acid. Place a sheet of this paper between the fingers and contact it with the fluid in the mouth of the womb, 25 sheets in a package. Price, per package, 25c.

### For Treating Barren Mares

We have a rubber hose made especially for treating barren mares. It is pure gum rubber made by hand; will stand boiling. It is the proper size. Can be used with a funnel or container. Price, 25c a foot.

### Speculum

Fourteen inches long. Very necessary in making examinations. Made of the best copper and specially polished so that the light is reflected into the mare. Any part of the vagina or cervix can be seen with this instrument. It is easily inserted. The best speculum on the market. Every stallion or jack owner should have this speculum. Price, \$3.00.

### Veterinary Thermometers

A standard clinical thermometer used by veterinarians. A metal case which insures it against breaking, with chain attached which may be pinned to the vest pocket and carried with safety. Extra length, tested and should last a lifetime. Price, \$1.25.

### Bulb Impregnator

The bulb impregnator is equipped with a rubber hose just like the ordinary impregnator which has been sold for years. It is not guaranteed to stand boiling. Price, \$3.00.

### Breeding Hobbles

Guaranteed to hold and fit any mare. Made of the strongest material. Every breeder should have a set of these hobbles. Some mares are dangerous to breed without them. Price, \$4.00.

### Breeders' Bags

Three sizes, small, medium and large. Stallions weighing 1,200 to 1,600 pounds usually require a medium size. These bags are guaranteed not to tear from any cause before March 1, 1916. If they do tear before that time, return the top part with our stamp on it and 50 cents in cash and we will send you a new bag. Price each, \$1.50.

### Directions For Ordering

Send money orders or draft, as exchange is charged on personal checks. Always name Express Office as well as Post Office address, in order to insure prompt delivery.

*We Pay Postage or Expressage on all Orders*

# THE KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR COMPANY

**Twelfth and Central Sts.**

**Kansas City, Missouri**



# THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined  
CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW.

APRIL 5, 1915.

Vol. VIII. No. 15.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE,  
Editors.

Published semi-monthly (on the 5th and  
20th of each month) by the  
GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
INCORPORATED,  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
BELL TELEPHONE, 4287 GRAND.

All communications for this paper  
should be addressed to the American  
Breeder, or the Graham Publishing  
Company, and not to individuals.

Subscription Rates within the United  
States: \$1 for 3 years; 50 cents for  
one year. All other countries, \$2 for  
3 years; \$1 for one year.

When sending subscriptions, please  
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When changing your postoffice ad-  
dress, state the old address as well as  
the new one.

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replaced.

Entered as second class matter No-  
vember 28, 1911, at the postoffice at  
Kansas City, Mo., under the Act of  
March 3, 1879.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING  
REPRESENTATIVES:  
JOHN D. ROSS, 608 Otis Bldg., Chicago.  
Telephone, Franklin 1429.  
WHITE-SIMONSON, INC.,  
904 Tribune Bldg., New York.  
FRANKLIN L. MILLER,  
620 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW LIVESTOCK ADVERTISING RATES.			
Previous Livestock Rates Canceled.			
Space	One Issue	One Month	Two Months
1/2 inch	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$6.00
3/4 inch	3.00	5.00	8.75
1 inch	3.50	6.00	11.50

Space in amounts larger than  
shown above will be charged for  
at the rate of \$5.50 per inch per  
month. Special rate on full page  
advertisements, \$125.

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Mo.

## THE WAR HORSE MARKET.

The demand for army horses is in-  
creasing. It is remarkable how many  
horses and mules have really been  
purchased and shipped out of this  
country. As an example, 1,500 head  
were shipped from Kansas City in one  
day to Newport News, where a pas-  
senger vessel had been remodeled es-  
pecially for the shipment of horses.  
There is no exact way of knowing the  
proportion of good work stock being  
taken from this country, but buyers  
are visiting nearly every section of the  
United States at the present time.  
Within the last few weeks train load  
after train load have been shipped  
from the Western states, several for-  
eign governments buying both horses  
and mules. Prices are gradually in-  
creasing. Buyers are not so particular  
as to ages or blemishes, but there is  
no denying the fact that for artillery  
service they are getting a lot of good  
farm horses. Animals serviceably  
sound are freely accepted.

Practically every man we have  
talked to, who is familiar with the  
subject, expresses an opinion favor-  
able to horse breeding in this coun-  
try. The present demand is only a  
beginning. One-half of the civilized  
world is destroying countless num-  
bers of horses. The breeding condi-  
tions in those countries will be bad  
for several years after the war ends.  
There will be demand in this coun-  
try for good horses at good prices for  
a great many years, in our opinion.  
Every good mare should be bred  
to the best possible sire. While  
these mares should be bred in order  
to restock the country with good  
serviceable sound horses, it is also  
a good time to have all non-breeding  
mares examined by an expert, or one  
competent to examine for breeding

troubles. If they are non-breeders,  
simply because of some mechanical  
or local trouble, they can be cleaned  
up, and the mare be made a breeder  
again. Then it would be a case of  
"a penny wise and a pound foolish,"  
if a man were to sell this mare to go  
the war. On the other hand, if the  
mare is a non-breeder on account of  
worn out, or diseased ovaries, or be-  
cause she is carrying some disease  
that not only keeps her from breed-  
ing, but is also transmissible to  
other mares, making them barren, it  
is a good time to dispose of this  
class. They are a menace to the  
community from a breeding and  
financial standpoint and should be  
sold at this time when mares bring  
equally as good prices as geldings  
for war purposes. Diseased mares  
should be gathered up and shipped  
out of the country, but all good  
healthy breeding mares should be  
kept and bred.

## SHY BREEDING MARES.

During the next few weeks there  
will be a great many mares bred and  
rebred, which are healthy in every  
way and would fertilize if the semen  
could find its way into the uterus.  
The cervix may be out of line, or  
closed to the extent that the semen  
cannot get into the uterus. There are  
more of these mares than one would  
naturally expect, unless one had made  
many examinations. Such mares can  
usually be made producers by insert-  
ing fertile semen into the uterus.

Those who do not wish to adopt the  
capsule system can, at least use the  
new Natural Temperature Semen Ex-  
tractor as an impregnator in convey-  
ing the semen from a mare served  
to one of the abnormal kind men-  
tioned. Very little preparation is  
necessary for such operation.

Occasionally a mare having a large  
open cervix can best be fertilized by  
being bred with a capsule, or the ex-  
tractor, about two days after the heat  
period has closed. A great many  
breeders have settled mares in this  
manner, that have been bred for  
years with the natural service.

A majority of the breeders who  
own good sires make too many ser-  
vices, many of which are not fertile.  
When a service is made that is not  
fertile there is no chance for the  
mare to get in foal at that service.  
The number of services can easily be  
diminished by using capsules. A less  
number of services are more likely  
all to be fertile. Many of the best  
sires are making only three services  
a week. A large number of mares  
can easily be bred at one service. A  
capsule service when properly done  
is a complete service, that is, live  
spermatozoa are deposited in the  
uterus. Only about one-half of the  
services made deposit semen into the  
uterus. Discharges made in the  
vagina are not usually successful.  
Those who have more mares than a  
sire can handle can use the extractor  
in case they did not wish to prepare  
for capsule breeding.

There are some who do not wish  
to try anything new, but in our op-  
inion every owner of a good sire should  
study the proposition of breeding  
more than one mare at a service, as  
the season is very short. A few  
weeks will slip by, and then it will  
be too late to breed mares, or, at  
least, that is the opinion of most  
mare owners.

## RECORD EXPORTS; WHO PROFITS?

If the producers of this country  
cannot see where they are receiving  
the much talked of profits resulting  
from European war demand, they can  
console themselves with the thought  
that the exporters are. In February,  
1915, for instance, the exports of  
breadstuffs from this country were  
over seven times as great as in Feb-  
ruary, 1914. Five-sixths of the wheat  
had left the growers' hands before the  
extreme top prices were reached, but  
it was not too late for the exporters  
and brokers to "get theirs." The cot-  
tonseed oil exports for last Feb-  
ruary were two and a half times as  
great; the cotton exports twice as  
great; yet meat and cotton producers  
are decidedly "in the hole" on their  
past season's operations. That brok-

ers and exporters have prospered ex-  
ceedingly is hardly to be doubted, for  
Europe has had to pay the price.  
For corn alone, Europe, or other con-  
suming countries buying in competi-  
tion with Europe, paid American ex-  
porters in February, \$5,850,880, or  
over nine times as much as our corn  
exports brought in February, 1914.

In the light of these record ex-  
ports, American producers can afford  
to keep in mind the depletion which  
must now exist in stocks, and be pre-  
pared to hold next fall till prices rise  
to a point justified by the relation  
of supply and demand.

## NEW STALLION LAWS.

Many new laws and amendments to  
improve existing laws, have been in-  
troduced in the different states during  
the last few months with a view to  
bettering the conditions for breeding  
up the horse stock of the country. Em-  
bodied in most of the bills introduced  
are features advocated by the Amer-  
ican Breeder. Among the bills passed  
are the new Oklahoma and Kansas  
laws published in this issue. The  
Oklahoma stallion inspection law  
carries with it an excellent lien law.  
The new Kansas lien law will be wel-  
comed by the breeders. We will be  
very glad to have breeders report  
other laws which have recently been  
put into operation. In every state  
where a good lien law has not yet  
been enacted, the breeders themselves  
are to blame. If every breeder had  
done as we instructed many other  
states would now have satisfactory  
lien laws, also. Breeders should not  
get discouraged, but keep right on and  
prepare for the next legislature. Good  
things sometimes come slowly. There  
will be some surprises in the states  
that now have satisfactory lien laws,  
for those who wish to beat the  
breeder out of the service fees.

Breeders should get familiar with  
this subject in their own state, and  
know what members of the legislature  
were unfavorable to the laws satisfac-  
tory to the breeder. A good campaign  
at the next election, by united effort,  
may get satisfactory results. This  
fight is not over. It is a good cause  
and worthy of a continued campaign.

## TUBERCULAR MILK COWS.

It is estimated that ten per cent  
of the dairy cows in the United States  
have tuberculosis. About one-fourth  
of the tubercular dairy cows discharge  
tubercular germs in their milk. Ac-  
cording to that estimate there would  
be about 500,000 dairy cows in the  
United States discharging tubercular  
germs into milk, which is being used  
by the inhabitants of this country.  
These estimates have been made by  
qualified scientific investigators. If  
these statements are true, is it any  
wonder that tuberculosis or the great  
white plague is destroying such great  
numbers of humans? Since the tuber-  
cular germ has been discovered, in-  
vestigation has revealed a remarkable  
condition to say the least. The germs  
can be seen with the aid of a micro-  
scope. A cow may look perfectly  
healthy and yet be discharging tuber-  
cular germs in large quantities  
through the milk. Perhaps the great-  
est damage resulting from such cows,  
is through the use of their milk, when  
in a weakened condition. A strong  
healthy man or woman may be able  
to throw off the germs without any  
serious trouble, at least, for the time  
being. Tubercular experts contend  
that tubercular germs from such cows  
may be responsible for a large per-  
cent of the deaths reported from  
tuberculosis. Every milk cow should  
be tested for tuberculosis. Tubercular  
trouble is purely a germ disease. The  
germ may stay in the system for  
years.

If an individual was to infect the  
milk for a baby with tubercular germs  
intentionally, and thus cause the death  
of that child, it would be a criminal  
offense. Is the result any different  
when one infects the milk through  
ignorance? Milk is one of the prin-  
cipal items of diet for small children.  
No owner of a milk cow should rest  
until every cow, kept for milk, has  
been tested. Not only is this neces-  
sary because of the immediate danger  
from that particular cow, but if one  
cow in a herd is found to have tuber-

culosis, the other cows will likely take  
it from her. She can also give tuber-  
culosis to the hogs and poultry.

One tubercular cow, whether she be  
used as a milk cow or not, is a con-  
stant menace to the other live stock.

This subject has not had enough  
publicity. There are some who would  
like to believe that tubercular germs  
from milk will not cause tuberculosis  
in the human, but we never have seen  
one of these men who would like to  
feed his children on milk from a  
tubercular cow. There are some who  
do not believe that germs are injur-  
ious to human life because they them-  
selves have not yet died. They do not  
stop to think about the many others  
who have died. We have never seen  
the individual (among those contend-  
ing that disease germs are not injur-  
ious) who was himself willing to be  
infected with them knowingly. We  
believe that if all dairy cows infected  
with tuberculosis were eliminated,  
that the great white plague would, at  
least, be greatly diminished in this  
country. There would yet remain, of  
course, the other well known means  
of being infected.

Here is one important question for  
all parents; can they afford to nour-  
ish their children on milk from a  
questionable cow?

## STALLIONS IN CITY LIMITS.

In nearly every small town there is  
liable to be some objection to a breed-  
ing barn. Everything should be done  
to avoid such criticism. It is some-  
times an advantage to have a barn in  
town. Occasionally mares would be  
retired, if very convenient, when other-  
wise the owners might go out of their  
way to the breeding barn. Noisy stal-  
lions should be taught to be reason-  
ably quiet. There is little use to have  
much noise around a breeding barn,  
unless it should be from a jack. When  
one of those animals desires to make  
a noise the vibrations may be heard  
for considerable distance.

It is unfortunate that some residents  
of small towns are antagonistic to-  
wards a necessary institution. A city  
council may pass an ordinance pro-  
hibiting stallions or jack to be kept  
for breeding purposes within the city  
limits. They may prohibit the parad-  
ing of such animals on the streets.

One breeder, in a small town, over-  
came many obstacles by getting a  
nice new set of harness for his big  
draft stallion. He made a road drag  
and every morning and evening he  
exercised the stallion by dragging the  
streets in that little town. He knew  
where the most complaint was and he  
kept the streets in front of those resi-  
dents in proper order. The stallion  
was taught to be perfectly quiet, and  
always kept nice and slick. He pre-  
sented a beautiful appearance at all  
times. The streets in that little town  
were greatly improved. People began  
to talk about the condition of the  
streets, and who was paying this man  
for dragging the streets. When it was  
learned that he was doing it for noth-  
ing people began to admire his inter-  
est in the town. Incidentally every-  
body in the neighborhood got to see  
this fine stallion dressed up in a fine  
new set of harness. When there was  
a large crowd in town he would oc-  
casionaly drag the main street. He  
did not act as though he was trying  
to advertise the stallion, but he did ad-  
vertise him. The people began to be-  
lieve that the stallion business was  
not such a bad business after all.  
When anyone would say anything  
about moving that breeding barn there  
were plenty of people to say that it  
was a good thing, and that the owner  
was doing much good for the town,  
not only in dragging the streets, but  
in bringing a great many people to  
that place to trade. The good quali-  
ties of that horse were talked about.  
Some of the merchants, who had much  
influence with the city council be-  
came interested, and in the course of  
time the difficulty was forgotten.

There is much that is attractive in  
a big, well kept, nicely harnessed and  
properly mannered draft stallion.

## SERVING MARES.

If a mare has been teased, and  
found to be in heat the owner should  
be questioned as to when she was



bred. Always be on the lookout for pregnant mares. About ten per cent of the pregnant mares can be strenuously teased and served with a twitch. The owner should be questioned as to how this particular mare acts when she is in good season. If there is any doubt as to her being pregnant the speculum should be inserted. This will show whether the cervix is closed or not. If it has the appearances of being closed, it should not be manipulated, in doubtful cases. Every mare should be examined at the time of service. If the cervix is open when the mare is bred, and she should return in heat at the next heat period with a closed cervix, do not open it, even though she may seem to be in heat.

The operator's finger nails should be trimmed closely. The hand should be washed in soap and water and rinsed in sterilized water before it is inserted into the vagina of the mare. Disease germs can be carried into the mare on the hand, and once in the mare they multiply and do serious damage.

Most of the accidents come from having spoiled stallions. The stallion should be taught to stop absolutely still within a few feet of the mare, and wait for the signal to mount. Stallions can be taught to do this with the use of a good bridle. If everything else fails, try the Conqueror bridle; this will stop them. After a few lessons they can then be handled with an ordinary bridle. If the mare is to be bred by the natural service, and she is not absolutely safe, it is best to put the hobbles on. No one can afford to take any chances getting injured, or the stallion disabled at any time, and more especially at this time. If the mare is presented under conditions in which wrong entry is liable to be made the rectum should be emptied. The hand should be thoroughly cleaned and placed in the vagina so as to lubricate that organ. As the stallion mounts three fingers of the left hand (with the back of them up) should be inserted into the vagina so as to guide the penis into the proper channel. In case the wrong entry is made, and the rectum is empty it is better to let the stallion remain as long as possible.

#### TESTING THE SEMEN.

An Iowa breeder asks us to explain why it is necessary to test the semen when a stallion is known to be the sire of colts. There is a great difference in sires, and especially stallions. The sexual power may be either weak or strong, the same as other organs in the body. There are stallions that will not discharge fertile spermatozoa three times a week for three weeks. There are other sires that may stand nine services a week for a period of several weeks. We have never known a stallion to discharge fertile semen at every service when used twice a day for a period of three weeks. A stallion should make several services a day and discharge live spermatozoa, but he could not keep this up for long. We have never been able to find live spermatozoa in every service when a stallion was used five times in one day.

The writer was recently called upon to test the semen of a stallion which had made the third service in one day. There were no spermatozoa of any kind in the discharge. The stallion was tested the next afternoon, and found satisfactory. There is a wonderful difference in the length of the life in spermatozoa. In some stallions where the test would be considered satisfactory from numbers and movement, yet in thirty minutes practically all of the spermatozoa would be dead, while kept under the best possible conditions. There are other stallions from which the semen can be kept easily 48 hours under the same conditions. The length of life may be a natural weakness, or possibly from excessive service. Tests have been made as to numbers, movement and length of life with the same sire, with limited and excessive services, and in practically every case excessive service does shorten the life of spermatozoa.

During the next few weeks many

questionable mares will be presented for breeding. With the microscope to test fertility of semen a close estimate can be made as to the "sureness" of sires. If there are a reasonable number of sperm cells, showing plenty of activity, the mare should fertilize if she is in a condition to be settled. If the stallion is not doing his part the owner should know it quickly. The temperature of the sire should be taken immediately. If the sire is not fertile a few weeks may slip by, and result in a lot of loss to everyone concerned. This may be felt more if the owner of the sire is mating him with a number of his own females.

With the breeder's microscope any boy should learn how to test the semen in about thirty minutes. It should pay for itself, as an advertisement, the first season. Its value from a safety standpoint cannot be estimated. Breeders need not breed in the dark so far as their sires are concerned. Much can be learned through the use of the microscope. Its use is a wonderful discovery and may be used to solve many problems in breeding.

#### THE BINDER ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.

To the American Breeder:—The American Breeder Binder purchased of you last season is entirely satisfactory. Incorporated into a bound volume as each issue comes, preserves a complete file in such order as allows me to refer to the information contained therein quickly. All that is wanting to make it complete is an index, which I hope you issue for each volume.—Wm. Henry Ash, Oneida, Ill.

N. B.—The Binder costs \$1. Address the American Breeder for one.

#### ACKNOWLEDGE ALL INQUIRIES.

To the American Breeder:—In writing to a number of your advertisers in the last few weeks I find that quite a per cent of them have either sold out, or did not answer (which I take it means the same thing), while another made mention of receiving a number of other inquiries from his ad.—Max A. Nash, Lyon County, Minn.

The above inquiry contains a suggestion for every breeder who spends any money for advertising or who is likely at any time to be looking for buyers for any kind of live stock. Those breeders who failed to reply to Mr. Nash's inquiry, even though they may already have sold the stock they had for sale, probably missed making a business acquaintance well worth their while. A short letter to Mr. Nash, thanking him for his inquiry, would have been cultivating a customer for anything they had to offer in the future.

The most successful business concerns spend a great deal of money and effort in the building up of mailing lists, that is, lists of possible customers in their business, and a breeder who has something to sell each year can build up and use a mailing list just as well as anybody. Probably within a year Mr. Nash will again be in the market for some kind of breeding animal. It is not likely he would again answer the advertisement of any of the parties who failed to acknowledge his previous inquiry, when if proper acknowledgment had been made, and a little effort given to cultivating his acquaintance, the party making this effort would, in all prob-

ability, have heard from him first of all.

Every breeder or stock man who carries on any business through advertising or correspondence should equip himself for making reasonably prompt reply to all letters, and should especially make it a point to keep an alphabetically arranged list of all customers and prospective customers. The man who sells his stock through advertising, and at the same time makes a list of all inquiries to whom he does not sell, gets just that much extra returns for the money he spends.

#### TO STALLION AND JACK OWNERS.

You know two reliable, inexpensive aids to live stock production that help your business wherever they go—the American Breeder and the navel powder that the American Breeder publishers have been furnishing to subscribers. We are ready to help you put these two good, reliable aids into the hands of every one of your customers who will read the American Breeder, and use the navel powder on the newly-born young stock of his farm. Every year we get an increasing number of letters—hundreds of them—telling how much better satisfaction they have with customers who have become readers of the American Breeder, and how many more colts are saved since they persuaded their mare owners to use the navel powder. Many of you have furnished mare owners with this navel powder at your own expense, but we believe it will be even better appreciated and more carefully used if the mare owners pay for it themselves. We have had a lot of smaller cans made—large enough to contain powder for a half dozen colts—that we will fill, and furnish with one year's new subscription to the American Breeder at 50 cents. We are doing this chiefly to get and hold the interest of new subscribers, or any mare owners to whom you may have sent the paper, but who have not renewed. We are glad to furnish you these special size cans of navel powder free with each new subscription if you can start at once and push this while the time is right. As soon as the increase makes our list as large as we wish it during the summer, the offer will be withdrawn. Now is the best time of the whole year, anyhow. You can interest almost every man. Begin today. Send their subscriptions as fast as you can get them. We will send the special size navel powder at once.

#### NO STALLION REGISTRATION IN MISSOURI YET.

To the American Breeder:—Missouri will be without a stallion law for the next two years. Bills were introduced in the legislature similar to the present law in Kansas but they failed to pass.

The effect of stallion laws as they have been enacted in other states is well set forth in the data supplied by these various states. Without exception they have worked improvement in the horses in other states. They have done this by crowding unfit sires out of those states. Suffice to say that in many cases these unfit sires have found their way into Missouri and are standing for public service at this time.—E. A. Trowbridge, Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Missouri.

#### STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., AMERICAN BREEDER.

Published twice a month.  
Editor, Frank B. Graham, Kansas City, Mo.  
Managing Editor, Frank B. Graham, Kansas City, Mo.  
Business Manager, Frank B. Graham, Kansas City, Mo.  
Publisher, Graham Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo.  
Owners (if a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock):  
Frank B. Graham, Kansas City, Mo.  
W. K. Shaw, Garnett, Kas.  
W. S. Smith, Stockton, Ill.  
Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities: None.  
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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1915.  
(Seal) GEO. H. HOUGH,  
Notary Public.  
My commission expires September 2, 1917.

## BOOKS THAT WILL HELP

The American Breeder receives a great many questions about books on various subjects. As fast as we get the time we investigate the great mass of books now being offered, for selections that are worth buying and reading. Few people have time to read all the literature offered, and so we have listed only such books as came highly recommended. The list below will be increased from time to time, but we are ready to receive orders at once on any of the books listed. Remit to us the amount given as the price, and we will have the books sent, postage prepaid, direct from the publisher. Address all orders to American Breeder (Book Department), 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo. Make your order on a sheet separate from any other communication.

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## GUARDING AGAINST GERMS

Third Lesson; Sunlight, Fire and Other Means of Protection.

Originally the primitive people had no fixed residences and did not provide any sheds or barns for the shelter of their stock. Yet those people as well as their flocks were practically exempt from all infective diseases except plagues and would have been exempt from the various plagues if they had understood the nature of infective diseases and maintained a quarantine.

The conditions of these original pastoral people still exist to a limited extent in certain localities in our country. For instance, on the large ranches in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, etc., there are flocks of cattle, sheep, horses and hogs that have never been inside a shed or barn and in fact hundreds of range animals have never seen a building except the dugouts or sod shanties characteristic of those localities. It is a fact that stock which has grown to maturity on the vast prairies of the large ranches, without the privilege of shelter, are less likely to be affected with infectious diseases than stock pastured on small tracts and sheltered in sheds or barns.

One reason for the freedom of range animals from infective diseases is because they have an abundance of sunlight, and sunlight is the greatest germ destroyer. That disease germs can be grown is a fact that is well known by all. Such disease germs are rendered absolutely harmless by exposure to sunlight. Thus it has been proven that the germs which cause typhoid fever in the human, those which cause glanders in the horse, and in fact, all disease germs, are killed by sunlight in a very short time. Recent experiments have demonstrated that the tubercule bacillus (consumptive germ) is destroyed by direct sunlight in from two to ten minutes. It has also been shown by experiment that disease germs in the discharges of animals and man, as sputum (teeming with the germs of consumption), and the pus from farcy buds, (which contain the glanders germ) as well as all other disease germs in the discharge of animals, are rendered absolutely harmless by exposure to sunlight.

The foregoing facts are recognized by the scientific stockman who disinfects the soil in his yards and pens contaminated with hog cholera, tuberculosis, glanders, etc., by nature's disinfecting sunshine. The disinfection is more rapid and efficient when the soil is cultivated or stirred up every ten days as the sun's rays disinfect only the surface. Hog pens have to the writer's knowledge been completely freed from the germs of hog cholera and swine plague in one year by plowing occasionally and harrowing, cultivating or discing about every ten days to keep turning the germs up so the sun could destroy them.

Sunlight not only disinfects the surface of the soil, but also destroys germs that are found on particles of dust in the air. It also tends to disinfect water. The clearer the water the more penetrable it is to light and hence the more efficiently it is purified. Many dairymen have found that the keeping qualities of milk is increased by allowing their utensils to be freely exposed to sunlight after they have been washed. The value of sunshine in cleansing dairy utensils is due to the fact that it destroys all germs (including those which cause fermentation or souring) that cling to the surface, especially to the rust spots, or slightly eroded surfaces.

The germ destroying power of the sun is a fact that should be foremost in the minds of all stockmen. Stockyards and pens should always be so located that every inch of them daily receive a good sun bath. They should be constructed of such material as woven wire so that the fence itself would not make shady corners or hinder the sun's rays.

Disease germs will live much longer in shaded corners of a yard than they will in the parts of a yard that are freely exposed. The pens and yards should also be so arranged that they can be easily and efficiently cleansed of all manure and waste food that has

accumulated. The cleaning of yards should not be neglected for if advantage is taken of sunshine as a disinfectant the proper conditions must be provided as it can only disinfect the surface.

All sheds and barns should be located upon the surface, for it is practically impossible to obtain sufficient light in basement barns or sheds. There should be as many windows as can possibly be arranged for the purpose of lighting as well as ventilating. The windows should be of glass so the sunlight can penetrate the interior of the building where it has the dual effect of purifying the air and preventing diseases, and especially eye diseases of the stock. Stock kept in the dark barns are more subject to diseases of the eye because of the change they experience in passing from the dark barns to the light in yards and lots. If a window light is broken it should be replaced, not covered up with burlap or stuffed with hay. The windows should be kept clean.

When an experienced stockman purchases stock he is always suspicious of those animals kept in dark barns or sheds and especially basements. It is common knowledge with practicing veterinarians that stock kept in dark places are much more susceptible to disease and are more frequently diseased than animals kept in well lighted barns.

It must not be concluded from the above that sunshine is sufficient at all times for disinfecting infected premises, but it should always be considered as the most efficient natural means and is constantly at our commands. It should be used in combination with other methods whenever it is possible.

A breeding barn will attract horses from practically every section of the neighborhood. A hitch rack should be arranged in such a way that all horses brought to the breeding barn will be forced to stand where the ground is fully exposed to the sun. An examination of all horses should be made before they are allowed to enter the premises. If an animal is found with an infectious disease it should be promptly sent home. It might contaminate the premises to the extent that all other horses might be subject to the transmissible diseases.

Every breeder should use some care in such an examination. A clinical thermometer will frequently be of much service. It is advisable to take the rectal temperature of all doubtful animals. Temperature is one of the recognized methods of diagnosing diseases. If a mare or a horse which had not been exerted should have a temperature above 102, such an animal should be treated with suspicion, and watched very closely for future developments. Anyone should be able to take the rectal temperature by placing the clinical thermometer in the rectum, leaving it there about one minute. It may be necessary to establish the lock and key method in many localities. There are some men who would drive an infected animal right into the barn among other stock. The breeder can be of much service to his community by not allowing such diseases to spread from his premises. If the hitch rack is located so that the sun can strike the surface for considerable length of time during the day little damage usually will result from this source.

Everyone should arrange to clean up his premises, so as not to attract flies. All manure should be hauled out and lime or borax used freely. All stagnant water should be drained. A spray of any standard dip can be used to a good advantage occasionally throughout the barn. Flies are great carriers of disease among both animals and human. There are numerous fly traps on the market. Many diseases and sores on animals can be traced to the fly. They travel considerable distances. They are not particular where they light, and they have a peculiar manner of inoculating either animals or human.

## THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

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On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and \$1.00; \$5.00 and \$10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

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Jacksoline undoubtedly is the best remedy for jack sores ever put out. It is put up in large self-sealing containers from a scientific prescription and was long used with absolute success by the president of this company on his own stock. Remember, the price is \$3.50 per can, postpaid. Remit by P. O. order or bank draft to

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### FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER REMEDY

Guaranteed to Cure and Prevent Colts and Horses in same stable with sick ones from having Distemper, Influenza, Epizootic, Pink eye, Shipping Fever, Catarrh Fever, Coughs, Colds and all Diseases of the Horse affecting the nose and throat. A powerful germicide given internally alone will do the work, and that is found in FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER CURE.

Made and sold by **A. W. FRAVEL, Ph. G.V.S. Centralia, Mo.**

All dead animals should be burned. There are other methods of disposing of them, but burning them is the cheapest and most effective. Ground where sick or dying animals have lain should be disinfected. It is not difficult to burn an animal, by placing it upon rails, or by placing it in some manner so that the flames can get a start underneath the body. Practically every animal which does not die from accidents should be considered infectious. A great many animals and humans harbor and transmit disease germs without showing symptoms. The vitality of a body may be strong enough to counteract the effect of the germs during life. After death germs may multiply rapidly and harbor germs for ages.

Disease germs will not multiply as a rule when dry. A certain amount of moisture and heat is necessary for their development. Tubercular germs have been found in a grave 20 years after the patient had died. They were found to be active. Anthrax has been found and developed in animals eating hay produced in a pasture where stock had died and had been buried years ago. Enough investigations have been carried on to show the necessity of burning all animals which have died of an infectious disease. If everyone will give this subject enough thought, the spread of disease can be greatly reduced. It is much easier to prevent disease than to cure it after it is established.

MORE THAN ANY OTHER TWO.

To the American Breeder:—You will find inclosed our check for advertising. Will say that the American Breeder sure does the job when it comes to selling stallions. We had more buyers come through the advertisement in your paper than any other two papers we used. We are very sorry we can't spare the time to attend the Breeding School, as we be-



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ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic deposits, Swollen, Painful Varicose Veins. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

## Don't Have a Blind One "VISIO"

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"VISIO" will convince any horse owner that it is the best remedy for defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our money back GUARANTEE.

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lieve every man in the breeding business should learn more about it in order to be the most successful.—Bishop Bros., Butler County, Kas.



## OKLAHOMA'S NEW LAW REGULATING THE BREEDING BUSINESS

The last Oklahoma legislature passed (in February, this year) one of the most complete "stallion and jack laws" on the statute books of any state. The law, in full, is as follows:

Section 1. Every person, persons, firm, corporation, company or association that shall stand, travel, advertise, or offer for public service in any manner any stallion or jack in the State of Oklahoma, before being entitled to the benefits of the lien hereinafter provided for the services of such animals, shall secure a license certificate for such stallion or jack, from the Oklahoma State Live Stock Registry Board, as hereinafter provided. Said board shall consist of the dean of the division of agriculture, head of the animal husbandry department, and the head of the veterinary department of the Oklahoma State Agricultural College.

Sec. 2. To obtain a license certificate as herein provided, the owner of such stallion or jack shall comply with the following requirements:

First. The owner of a pure bred stallion or jack shall forward to the Oklahoma State Live Stock Registry Board of Inspection, the registry certificate or a certified copy of the registry certificate of such stallion, or jack, also other necessary papers or documents, relating to the breeding and ownership of such stallion or jack.

Second. Owners of cross-bred or grade stallions or jacks shall forward to the Oklahoma State Live Stock Registry Board affidavit showing the breeding of such stallion or jack.

Third. Owners of such stallions or jacks shall forward to the Oklahoma State Live Stock Registry Board a statement of the age, color and size of such stallion or jack.

Fourth. The fee of such stallion or jack license shall be two (\$2.00) dollars and said fee shall accompany each application for license.

Sec. 3. The Oklahoma State Live Stock Registry Board shall have power to revoke, cancel and recall any license when said board shall find that such license does not truly and correctly represent the horse or jack for which said license was originally issued, and when a license is revoked by the said board, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or a constable of a county where such license is located to take possession of said license and deliver the same to the said Oklahoma State Live Stock Registry Board when called upon by said Oklahoma State Live Stock Registry Board to take possession of the said license.

Sec. 4. The Oklahoma Live Stock Registry Board shall issue four kinds of licenses as follows: Pure-bred, for stallions or jacks correctly recorded in stud books, recognized by the Oklahoma State Live Stock Registry Board; cross-bred, for stallions or jacks whose sire and dam are of different breeds but each are correctly recorded in a stud book maintained for that particular breed, providing said stud books are recognized by the Oklahoma State Live Stock Registry Board; grade, for stallions or jacks whose sire or dam is recorded in a stud book that is recognized by the Oklahoma State Live Stock Registry Board; scrub, for stallion or jack whose sire and dam are neither recorded in a stud book recognized by the State Live Stock Registry Board.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Live Stock Registry Board to receive and pass upon the merits of the registry certificate and statement of breeding submitted as herein provided, and it shall use as its standard the stud books and signatures of the duly authorized officers of the various horse pedigree registry associations, societies or companies certified by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Bureau of Animal Industry, in order No. 136, dated June 20, 1906, and any other stud or jack books which may be established in the future when an association or company establishing such stud or jack books shall prove to the satisfaction of the State Live Stock Registry Board that they are doing an honest, reputable and creditable business, and that such stud or jack books are necessary for the protection and encouragement of that particular breed.

Sec. 6. Each license issued by the Oklahoma State Live Stock Registry Board shall expire December 31, of the year of which it is issued but such license may be renewed each year, provided, the owner of said stallion or jack makes application for renewal before March 1, following the date of expiration, and forward with such application for renewal a fee of one (\$1.00) dollar for each renewal and submit satisfactory evidence establishing the identity of stallions or jacks for which renewal of license is requested. Each renewal shall expire on December 31st, of the year for which it is renewed. Failure to have license renewed, as herein provided, before March 1st following the date of expiration, shall forfeit the right of renewal, and when said right has been forfeited, the owner of said stallion or jack shall procure a new license as provided in Section 2.

Sec. 7. The license certificate for

a stallion or jack correctly recorded in a stud or jack book recognized by the Oklahoma Live Stock Registry Board shall contain the following information: License, number, registration number, breed, color, age, pedigree, name and address of owner, date of issue, the seal of the Oklahoma Live Stock Registry Board, and the signature of the Secretary of the Oklahoma Live Stock Registry Board. The license for a cross-bred, grade, or scrub stallion shall contain the following information: License number, statement of breeding, color, age, name and address of owner, date of issue, seal of the Oklahoma Live Stock Registry Board, and the signature of the secretary of the Oklahoma State Live Stock Registry Board.

Sec. 8. Every bill, poster, or other advertisement of every kind or nature, issued by the owner, keeper or person in charge of any stallion or jack enrolled and licensed under this act, and used to advertise such stallion or jack by said owner, keeper, or person in charge, shall have as a heading for such advertisement the class of license issued for said stallion or jack and the number of his license; thus "pure bred license No. \_\_\_\_\_," "cross-bred license No. \_\_\_\_\_," "grade license No. \_\_\_\_\_," or "scrub license No. \_\_\_\_\_," as the case may be. In all advertisements this heading shall be set in the largest and boldest type used in the advertisement.

Sec. 9. The owner, keeper, or person in charge of any stallion or jack standing for public service in this state shall post and keep affixed during the entire breeding season, the license certificate of each stallion or jack issued under the provision of this act, in a conspicuous place in each stable or building where such stallion or jack stands for public service.

Sec. 10. Upon transfer of ownership of any stallion or jack licensed under the provisions of this act, the new owner shall forward to the office of the Oklahoma State Live Stock Registry Board, the license issued in the name of the former owner together with a fee of fifty cents and satisfactory evidence that the stallion or jack transferred is the one for which the license was originally issued. It shall be the duty of the Oklahoma State Live Stock Registry Board to record such transfer and issue a license in the name of the new owner.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of the county clerk of each county in the State of Oklahoma to file with the Oklahoma State Live Stock Registry Board before July 1 of each year, a complete list of all the stallion or jack owners in his county, together with the number of stallions or jacks owned by each as shown by the assessor's report of that particular county. He shall also file with the Oklahoma State Live Stock Registry Board before July 1, of each year, the total number of horses in his particular county.

Sec. 12. It shall be optional with the owners, keepers or persons in charge of stallions or jacks standing for public service whether or not said stallions or jacks shall be examined for soundness, but no stallions or jacks shall be advertised in any manner either directly or indirectly as a sound stallion or jack until a certificate of soundness has been issued for said stallion or jack by the Oklahoma State Live Stock Registry Board, and then said stallion or jack may be advertised as sound only during the life of the certificate of soundness. This certificate of soundness shall become null and void and not in force on December 31st of the year during which it was issued. The fee of each certificate of soundness shall not exceed \$2.00 for each stallion or jack.

Sec. 13. Any person, persons, firm, company, corporation or association that shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$20.00 and not more than \$50.00 for each offense.

Sec. 14. The funds accruing from the above named fees shall be used by the Oklahoma State Live Stock Registry Board to defray the expenses of enrollment of pedigrees and the issuing of licenses, to publish reports or bulletins containing list of stallions or jacks, licenses and transfers, and all money accruing above the amount necessary for said purpose shall be turned into the general revenue fund of the state. It shall be the duty of the Oklahoma Live Stock Registry Board to make annual reports including financial statements, to the Governor of the state, and all financial records of said Oklahoma State Live Stock Registry Board, shall be open to inspection.

Sec. 15. The owner of any stallion or jack, upon complying with the provisions of this act, shall have a lien upon any female animal, subject to prior liens, to which such animal is let and upon the offspring of such animal, the result of such services for the sum contracted therefor. Such lien shall attach at the time of service of such male and shall be superior to any mortgage lien placed upon the

(Continued on page 12)

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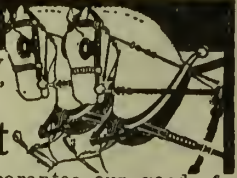
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An antiseptic drying powder made from our own formula, put up in convenient metal shakers and sold exclusively by us for use on the navel cords of newly born colts and other young stock.

Price 50c Per Can.

"Your drying Navel Powder for young foals is first class, par excellence. I would not be without it at this time of the year. You cannot dwell too much on the benefits derived from its use. I inclose check for two cans—J. O. Singmaster, Keota, Iowa."

Orders filled promptly by mail, postage prepaid; full directions with each can. Address,

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**It killed the mare to foal this colt.** Don't take a gambler's chance with your brood mares. You risk their lives every time you breed them. Protect yourself against their death by taking out a special 30 Day Foaling Policy in the

### INDIANA and OHIO Live Stock Insurance Company

Our Annual Policy for just a little more money indemnifies you against the death of your animals from any cause. The cost is small and the protection is certain. Twenty-eight years of square dealing, nearly half a million of assets and the reputation for liberal treatment have made this "The Company with a Record."

We paid almost \$200,000.00 to owners of horses, mules and cattle in 1913 for losses resulting from 120 different causes.

Don't wait till your animals are dead. Tomorrow may be too late. Call up our agent or write to us today.

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### MARE OWNERS RETURN CARD

RETURN this card on the date marked below. Leading breeders estimate three and one-half natural services for each colt produced. Bring this card with you each time.

Name of Mare ..... Color .....

Terms of Service .....

Name of Sire .....

19 ..... Feb ..... Mch ..... Apl ..... May ..... Jun ..... Jul ..... Aug ..... Sep ..... Oct .....

Date Served ..... .....

Mareshould ..... .....

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Scratch out MORNING or EVENING date.

Above mare should foal in about eleven months.

200 Cards Like These, 50c. For all Breeders' Supplies, address—**AMERICAN BREEDER, Kansas City, Mo.**

**Better Mare Owner's Return Cards for Less Money.**

We found that our subscribers were paying other parties 40 and 50 cents a hundred for mare owners' return cards, so we got up a better card and sell 200 of them for 50 cents — additional hundreds at 25 cents. As the cut shows, these cards contain all the necessary information and yet are small enough to go in the vest pocket. Our binders (at \$1.00) are as good as other parties sell at \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Our policy always is—best values and service.

## READY MADE CUTS AT LOW PRICES

We keep on hands the best line of stallion and jack cuts to be found in the country—a new line true to life, made from original photographs. Send for sample sheet and subscribers' prices. Bull cuts also. N. B.—We do not do any printing. We simply furnish the cuts.

**GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.**

225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,

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# REVIEW OF THE MARKETS

Farm Demand Cutting Into War Horse Supply. Chicago Cattle Runs Reveal Interesting Condition in Sections Released From "Foot and Mouth" Quarantine. No Profit to Meat Producers Except in Lamb Prices. Late Spring Makes Strong Prices On a Record Run of Hay.

Primarily a war horse deal. There is little else to be made out of market conditions, yet there is that element in the movement that promises a good clearance of certain classes of uncertain peace value. Miller Brothers of the 101 Ranch, who are supplying the Italian government with horses, say that in their opinion about 250,000 more horses will be taken from this country before the demand begins to lag. Even then foreign demand will not cease because the breeding stock will be needed to replenish the European stables. Take the lines of battle and devastation that have followed, in the European war, and it is in the greatest horse breeding section of Europe—Eastern France, all of Belgium and Southwest Russia.

Germany is having trouble in replenishing its cavalry. France, England and Italy are buying in this country, and Belgium and some of the southeast kingdoms are negotiating purchases. Just in proportions as breeds of draft horses are now crowded from demand, established peace will magnify the need of re-establishing the heavy breeds. It is a most satisfactory condition that America fed its draft blood from the best stables of Europe before devastation prevailed there, and we will be able to supply their need when the call comes.

By disposing of our common horses for cannon fodder, we ought to take a leap forward in quality of breed.

Such domestic demand as is apparent is for farm mares of the better type, largely from the central belt. New York and Eastern cities have done practically nothing in the drafter line in nine months past, and though the South is now in the midst of seeding, there is little demand for either horses or mules. The low price of cotton in the past eight months has given impetus to diversified farming in the cotton belt. This should result for a material increase in the need of horses at a later period.

The general report country buyers bring is that farm work is starting and that few horses are being offered. Country prices are, of course, advancing.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

Horses—	
Drafters, 1,700-pound, extra quality.....	\$215 @ 250
Drafters, good to choice.....	175 @ 210
Drafters, fair to good.....	160 @ 185
Chunks, good.....	150 @ 160
Chunks, fair.....	115 @ 145
Southerners, good to choice.....	140 @ 180
Southerners.....	60 @ 135
Mules—	
13½ to 14½ hands.....	\$ 90 @ 110
14½ to 15½ hands.....	105 @ 135
15½ to 16 hands.....	130 @ 175
16½ or better.....	175 @ 250

## Steer Prices Sagged Again.

Steer prices were lower in the past few days, but in order to control the market at a lower price range killers made meager purchases. Supplies of fat cattle are diminishing and it is generally believed that following Lent, which period closes this week, that beef will be in broader demand. Surely there can be no decrease in domestic trade, and February export trade far exceeded any previous similar period in many years past. One feature that has been a source of continued surprises is the way the Chicago runs have been maintained. However, when this supply is investigated it reveals that numbers alone are normal. Thousands of thin stockers, dairy cattle and half fat steers have gone to shambles, that would have furnished a reasonable increase in numbers or beef later. The fact is that large cattle areas in the midst of general liquidation can rake and scrape a surprisingly large number of cattle. When the run ceases and the restocking begins, then will be the measure of the actual shortage. The West, however, holds out fair promise of liberal supplies. Meal cake, hay fed, and beet pulp steers are in the offing for April, and South Texas will be breaking the crust with

early grassers the latter part of May. As for prime corn fat bullocks, they will be scarce, and fall supply as far as Iowa and states east are concerned promise of famine proportions.

With no new case of the foot and mouth disease reported in the past ten days, government officials feel confident that the last stage of the cleanup is at hand.

This confidence should soon reflect a better feeling among live stock men generally.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers.....	\$8.25 @ 8.50
Good to choice steers.....	7.65 @ 8.20
Fair to good steers.....	7.15 @ 7.60
Common to fair steers.....	6.65 @ 7.10
Meal fed, choice.....	7.60 @ 8.20
Meal fed, common to fair.....	7.25 @ 7.55
Quarantine steers, fed.....	6.60 @ 7.40

## Better Market for She Stuff.

Spring prospects are bringing an improved demand for butcher cattle, in fact all classes of shestuff, whether fat or lean. Buyers of stock cows and heifers are crowding killer buyers away from thin grades that earlier in the season found only "canner" outlet, while there is a noticeable scarcity in good fat cows and tidy weight heifers and steers and heifers mixed. The need for female cattle for stock purposes has been too large for many months past, and feed too high for much of an attempt to finish either cows or heifers. At \$8 to \$10.50 for veals, cows pay better from their increase than from the feed lot.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice.....	\$6.65 @ 7.00
Common to fair.....	5.15 @ 5.60
Good to choice.....	6.00 @ 6.60
Fair to good.....	5.65 @ 6.00
Canners.....	4.35 @ 5.10
Heifers—	
Choice.....	8.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice.....	7.50 @ 8.00
Plain to fair.....	6.75 @ 7.45
Common.....	6.00 @ 6.75
Veal calves.....	7.50 @ 10.75
Bulls.....	5.00 @ 6.75

## Shifting for Pasture Rights.

Though state quarantine in some range states at present interfere with the movement of cattle onto Kansas and Oklahoma pastures, it is two weeks to a month before grass will be in a condition to carry cattle, and pastures now are being rented in confidence that quarantine regulations will be modified. Grass promises a good growth under warmer weather and a good many stockers are going from Kansas City into Kansas. A few bunches of heavy feeders have gone into Iowa and Illinois, but that movement is not general. Prices in all positions are firm.

The following quotations are for the various grades of stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders.....	\$ 7.65 @ 7.85
Good to choice feeders.....	7.25 @ 7.60
Fair to good feeders.....	6.75 @ 7.25
Plain to fair feeders.....	6.40 @ 6.70
Selected stockers.....	7.50 @ 8.00
Good to choice stockers.....	7.00 @ 7.45
Plain to fair stockers.....	6.50 @ 7.00
Stock calves.....	7.00 @ 8.00
Stock cows.....	5.50 @ 6.00
Stock heifers.....	5.75 @ 6.50
Milch cows.....	50.00 @ 100.00

## Small Movement in Hog Prices.

The hog market shows more than usual stability at prices ranging from \$6.50 to \$6.95. Two weeks ago the price range was up to 7 cents. Packers, however, are meeting increasing demand from small butcher establishments throughout the country and the center of the urgent demand is for 120 to 175-pound grades, at a premium over other weight. The quality of the hogs is showing much rougher, nearly all loads contain rough sows, stags and some half fat grades. A load of smooth, even-sized barrows is an exception, and more equal size rules in the 120 to 180-pound classes. The northern movement is subsiding, and packers are finding that supply which was in heavy weights, a cause for a falling off in product making. A better inquiry is reported from the South for both fresh and cured pork. The movement of hogs in the next few weeks threatens to be diminished by the rush of farm work.

# ZENOLEUM

**A Remedy for All Live Stock**

A Standardized coal-tar disinfectant, insecticide, animal dip; always the same.

Use Zenoleum; get more milk from your cows; more pork from your hogs; more wool from your sheep; more eggs from your hens; more work from your horses. In short, make more money in the Live Stock business by using this great preventative.

**Used and Endorsed by 50 Agricultural Colleges**

Our guarantee: If Zenoleum is not all that YOU think it ought to be, you can have your money back; no letters, no talk, just money back.

Prices: postpaid—8 oz. 25c; qt. 50c; gal. \$1.50. Ask for our free 1915 Live Stock Life Insurance Policy.

**The Zenner Disinfectant Company**  
335 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Use Zenoleum Lice Powder for Poultry.

The range in prices of hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Choice, 250@300 lbs.....	\$6.50 @ 6.85	6.50 @ 6.85	6.50 @ 6.85	6.45 @ 6.75	6.60 @ 6.90	6.65 @ 6.92½
Medium, 200@250 lbs.....	6.50 @ 6.85	6.55 @ 6.85	6.50 @ 6.80	6.45 @ 6.75	6.60 @ 6.90	6.65 @ 6.92½
Mixed, 190@215 lbs.....	6.50 @ 6.85	6.55 @ 6.85	6.50 @ 6.80	6.45 @ 6.75	6.60 @ 6.90	6.65 @ 6.92½
Light weights.....	6.50 @ 6.85	6.55 @ 6.85	6.50 @ 6.80	6.45 @ 6.75	6.60 @ 6.90	6.65 @ 6.92½
Light lights.....	6.50 @ 6.85	6.55 @ 6.85	6.50 @ 6.80	6.45 @ 6.75	6.60 @ 6.90	6.65 @ 6.92½
Common mixed.....	6.50 @ 6.85	6.55 @ 6.85	6.50 @ 6.80	6.45 @ 6.75	6.60 @ 6.90	6.65 @ 6.92½
Rough heavy.....	6.50 @ 6.85	6.55 @ 6.85	6.50 @ 6.80	6.45 @ 6.75	6.60 @ 6.90	6.65 @ 6.92½
Stags.....	6.50 @ 6.85	6.55 @ 6.85	6.50 @ 6.80	6.45 @ 6.75	6.60 @ 6.90	6.65 @ 6.92½
Boars.....	6.50 @ 6.85	6.55 @ 6.85	6.50 @ 6.80	6.45 @ 6.75	6.60 @ 6.90	6.65 @ 6.92½
Bulk of sales.....	6.50 @ 6.85	6.55 @ 6.85	6.50 @ 6.80	6.45 @ 6.75	6.60 @ 6.90	6.65 @ 6.92½

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.....	\$6.65 @ 6.75
Medium, 200@250 lbs.....	6.65 @ 6.80
Mixed, 190@215 lbs.....	6.70 @ 6.85
Light weights.....	6.75 @ 6.85
Light lights.....	6.80 @ 6.85
Common mixed.....	6.40 @ 6.65
Rough heavy.....	6.35 @ 6.60
Stags.....	5.25 @ 6.70
Boars.....	4.00 @ 4.75
Bulk of sales.....	6.65 @ 6.80

## Lambs at Top Prices.

Fed lambs up to \$9.85 at Missouri river markets and as high as \$10 in Chicago, with spring lambs in time for the Easter trade at \$10 to \$15 is the position for the market at the highest level this season. Higher prices are not out of line for expectation as the crop of fed sheep is moving rapidly and the new crop of Texas grass sheep has been set back by the continued cold weather. The recent advance in wool has made killers pay more attention to unchoice grades, and they are especially anxious to get aged sheep with a good fleece. Fat lambs are quoted at \$9.50 to \$9.85, yearlings \$8.25 to \$8.90, wethers \$7.90 to \$8.50, and ewes \$7.25 to \$8.15.

## Wheat Prices Fall Back.

The trade in wheat has been rather narrow and except for spurts prices have receded. Cash prices fell 6 to 8 cents, though in the past few days they strengthened. Corn prices are up about 1 cent, and oats off two cents. Feed prices vary according as they depend on corn, wheat or oats. Condition of the growing crop will become a market factor in a few weeks. Farmers are fussing over delayed oats seeding.

Wheat—	
No. 2 hard.....	\$1.48 @ 1.50
No. 3 hard.....	1.47 @ 1.49
No. 2 red.....	1.47½ @ 1.49
No. 3 red.....	1.47 @ 1.48
Corn—	
No. 2 white.....	.73½ @ .74
No. 3 white.....	.73
No. 2 mixed.....	.72½ @ .73
No. 3 mixed.....	.71½ @ .72½
Oats—	
No. 2 white.....	.57½ @ .58
No. 2 mixed.....	.54 @ .55
Corn chop.....	1.40
Shorts.....	1.20 @ 1.28
Bran.....	1.10 @ 1.12
Rye.....	1.15 @ 1.17
Barley.....	.67

## Big Receipts of Hay.

Monday receipts of hay in Kansas City were 249 cars, the largest ever reported. Weekly receipts since the first of the year have been 750 to 950 cars. An enormous demand keeps prices strong to higher. The bulk of the offerings were prairie and alfalfa.

Quotations follows: Prairie, choice, \$12.50@13; No. 1, \$11.50@12.50; No. 2, \$10@11.50; No. 3, \$7.50@10. Alfalfa, choice, \$16.50@17.50; No. 1, \$15.50@16.50. Standard, \$14@15.50; No. 2, \$12.50@14; No. 3, \$10@12.50. Timothy, No. 1, \$15@15.50; No. 2, \$12.50@14.50; No. 3, \$9@12. Clover, mixed, choice, \$15.00@15.50; No. 1, \$14.00@14.50; No. 2, \$10.50@12.50. Clover, choice, \$14.00@14.50; No. 1, \$13.00@13.50. Straw, \$5.50@6.

## WORM ERADICATOR FOR HOGS.

To the American Breeder:—The department of veterinary science at Missouri University in reply to a local re-

# MAKE YOUR HOGS YIELD BIGGER PROFITS

Clean, healthy Hogs become the fattest, and yield the best profits. Keep your Hogs healthy—make them produce bigger profits by using Meyer's Hog Lubricator.

**Hogs Like It**

**Meyer's Hog Lubricator**

Newest and best way to oil Hogs. Works on new principle. No Valves, Springs, Wheels or Gears. Nothing to get out of order. The most simple, durable and efficient device of the kind made. Requires no attention except to fill oil tank occasionally.

Cures and prevents Lice, Nits, Mange and other Vermin-caused Skin Diseases. Prevents Worms through Hogs eating our specially prepared Antiseptic-Disinfectant Hog Oil. Tends to prevent Cholera, as well as Hoof and Mouth Disease.

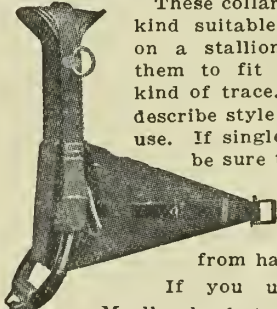
Price low. Write at once for particulars of 30 Day Free Trial Offer, and our \$10,000.00 Guarantee Bond.

Agents Wanted

**30 Days** **Free Trial**

**The Meyer Corporation**  
132 Main St., Morton, Ill.

## HUMANE HORSE COLLARS



These collars are the only kind suitable for working on a stallion. We make them to fit any size and kind of trace. In ordering describe style of hames you use. If single trace hames be sure to state width of trace and length of hame tug from hame to buckle. If you use chain or Moeller hook traces, so state.

Sizes 15 to 25 inches, \$7.50 each; larger than 25 inches, 50 cents extra. We prepay shipping charges. BREEDERS' HARNESS & WHIP CO., Williamson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## Free to Farmers

Every farmer is entitled to a copy of Catalog No. 400, showing all the latest and up-to-date Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing Machines. Send today. You will want to keep posted. CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHEAF CO. 618 So. La Salle St., Chicago

quest for a worm eradicator to be given hogs gives the following formula. It can be purchased for \$2.50 in amounts as follows, to be mixed by purchaser: 30 lbs. sal soda, 30 lbs. Glauber's salts, 30 lbs. copperas, 30 lbs. common salt, 10 lbs. sulphur and 40 lbs. vegetable charcoal. This may be placed in a self-feeder.—W. M. Cook, Farmer Adviser, Carroll County, Mo.

## "EXACTLY THE PAPER I NEEDED."

To the American Breeder:—Inclosed find 50 cents for one year's subscription to your valuable journal, the American Breeder. Having read just two numbers find that it is exactly the paper needed. I like it very much.—R. A. Henning, White County, Ill.



## Kansas Enacts a Strong Service Lien Law

Kansas, which already had one of the best of the "stallion laws" on its statute books, took another step in advance at the last session of its legislature, by passing a service lien law, which becomes (upon publication in the state paper) operative in connection with the present Stallion Registration Law, and in place of Section 4818 of the General Statutes, which it repeals.

The new Service Lien Law is as follows:

Section 1. The owner of any stallion licensed by the Kansas Live Stock Registry Board, to stand for public service in the state of Kansas, or the owner of any jack standing for public service in the state of Kansas shall have a lien for the amount of the service fee charged, on each mare bred to such stallion or jack, also upon the offspring resulting from such service, for a period of twelve months from the time of such service if mare bred does not produce a colt, and twenty months from time of service if she produces a colt from such service, which lien shall be enforced in such a manner as hereinafter provided.

Provided, however, that such lien shall not be enforced until mare shall foal from such service, except in cases where the owner at the time of service sells, trades, exchanges, or removes from county where bred, or attempts to sell, trade, exchange, or remove from the county where bred such mares without first having paid the regular advertised service fee or securing in writing from the owner of the stallion to which said mare has been bred permission to sell, trade, exchange, or remove from the county where bred.

Provided further, that before the time of foaling of such offspring and before this lien shall be enforced, the owner of the stallion or jack to which said mare has been bred, shall file in the office of the register of deeds of the county where such mare was bred, a description of such mare and the name of the owner at the time of service. Descriptions and ownerships of mares bred to a stallion or jack may be filed in lists, but the maximum number to be included in a list shall be 100, and the fee for filing each list shall be fifty cents.

Such lien shall be preferred to all other liens or incumbrances which shall attach to or upon said mare or offspring or either of them, subsequent to the service of such mare by such stallion or jack.

At any time after this lien becomes operative as provided herein the owner of any stallion or jack entitled to such lien may file with any justice of the peace in the county in which mare or offspring (or both) are located, a written statement duly verified, setting forth amount of his claim, his cause of action, and a description of the animal or animals upon which he has a lien, where the justice shall thereupon issue process as in other cases and enter therein a description of the animal or animals, and an order to the constable to take the animal and her offspring, if there be an offspring, and hold her (or them) subject to the order of the court.

If upon trial judgment be rendered for the plaintiff, the court shall order a sale of the animal or animals as on execution sales, to pay the judgment for the amount of the plaintiff's debt and costs.

Sec. 2. Any person, persons, firm, company or corporation that shall trade, exchange, sell, or remove from the county where bred, within a period of twelve months from the time of service if mare does not produce an offspring from such service, or twenty months if mare produces an offspring from such service, any mare bred to a stallion licensed by the Kansas Live Stock Registry Board to stand for public service in the state of Kansas, or any jack standing for public service in the state of Kansas, without paying the regular advertised service fee of such stallion or jack or securing in writing from the owner of the stallion or jack to which such mare has been bred, permission to trade, exchange, sell, or remove from the

## Stallion Service Record Book

This book has 200 pages like the specimen page in this ad. It is substantially bound with a good, strong waterproof cover. It has 20 index pages for keeping the owners' names in alphabetical order so that any name or mare can be found quickly.

The breeding contract at the bottom is the strongest possible kind of a note. It is a big help in making collections, as nearly every state has a law for the collection of labor debts without exemption, and this is a contract to pay for services rendered. Before it is signed run a pencil through two of the lines in the contract, leaving the line that makes the kind of a contract you want. Many will sign a contract who would refuse to give a note.

This book has a calendar and a gestation table. It can be used for several sires without carrying more than one book. This is the most complete and up-to-date service record book printed. It is a nice size and can be carried easily in any pocket. Every breeder should have one. After improving it for several years, the result is this most satisfactory book. A complete new edition is just out. Although this new book has double the capacity of those offered heretofore, it sells at the old price. It is not bulky, as it carries no advertising or other unnecessary matter. It will be the standard record book used by the leading breeders.

If you are not satisfied with the book or do not consider it the best and cheapest on the market, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. The price is 50 cents; six for \$2.75; postage prepaid. Send all orders to the

**GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.**

225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

county where bred, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

Sec. 3. All laws and parts of laws, including Section 4818 of the General Statutes of Kansas, 1909, in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication in the official state paper.

### THIS LOOKS LIKE A GOOD PLAN.

To the American Breeder:—I sent in subscriptions for mare owners last fall and most of them seem to appreciate the paper so I am making them the proposition now that they each pay me for a year's subscription and if they save their colts and pay for them I deduct the price of the paper from the insurance, and if they lose their colt, and so do not have to pay me they pay for the paper. This seems to be a satisfactory proposition but if a man hasn't got time to look at the paper I never insist on him subscribing for it. A. M. Ewbank, Woods County, Oklahoma.

### MAKING A COLT WEIGH 900 AT SEVEN MONTHS.

To the American Breeder:—The colt shown in inclosed photograph was foaled April 9, 1914, and on November 9, at seven months old weighed just even 900 pounds. This colt has not been weighed since but has wintered extra well. The mother of this colt is a full blood Clydesdale but not registered and weighs 1,700 with extra good style and action. She is due in a few days to drop a foal from the same sire that the other colt is from. The sire of this colt is a registered Shire horse weighing right at a ton and one of the best breeders and individuals in

Eastern Kansas or Western Missouri, he being owned by R. A. Fitzgerald just across the state line. As to care of this mare and colt, will say that they did not starve, for I don't think that we can raise good stock without giving it good attention. This mare did not work but ran in very short pasture, being tied in the barn morning and evening and fed equal parts of corn, shorts and bran with a handful of oil meal in each feed. At two weeks of age the colt was tied in an-



AMERICAN BREEDER

other stall beside the mare. At four weeks old we had him eating equal parts bran, shorts and oats with a large handful of oil meal in each feed, gradually increasing colt's feed, but sure that he cleaned each feed up and not leave any in trough.—J. J. Morgan, Cass County, Missouri.

Sire Lucifer  
Mare Belle Color Gray Age 6  
Marks Left front foot white  
Womb Closed Height 16 hands Colt Yes  
Mare Owner John Brown  
P. O. Kansas City, Mo.

Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1									
22									

Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
15									
22									

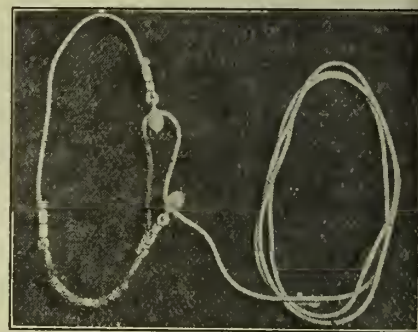
BREEDING CONTRACT  
\$ 15.00 Date Feb. 1, 1914

For services rendered, I promise to pay (fill in with stallion owner's name) \_\_\_\_\_ or assigns fifteen dollars  
~~When above described mare is known to be in foal~~  
~~When above described mare delivers a living colt~~  
When colt of above described mare stands and sacks or before mare changes ownership, mortgaged or leaves county.

Signed John Brown Page 16

Above shows exact size of page and the way to properly fill out the blank for one form of breeding contract, scratching out extra lines.

## "CONQUEROR" STALLION BRIDLE



Guaranteed to Hold Any Stallion or Jack.

This bridle is made of especially selected material. Can be adjusted to fit any size head and for either hard or tender mouths. Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers. Price, each, \$2.50.

A Special Whip; heavy, high-test rawhide center, from butt to tip; rubber lined; double waterproof covered, 6½ feet long. Price, \$1.00.

Send cash with order. We guarantee delivery and prepay shipping charges.

BREEDERS' HARNESS & WHIP CO.,  
Rooms 9-17 Williamson Bldg.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

THE ORIGINAL YOUNG'S AUTOMATIC STALLION BRIDLE  
still manufactured by PETER YOUNG, ASSUMPTION, ILL. Price \$5.00, with order; postage prepaid.

TAIL HOLDER.  
The Only Complete and Sanitary Way of preparing a mare for service. If not as represented return it and get your money back. Price, \$1.00.  
E. E. HALL, MILDRED, KAS.



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

Sign Your Name and Address to all Questions.

**1500—INJURED JACK**—I have a jack that will be two years old April 19. Last September I found him down in the pasture. Got him up but he was stiff in the shoulders. It did not seem to be in his feet so I did not think it was founder and he was ready to eat his grain. He is still stiff. He now runs in the yard. He will stumble and go down on his knees. When you hack him up or turn him around he shows it most. It was muddy and slippery when he got hurt and he was running on alfalfa and wild grass pasture and getting four ears of corn and one gallon of rather light oats mornings and evenings. He is a hearty eater. He does not pick his feet high enough. He stumbles easy. He does not flesh up the way he should. He is a fine, large jack, over 15½ hands standard now; his hair looks thrifty and good. He gets oats and corn, alfalfa and prairie hay now. Please tell me if I can do anything for this jack.—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is very probable that this jack was injured in some manner that involves the spinal cord. Still the problem of his having foundered should receive close study. The only satisfactory way is to have some good veterinarian look him over for you. A good jack like this should not be neglected to the point of the ailment becoming chronic.

**1501—SALT FOR BREEDING STOCK**—Should a stallion have much salt during the breeding season?—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—All breeding stock should have all of the salt they want each day. Plenty of salt is a necessity for breeding stock.

**1502—ABORTION**—If a mare aborts two colts in succession and is bred again and sticks, will she die in foaling? I have a mare that threw her colt a little over two years ago, and about a year ago she threw twins, and she is in foal, due to foal soon. I have had men tell me that this time I will lose my mare. I would like to hear from you and see if you have ever heard of anything of the kind.—Iowa Subscriber.

**REPLY**—There is no good reason why this mare's life is any more endangered at this time than at the previous times when she aborted. You may consider yourself very fortunate that she promises to carry her foal to the full foaling period.

**1503—BREEDING AND FEEDING STALLION**—I have a stallion coming nine years old in the spring. This horse is used to all kinds of hard work and is in fine condition. I want to make half of a team with him through the breeding season. Would six mares a week be too much for him? If so, how many could he breed without injury? This horse will be worked carefully and will have good feed. What is the very best ration I can feed this horse through the breeding season? Would it be safe to feed more than one pound of grain per hundred weight of horse?—Ohio Subscriber.

**REPLY**—One mare a day should not be injurious to this stallion if he is accustomed to work. Oats and bran, equal parts by measurement, with prairie or bright timothy hay, is probably the best feed for this horse. Stallions not receiving much exercise may be fed part alfalfa or clover hay, with prairie hay and oats. The amount of feed depends largely upon the animal. The bowels and general condition should be your guide. Feed only what grain the horse will clean up at each feed.

**1504—NEW GROWTH**—Is there any cure for cancer on stock? The case in question is a valuable milk cow, which I suppose has a cancer on the upper lid of the left eye. The place began in a way resembling a sty on the eye of a person. Just a bloody speck first appeared which I thought to be a wire scratch, but in a few days the lid began to swell and finally was about one inch thick and covered the eye. At this time the lid turned black, or in other words a bloody black color from blood oozing out; then began to crack open about where the lid formerly extended, then in a week or two came off there. Since then black scabs form and in a few days will peel off. The place has been there about two months. Am using boric acid on it in solution and also

the dry powder once a day. Is there any danger in any one handling her with any other stock? She gives more milk than the calf will take. Is there any danger in using her milk for any purpose? Of course I do not intend using her milk for family use. The cow seems thrifty and came fresh a few days ago.—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—The use of medicinal agents for the relief of cancer is not very satisfactory and if this proves to be a malignant growth of that nature it will only be a question of time when it will destroy the animal's life. Call in a good, competent veterinarian and let him make a microscopic examination of the growth so as to be positive of its exact nature which will result in a more satisfactory understanding of the case.

**1505—BREEDING YOUNG MARES**—At what age is it advisable to begin breeding a young mare or filly?—Minnesota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—If you are prepared to feed and properly care for young mares they may be bred at two years of age. It must be remembered that two bodies must be nourished and additional preparation must be made in such cases. Young mares, undeveloped as to sexual character, will not fertilize, as a rule, like mares six or eight years of age. More care must be given them as to fertilization.

**1506—DENUDING OF HAIR**—I have a nice Percheron stallion. One year ago I noticed a place on his side where the hair was coming off. The place was the size of a pea and now is as large as a dime. Now there is a place just below the first one commenced about the same. This horse has no humor; does not scratch or bite himself; his hair looks bright and nice and he works every day. I have not put anything on him. What shall I do for him?—Vermont Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It requires a very close examination to determine the reason why the hair is becoming denuded at the point in question before one can prescribe to the best advantage. Sometimes warty growths do not produce any noticeably thickening of the skin and may in this instance be responsible for the condition present. Eczema is to be thought of also. Apply a very small amount of mercurial ointment to the part once a day and rub in well with the finger. Do not allow the ointment to extend on the surrounding parts.

**1507—WINDY STALLION**—I have a five year old registered Percheron stallion which does not breed well. I bought him as a two year old. He was very thin. I bred him the first year to 12 mares and got only two with foal. The following winter he got the distemper and since then his wind has been very poor. Have been unable to work him. The spring when he was a three year old, I bred 12 and did not get any with foal and as a four year old I bred about the same number and got three with foal. He is awfully slow about covering a mare. He is in good shape and gets plenty of exercise. He could never drink water very good; he drinks slow and it takes him a long time to drink. Please tell me what I can do for him.—Washington Subscriber.

**REPLY**—If you own these mares and have a good fence around the pasture, we would advise turning him out with the mares, and see what nature will do for him. It might be well to turn him in an inclosure with one mare in heat, the first time. Do not feed him any grain for ten hours before you turn him loose with a mare the first time. It may be necessary to get him up and feed him a little extra during the breeding season. After that let him live on the same feed that the mares do that run out. It is not best to let a stallion fall off in flesh during the breeding season. The disposition of this stallion seems to be very quiet, and probably would easily get accustomed to being with mares.

**1508—STALLION PASSES BLOOD**—I have a stallion that passes blood with

## MAKE EVERY COLT COUNT

IF YOU HAVE SOME CHOICE MARES

For which you have not provided a suitable mating it may pay you big to send them to just the right horse. The difference between the value of a real top and a fair average will pay several service fees.

IF YOU HAVE A HIGH CLASS STALLION

Standing wholly or partly at public service, remember that the American Breeder is read entirely by people who know the value of "a good one," and advertise your stallion for service in this

### SERVICE STALLION DEPARTMENT

Rates: \$10.00 per inch until July 1; start your advertisement soon as you wish. Thus a 2-inch ad for the season given costs \$20; a 3-inch ad \$30, etc. No other advertising at this low rate.



## ASTRAL KING

AT STUD

### SERVICE FEE, \$50, CASH

With All Return Privileges

also

Three High Class Young Saddlers at \$25. We expect every customer to get results. For full particulars, catalog, etc., address

**JAMES HOUCHIN,**  
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

## Casino (45462) 27830

Champion of Many Shows  
AT STUD



### Service Fee \$100

To Insure Living Colt

For Further Information, Address--  
**J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAS.**

### BREED YOUR BEST MARES TO IMPORTED CRONSTADT (44910) 34112

The Greatest Percheron Sire.

Sire of Dragon, owned by E. B. White of Leesburg, Va. winner of the first prize at the Ohio State Fair, American Royal, International, Vt. and N. Y. State Fairs. Sired winners at the above mentioned Fairs and Horse Shows. CRONSTADT sired Etudiant (59291), the winner at Paris and Nogent in 1905 over the \$10,000.00 Carnot (the only show Carnot ever lost), also a sire of many other noted winners on both Continents. Service fee \$25.00.

L. W. HOYT, BARRY (Pike County) ILLINOIS. 16 Miles East of Hannibal, Mo.

his urine. He was taken sick in April, 1913. I got a veterinarian and he got better in two days, but was very sick. He has a light touch of it once in a while ever since. Can you tell me the cause and what to do?—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Such cases are often due to ulcerations along the course of the urethra and are rather difficult to control. Inasmuch as you have access to the services of a veterinarian you should continue to employ him, as one that has had an opportunity to give personal attention to examination and treatment should be able to render more satisfactory service than a person who has never had an opportunity to see the case.

**1509—A BREEDERS TROUBLE**—I had some trouble last summer during breeding season with a few mares. There were a few mares that had colts by their sides that failed to come in season. I tried them on the 9th, 11th, 18th and 21st days, and several times afterwards, but failed and I would like to know the reason. I also had a few mares that I bred and they did not stick the first breeding and did not come in heat any more for two months. They were healthy and had no disease. I would like to know why they did not catch. I had three or four mares that I bred once and they never came in heat again and never got with foal.—Oregon Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Some mares are just nervous; others are afraid that something will happen to the colt. There are numerous reasons why they do not show signs of heat on the ninth day. The best plan to follow with all such mares is to breed them with a capsule without teasing them. A better per cent of foals will be had by this method than with the natural service. Mares which skip two or

### INCLUS 80810 (80655).

Service Fee, \$50.

Imported Percheron. Weight 2240. Champion Kansas and Missouri State Fairs and American Royal. Referred to by Dr. C. W. McCampbell as one of the best types of Percheron stallions in the world. Breed to the best.

BRUCE SAUNDERS, HOLTON, KAS.

### REGISTERED SADDLERS

Foss McDonald, Easter Cloud and Star McDonald, a trio of the greatest stallions in America, individuality, blood lines and action. Their produce for sale at all times. Season now open. Book your mare before it is too late.

Good blue grass pasture at \$3.00 per month. Address

H. A. GREENWELL, LAKENAN, MO.

more heat periods should be watched closely, as it is a good sign of early abortion. The fetus is so small that the owner of the mare may not detect it. The owner of such mares should be cautioned about their management and feed.

**1510—PREVENT HERD STALLION SERVICE**—If a person has a bunch of mares and the stallion runs with them as they do here, how will you fix him so he can't cover a mare until I get ready for him and let him run with the herd.—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Mexicans plat a flat surcingle around the flank; then plat (or braid) the tail into the surcingle so as to prevent the stallion from erecting the penis. This is rather severe. Others hobble the two front feet; others hobble the head to one front foot. This is not always a preventative. A better plan would be to keep this stallion up, unless it is

(Continued on page 13)



## THE TRUTH ABOUT RANGE HORSES

Every horse buyer will tell you that a brand on a horse will cut its price in the open sale ring from \$10 to \$25, yet he admits that horse for horse, work for work, the range bred horse is better than his Eastern cousin. Around these same markets you will hear the Eastern man say that a range bred horse can never be depended on no matter how well it appears to be "broke," while the Western man will relate in the same breath stories of the range horse's intelligence and gentleness that almost pass belief. Each in his way is correct, for the one understands the range horse and the other does not. To the range bred man, the actions of the branded horse are all plain enough. He knows the horse considers all men as his enemies, but the one man who has been handling him, and knows that the horse has a right to hold the suspicion that harm is to come to him at the hands of man.

He should hold more than a suspicion. The range horse is foaled out in the open to live or die. His first impression of a man is when he sees a something coming on horse back; his mother throws her head in the air, sniffs and away they go. That is his first impression of a man, to run from him. His next is when the bunch have been corralled and he finds that he is in the midst of a bunch of horses circling around a man and all showing that they are afraid of that individual who happens to be in the center of the corral. A rope sings through the air and the little fellow's front feet are taken away from him and he hits the hard ground with a whack. Before he can get his breath to struggle up, he is tied down hard and fast. Then there is the pain and fright from burning, as the brand is put on and he is let up to go hunt his mother's side. When the bunch are hazed out of the corral on the high run his second sight of man is stamped vividly in his brain, for the man hurt him. A couple of years he runs on the range and is not bothered much by man until the old memory of pain is nearly gone. Then he is driven into the corral and the old memory comes back fresh and clear. As he circles in a vain attempt to get out, the rope swings for the second time in his life and again his front feet are taken from him and he is tied down as before. This time instead of the burning iron, there is a knife, but the pain and hurt at the hands of a man are still there. This is his memory of his superior—man. The next time he is caught up is for breaking.

The rope circles and again he is broken. This time, however, he is allowed to get up—after a hind foot has been tied up and a blindfold put over his eyes. As the saddle is put on, he feels the girth, but in his blindness does not move other than to hump his back and feel of the cinch. He feels his leg let down and he feels something go up into the saddle, but he cannot see. Then the blindfold comes off. For a moment the sunlight is too bright and he stands there blinking. There is a movement as the rider makes sure that he has his seat. That one move brings back his sight and the horse realizes for the first time that he has a man on his back. The old memory of pain at the hands of a man comes back in a flash and his first instinct is to be free of the man upon his back. Generations of ancestors who have rid themselves of beasts of prey in the same way, make the horse an expert from the first jump. Is it other than natural that the horse should buck and fight to the last ounce of his strength?

Day by day the fight goes on until the horse commences to realize that this is a different kind of a man. This is a man who does not hurt him except when he is trying to hurt the man. This is a man who can ride him regardless of his fighting. This is a man who moves easily yet with an

assurance that he is strong. This is a man who turns him loose with a parting pat instead of with a cut from the end of a rope. This is a different man, and for this man he will work and do his will. Still this is "one" man and all other men are his common enemies, and as such he still regards them. Each new man who comes in contact with him must prove that he is one of these different men, one of the men who will be kind and is to be obeyed. But as the one man has been kind to him, so he will be kind to the man and he is truly the gentlest horse in the world when he has been well broken.

Let the Eastern bred horse be raised under the same conditions. Let him meet with pain instead of kindness every time he comes in touch with man, and what will he be at breaking age? He will be a horse that is worse to handle than his range bred cousin. What he lacks through not having had the outdoor life, the fresh air and the sunshine, he makes up for with the hot blood that is in his veins.

If the Eastern man would learn a little more about the branded horse; if he would realize that the horse has not been raised with the kindness that he has seen horses receive; if he would realize that it is a good horse once it sees that man is its friend, and would meet the horse as a friend and not as an enemy, then we would find the range bred horse taking its proper place in the world and a brand would not mean that the horse would bring less than its Eastern bred cousin.

### LUNGWORMS IN HOGS.

To the American Breeder:—Lungworms are one of the most common parasites of swine. They are thread-like in appearance, brownish-white in color, and varying in length from three-fourths to one and one-half inches. They are found in the finer divisions of the bronchial tubes mixed with mucus which is secreted in abundance as a result of their presence.

When in few numbers they cause but slight damage and are most often overlooked. Young hogs, however, often become badly infested and death frequently results in pigs poorly cared for. In slight cases coughing is most pronounced. In those badly infested coughing, diarrhoea, weakness, and lack of thrift (symptoms sometimes mistaken for cholera) are most pronounced.

Treatment as a rule is worthless on account of the inaccessibility of the parasite and the difficult method of application.

Prevention is the only ground on which we can expect to control this trouble. As moist yards afford a good place for the development of the eggs, the yards should be located on high ground and well drained. Keep all manure heaps and straw stacks out

### EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas. Member American Shetland Pony Club.

#### PONY WANTED.

A good Shetland pony (mare or gelding) that is perfectly safe for small boy.

Will sell cheap, carload of Indian Pony mares. DR. HAYNES, Park View, N. M.

#### HEREFORD BULLS

For Sale and Wanted.

My herd is strong in Beau Brummel blood. Cannot spare females at present, but Bulls from Calves to 18 Months always on hands. Prices reasonable. When you write state what you want or what you have for sale. Always mention American Breeder. W. F. SIPES, WINDSOR, MO.

#### CHESTER WHITES

For sale. Males, bred sows and gilts. 100 S. S. Hamburg and White Faced Black Spanish chickens, Bourbon Red turkeys and eggs in season. C. E. THOMPSON, Elberfeld, Ind., R. R. 27.

of the hog lots for the same reasons. If possible change the pasturage frequently. Occasionally disinfect the sleeping quarters with a 3 per cent solution of some coal tar dip.—A. R. Lahner, Veterinarian, Idaho Agricultural College.

### THE SALE AT JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

At the recent combination sale of heavy and light harness and saddle horses, and ponies, held at Jefferson City, Mo., bad weather and business conditions undoubtedly cut prices down. All the entries consigned were sold, however, the ponies really selling pretty well, and the consignors of horses generally expressed themselves as satisfied. Messrs. Houchin & Anderson held out most of the Astral Kings, thus giving better competition on the remaining entries. These reservations were made partly in response, also to numerous letters and telegrams from intending buyers who could not reach the sale, and who asked for a chance to inspect some particular animals.

The highest price of the sale (\$1,500) was paid by Mr. Buchanan of Illinois for the heavy harness pair, Gayety and Rarity. Two of the bargains of the sale were Young King, by Astral King, and Eric Sensation, by Bourbon King, the sire of Astral King. Young King stayed in Missouri and Eric Sensation went to J. P. & M. H. Malone of Chase, Kas. Mr. Houchin at one time refused \$2,000 for Young King, but a little later the colt was injured, causing a blemish and necessitating taking it out of the show stable.

A feature of the sale was the exhibit of Astral King and his youngsters, and the reception given by the crowd only affirmed the many popular approvals of the premier honors so often awarded them.

### SQUEEZE GRUBS FROM CATTLE'S BACKS.

Thousands of dollars may be saved if cattle growers will this month remove and destroy the grubs in the backs of cattle says T. J. Talbert, specialist in entomology in the Kansas Agricultural College extension division. The season when grubs are prevalent extends from January to June, when about half the cattle that go to market are infested. The damage amounts to between \$35,000,000 and \$50,000,000 a year. The grubs weaken the cattle, cause them to fall off in flesh and milk, and decrease the value of the hides.

The characteristic lumps or swellings which may be found under the skin on the backs of many cattle at this time, says Mr. Talbert, contain grubs. The grubs may be pressed out through the opening at the top of the swelling. A sharp knife and a pair of tweezers will often facilitate the work. Care should be taken to crush all the grubs removed, so as to prevent their further development and transformation into flies.

### BOTH GOOD VALUES.

To the American Breeder:—Inclosed find check for my ad and for the navel drying powder. I received dozens of letters through my ad in your paper and have sold one of my stallions to a man 200 miles away. I think the Breeder is all right. Please mail the navel powder to me at once. —Harm M. Cirks, Norman County, Minn.

## R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right; work always up to the highest standard.



### 6 MORGAN STALLIONS

For sale. These are my own breeding, 3 to 6 years old, and include winners of six championships, Iowa State Fair and Illinois.

The standing of this herd is indicated by the fact that it won the premier championship at the greatest World's Fair. Yet we sell our stock on its merits. Send for descriptions and prices.

J. C. Brunk, Route 9, Springfield, Ill.

### REGISTERED MORGANS FOR SALE.

A choice lot of young stallions and mares, weanlings to 4 years old. Weanlings and yearlings can be crated and delivered to any point by express at a moderate price. Can sell fillies and stallions of different breeding that would be suitable to mate together. Could sell a car load of registered mares and fillies that have been bred to registered Morgan stallions, at a very moderate price. Most of my young stock is out of The Admiral. Headlight Morgan is now at the head of my stud and I am expecting at least 40 colts from him next spring.

RICHARD SELLMAN, Rochelle, Texas.



### BLACK HAWK MORGANS.

Established 1837. Morgan King 4817 heads stud. Stallions, mares and fillies, any age, for sale, or will trade for clear land. Describe land fully in first letter.

D. F. BROWN,

DERBY, IA.

### MORGAN HORSES AND COLTS

of both sexes for sale. My breeding operations have never been on an extensive scale, but for the number shown I have been unusually successful at the great shows, and have sold breeding stock to 15 different states and South America, including sales to Mountain Vale and Brook Nook, the most extensive Morgan breeding establishments in the world. Prices always right.

C. F. DEWEY,

AMBOY, ILL.

### STALLIONS FOR SALE OR LEASE.

Six Morgan stallions and one Percheron stallion for sale, or lease to responsible parties.

BECK'S STOCK FARM, Keysville, Mo.

### NAME YOUR OWN PRICE

On This Standardbred Stallion For I'm going to sell him. He is by a son of Electioneer; his dam by a son of Electioneer; 2d dam by Jay Bird; 3d dam is Vicara, the dam of Panocoat, and seven others in the list, four of them great sires. He sires speed from anything.

This stallion is sure, sound (has Iowa certificate), gentle enough for family horse, but is showy and beats three minutes to buggy. Is mahogany bay; 13 years old; weighs 1,175. Fillies in his way here and as I'm quitting the buyer gets a bargain.

C. G. KLINE, FT. MADISON, IA.

1310 Fourth Street.

### SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSE

For sale. Son of Glorious Red Cloud 2845; dam by Squirrel Denmark 516; mahogany bay; 16 hands; weight 1,075; 6 years old; guaranteed to be sound and a sure foal getter. Offering him at a sacrifice. Quitting the business.

BOX 725, DARDANELLE, ARK.

### ENGLISH HACKNEYS

One four year old bay and one two year old chestnut; both high class stallions and show prospects; imported sire and dam. One imported mare in foal and two home bred mares. Can sell you mares from yearlings up.

One aged imported stallion for sale, or trade at a bargain.

F. S. CASTLE, Rte. 3, JOY, ILL.

## HOTEL CONVENTION

12th & Broadway

Kansas City, Mo.

Headquarters Graham students. Special rates. 35c per day, two in a bed, or 60c per day single. Large, airy rooms; good beds. Only one block from school and Convention Hall.

### LOUIS A. WILSON

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, Logan, Ia.

I am conducting

sales for the best

breeders in the

country Reference:

American Breeder.

Write me for dates.





LESSON IN JACK TYPE

Discussion of Jack No. 4, Shown in Issue of March 5.

Sees the Good in This Jack.

To the American Breeder:—Jack No. 4 is an ideal mule jack; fine in head, ear, throat latch, neck, body, legs and feet; flanks down well; also good in heart. This jack crossed on the right kind of mares should turn off a good salable mule. There is a different class of mules demanded today to what there was a decade ago or even five years ago. It used to be that any kind of mare was good enough to breed to a jack. A mare should be of the draft type and the more draft the better, and should weigh not less than 1,400 pounds and up and stand not less than 15½ hands high up to 16½. Mules should stand not less than 15½ hands high and up to 16¼, with good, well-shaped bodies and weigh from 1,200 up to 1,500 or 1,600 pounds. Chunk mules are like chunky horses, they have no stride at the trot or walk, and a good walk is what counts on the road or in the field, if backed up with weight. My objection to jack No. 4 is that he does not have weight enough; he should weigh 1,200 pounds. But still he is an A. No. 1 jack. The mule is of vital importance to every farmer and is worth more, as a rule, any time than a horse. Raise more of the right kind.—J. A. McWilliams, Linn County, Mo.

From Owner of the Jack.

To the American Breeder:—I see in American Breeder of March 5 a cut (Jack No. 4) of my jack which some one has seen fit to send in. Cut is from him when he was only three years old. He is six years old now: weight, 1,240 pounds, height (standard) 15½ hands; ear from tip to tip

40 JACKS AND JENNETS.

Every one a black mammoth. Jacks 2 to 5 years old; 15 to 16½ hands. Will show you more bone and body than any breeder in this country, and I will leave it to you. My barns are all full of good ones.

ED BOEN, Lawson, Mo.  
(38 Miles Northeast of Kansas City.)

JACK

For sale. Emerald King 2278; black, with white points; 15 hands high; foaled in 1909. Sire, Commonwealth, by Old Giant; dam, by Montgomery Chief. A fine performer and shows extra quality colts. Have no use for him. Priced for quick sale at \$1,000.

L. S. MEYER, Springfield, Mo.

Worth County Jack Farm

Twenty-five head of jacks and jennets for sale.

CORSON BROS., POTTER, KAS.

MAMMOTH JACKS

For sale. Large, heavy boned, 15 to 16 hands high. Prices from \$250 up. Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.

John Henry, Fairfax, Ia.

PRICES RIGHT

On Mammoth jacks. Registered; well boned; one to six years old. If you need a high class jack, we have them.

NEILD BROS., Ogden, Boone County, Iowa.

CENTRAL KANSAS JACK FARM.

15 Mammoth Jacks

2 years to 6 years—all broke to serve. See this stock before you buy. I can save you money.

Everything guaranteed as represented.

D. J. HUTCHINS, STERLING, KAS.

3 Good Young Jacks

Their grandsire is Monster, probably largest in Missouri in 1898. Their sire is Governor Foster, blockiest and heaviest boned jack I could find in 1910. All descendants of Madam 446. If interested send for photo. Best of terms.

E. E. LAUGHLIN  
Foster, Bates County, Mo.

34 in.; leg below knee, 9½ in.; arm, 23 in.; around knee, 16 in.; hock, 21 in.; below hock, 11 in.; around hair of hoof, 18 in.; heart girth, 72 in.; belly, 83 in.; flank, 76½ in. A No. 5 horse shoe is too small for him.—B. C. Hunter, Marshall County, Tennessee.

Nebraska Demands Are Critical.

To the American Breeder:—In regard to the criticism of jack No. 4. Now I would fault this jack in his height; he is one and three-quarters inches too tall for his make up. Excellent in heart girth. This jack appears to have a fleshy, round bone. If his bone was flat it would improve him. Weight is good. He stands good on front legs. His hind legs are about a foot out of line. Is not wide enough between the hock and stifle. Stands on his toes too much behind. Such a shape leg usually fills in the hock. He should have more middle for that size jack. Is too low in the back and does not look strong across the kidneys. This jack is too short from coupling to his tail across the rump. Should fill out from the tail to his hocks better for his size.—Benjamin F. Owens, Washington County, Neb.

An Iowa Breeder's Criticism.

To the American Breeder:—About jack No. 4, what I call bad feature is that his hind legs stand out too far behind him and he is too low in the back and too small around the flanks. He has what I call good head, neck, ears and front parts.—Ben Freeman, Cass County, Iowa.

Doesn't See Many "Holes."

To the American Breeder:—I have seen the picture and read the criticism of each jack in your lessons in jack type. I don't know so very much about the jack but think No. 4 has so few bad points that he don't deserve any criticism and that if you meet and defeat him in the show ring that the jack that does it won't live many days.—J. T. Moore, Marshall County, Tenn.

THE TENNESSEE JACK SALE.

J. Kelly Wallace, Secretary of the Marshall County (Tennessee) Jack and Jennet Breeders' Association, reports fair success in their recent sale of jack stock. We, of course, he says, give the people many bargains, and are glad to sell every animal at a price which insures the purchaser a good margin of profit. The top price of the sale was \$1,200, paid for a two-year-old colt, Allen McCord, and Mr. Wallace said that \$1,500 would have been a very conservative price for this jack. This jack was owned by Wallace & Davis and sold to J. T. Moore, Lewisburg, Tenn. Other transactions representative of the sale were as follows:

Bert, 1-year to W. L. Woods of Lewisburg, Tenn., \$305.00.

Murray's Famous Starlight, 2-year-old, to Luther Smith, Lewisburg, Tenn., \$850.00.

Allen McCord, a 2-year-old, to J. T. Moore of Lewisburg, Tenn., \$1,200.00.

George Wonder to W. T. Gant of Petersburg, Tenn., \$860.00.

John Patterson, 2-year-old, to T. J. Cowan of Vienna, Ill., \$410.00.

Eastern Star, 2-year-old, to O. K. Turner of Lewisburg, \$1,010.00.

Kubelik, 2-year-old, to T. F. Cooper, Anniston, Ala., \$650.00.

Billy Taxpayer, to B. C. Hunter, \$400.00.

Ring's Wonder, to C. F. Butts of Franklin, Ky., \$620.00.

TWENTY-TWO JACKS AND TWENTY JENNETS FOR SALE.

Ages from Yearlings to Six Years Old.

Blood lines that represent the Dr. McCords, Dr. Long, Starlight, Peacock Jumbo, Orphan Boy, and other noted animals. Matured jacks are not less than 15 hands (standard) to 16½. All matured jacks have been tried out and a gilt edge contract accompanies every sale. Write me about our jacks and Percheron stallions. We will answer you.

L. W. HOYT, BARRY, PIKE COUNTY, ILL.  
(16 miles from Hannibal, Mo., on the Wabash Railroad.)

JACKS AND JENNETS

An extra lot of large, black, registered jacks, 1 to 7 years old, the heavy boned, thick bodied, good head and ear kind a specialty. Some extra good herd headers among them.

Everything guaranteed and prices reasonable. Write at once, and mention the American Breeder.

G. M. SCOTT,  
Route 2. REA, MO.

I'M SELLING JACKS AND JENNETS  
THROUGH THE AMERICAN BREEDER

They are right and I'm selling them right. Look through this list, get my prices and see the stock.

One 4-year-old jack; 15½ hands, heavy built.

Three coming 2-year-old jacks, extra good.

One herd jack, sire of the above. All high class.

Six splendid jennets. All developed stock is registered and all are black with white points.

Also have for sale, one German Coach stallion, 7 years old, from Crouch & Son.

O. L. POTTER (8 miles of M.K. & T. R. R.) Rocheport, Mo.

WE PAY YOUR EXPENSES  
If Stock Is Not As Represented.

20 BLACK MAMMOTH JACKS

For sale now, and priced to sell. We won the championship on both jacks and jennets at Kansas State Fair, 1913 and 1914.

Written guarantee given with every jack sold.

Reference: Any bank in town.

H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, DIGHTON, KAS.



O. K. to Lewis Mays, Lewisburg, \$385.00.

"THE BEST I EVER SAW."

To the American Breeder:—Please find inclosed draft for 50c for one stallion service record book, as sample of page 8 of American Breeder, the best I ever saw. The American Breeder is sure a "hum dinger."—O. G. McConnell, Custer County, Nebr.

"MY ADVICE TO BREEDERS."

To the American Breeder:—Please find check inclosed for ad. Beg to thank you very much. I have by the help of the American Breeder succeeded in selling all of my jacks at fair prices, having had inquiry from most every state in the Union, where mules are raised. My advice to the breeder is simply raise high class jacks, slip an ad in the American Breeder and your barns will soon be empty. Ready to receive the young jacks that will soon be foaled. Wishing the American Breeder abundant success.—James M. Spurgeon, Lewis County, Missouri.

"I CONSIDER IT FAR AHEAD."

To the American Breeder:—Please find inclosed order for renewal of my subscription. I have been a little dilatory I guess about sending in my renewal, but I certainly can't afford to do without the American Breeder as I consider it far ahead of any paper of the kind published, in fact, it is in a class by itself. Thank you for sending me notice of the expiration of my subscription, as I hadn't noticed when my time was out.—C. L. Kirkpatrick, McLean County, Illinois.

Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks and Jennets

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm. Guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Come and see them. Also big type Poland Chinas.

J. T. WATSON, New London, Ralls County, Mo.

JENNET JACK WANTED.

I want a jennet jack and would exchange some registered (good ones) young jennets for one. Could only use a good jack, but could use one with a little age. A four year old; 15 hand; 1,000 pound jack for sale. A good one. Stanley Turner, Water Valley, Texas.

FOR SALE

Three good black registered Mammoth jacks; 3, 4 and 5 years old, or will trade for good young stock.

B. F. WALLACE, IMPERIAL, KAS.

JACKS.

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Five young jacks from one to 10 years old, and 8 young jennets. All black with points, and registered. Anybody who is looking for a first class young jack should come at once and take his choice.

Henry Obermann & Son, Freistatt, Mo. Located 7 miles north of Mobett on Frisco R. R.

AN EXTRA GOOD JACK

1,150 pounds; 15½ hands; coming 4 years; heavy boned; black with white points. Sure and prompt on mares. This jack won second at state fair. Its sire and dam both big and good. Price for quick sale, \$800.

J. F. TRUE, JR. PERRY, KAS.

POLK COUNTY JACK FARM

Has one herd jack for sale. Can't be beat on jennets; 12 years old. Right in every respect; colts to show.

Seventeen other good jacks, from colts to six years old.

R. M. JOHNSON, BOLIVAR, MO.

300 HEAD of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets Mules and Brood Mares All guaranteed. Prices right. Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.







## PUBLIC SALE OF 20--Mammoth Jacks--20 MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1915 In my Public Sale Pavilion at LaPlata, Mo.

On account of one of the worst storms that ever occurred in the history of the country at the time of my Sale on the 8th of March last, my trade from Kansas, Nebraska and Northern Iowa was almost entirely cut off. I have for the past six years been furnishing a large per cent of the breeders throughout the Northwest their Jacks. And now, because of their being unable to attend my March Sale on account of the storm, and having received a large number of inquiries for Jacks from that district, I feel it my duty to give another sale in order to make good with my trade that I have built up throughout this country. For this reason I will on April 19, 1915, at my large Sale Pavilion, built especially for these occasions, sell TWENTY HEAD OF HIGH CLASS, REGISTERED MISSOURI JACKS, the kind that sire the big Missouri mule for which Missouri has become famous.

The CLOVER LEAF VALLEY FARM has for the past six years been striving to produce the big, rugged, big-boned mammoth Jack that will give good results in the Northern Climate. We have succeeded in producing Jacks that today are giving entire satisfaction throughout Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, in fact almost every state throughout the Northwest, and west as far as California. For the past thirty years Missouri has been ranked as the banner mule state of the world, and is today considered the banner Jack state of the universe. Kentucky and Tennessee are now buying their herd Jacks in Missouri. Fifteen years ago the Clover Leaf Valley Farm observed the development of the Mule Industry throughout the North and West. We set in then and there to breed and mature a Jack that was best fitted for that climate, and we are proud to say that we have accomplished our aim in producing the BIG, RUGGED, STRONG MADE JACK WITH A GOOD HEAVY COAT OF HAIR AND A BIG MASSIVE BONE.

Every Jack that is sold in this Sale will be good enough to go into any country and demand the top price for his service. I have Jacks on my farm standing for public service that bring me in over \$900.00 per season, and I will say right here that I don't think a farmer can put his money into any other living animal that will pay him every dollar of his money back from the first year's work and be ready to repeat the same thing year after year.

It is the general opinion and belief of every well informed farmer and breeder that the time is close at hand when horses and mules will be higher than they were ever known to be, and for this reason every mare from two years old up will be bred this season, and it is my best and honest opinion that every man who buys a good Jack this spring will buy him at least 50 per cent cheaper than he will ever be able to buy him again within the next fifteen years or longer. My advice to any business man who expects to own a Jack within the next few years is to BUY HIM NOW, and thereby save half of your money and let the Jack make you many times the other half while you wait.

I will say in conclusion that I hope to see a buyer here at this Sale on the 19th day of April from every locality where a good Jack is needed, for I am satisfied that you will find here what you want in Size, Breeding and Quality, all backed by as good a Guaranty as can be given. If you want to own a good Jack, write for a Catalogue. It will give the name, description and breeding of each Jack to be sold, also the guaranty that goes with him.

You can get to LaPlata most any hour in the day. Twenty-four passenger trains stop daily on the A. T. & S. F. and the Wabash Railroads. We will have a crate made for any Jack purchased, and you can ship your Jack home by express as cheap or cheaper than by freight and you can thus take him on the same train with you. We expressed every Jack sold in our March Sale except one. We have done this every year and have never yet had any bad results. Every Jack will be furnished with a health certificate and will be ready to ship at once.

**G. C. ROAN, Proprietor, LaPlata, Mo.**

Send at once for Catalog, mentioning the American Breeder

### 30 Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets For Sale

15 jacks, 2 to 5 years old, all registered, 14½ to 15½ hands standard. Large bone and body. Nearly all are colts by Hindoo, the greatest Kentucky jack sire known. His colts have sold from \$1,200 to \$2,500. We have cut the price and will sell these jacks from \$350 to \$1,000. All fully guaranteed as represented. Will make terms on part or take part stock. Come to K. C. Stock Yards. Can show you stock in 40 minutes' auto ride.

**J. P. PETERS & SONS,**  
546 Live Stock Ex. Bldg., Stock Yards,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

#### YOUNG JACK FOR SALE.

Price, \$650.

One black mammoth jack with light points; 4 years old. He is the very heavy, wide out kind, with lots of length, bone, foot and ear. His tape line measures 60 inches from top of withers to the ground; girth 65 inches. Guaranteed sound and as represented. Serves mares quick and is a sure foal getter. Sired by Big John and is a model of an individual; will make a great mule jack.

Could use a registered, fancy bred mare that has a low mark and stallion. Would prefer one in foal to stallion. Write what you have.

**P. POAGE, SHELBY, MO.**

### FOR SALE

15 big boned; high style; mammoth black jacks; one to five years old.

**W. P. LAWLESS and  
W. B. GIBSON,**  
Blackwater, Mo.

#### LOOK HERE—FOR JACKS

and jennets. One jack, coming 4 years; height, 62 inches; heart, 68; hock, 19 inch; knee, 16 inch; bone, 10 inch; 1,050 pounds; a good worker. Two coming 2-year jacks; the oldest 60 inches high, 61 inch heart; 8½ inch bone. Five jennets, 3 to 9 years old, 13½ to 15 hands, standard; three in foal to registered 16 hand jack.

**S. G. SANDERS, Hereford, Texas.**

#### JACK ON SHARES WANTED.

I want to stand a good 1,000-pound jack this season, for half. Have had experience. Can give reference.

**A. R. KNAPP, WEBSTER, S. DAK.**

#### HERD JACK FOR SALE.

One of the best aged jacks in Missouri. Registered, good server on mares and jennets, 12 years. Right in every way. First \$300 gets him.

**J. T. TAYLOR, FOLEY, MO.**

### Oklahoma's New Law Regulat- ing the Breeding Business

(Continued from page 6)

female animal or offspring after the time of service, and such lien shall not be lost by reason of any sale, exchange, removal from the county, or other disposition of such female animal or offspring, but upon such sale, exchange, removal or disposition without consent of the person holding the lien, the same may be immediately enforced.

Sec. 16. The owner of any stallion or jack who avails himself of the provisions of this act, shall, during the breeding season of such animal, keep posted in a public and conspicuous place on the premises where the services of such animal are to be performed, a plainly written or printed hand bill, showing the charges for the services to be rendered and the terms of payment thereof, and any person breeding a female animal shall be held to have consented to the price and terms of services as stated therein.

Sec. 17. At any time within twenty months after his right of action accrues the owner of such sire may file with any justice of the peace in the county, a written statement, duly verified, setting forth the amount of his claim, his cause of action, and a description of the animal or animals upon which he has a lien, and the justice shall thereupon issue summonses in other cases, and embody therein a description of the animal or animals upon which said lien is claimed, and an order to the constable to take the animal or animals and hold it or them subject to the order of the court.

Sec. 18. The owner may give bond for the retention of such animal or animals as in action for the recovery of personal property.

Sec. 19. If, upon trial, judgment be rendered for the plaintiff, the court shall order a sale of the animal or animals as in execution sales, to pay the judgment and costs, and, if bond be given for the retention of the animal or animals, the court shall render judgment on the bond against the sureties thereon for the amount of the plaintiff's debt and costs.

Sec. 20. Any person who shall sell or otherwise dispose of any animal subject to the lien provided for in this act, without notifying the person to whom said sale or other disposition is made, of the existence of the lien shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction for such offense shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$100.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than 30 days, or by both fine and imprisonment.

#### ANOTHER BIG YOUNG JACK.

To the American Breeder:—In your issue of March 5th a Texas subscriber gives the measurement of an extra

good weanling jack, but is there not an error or misprint in measurement of ears, 33½ in.? Many fine jacks fully grown are unable to boast of



such length. This measurement would call for 14½ to 15 in. ear straight up. This means a greater length than a page of the Breeder.

#### FINAL DATE FOR KANSAS STATE FAIR.

The management of the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson announces September 18 to 25 as its dates for the coming fall. Earlier dates were assigned at the conference of fair managers last December, but this change has been made for the convenience of exhibitors in the Western circuit, and to accommodate some of the other fairs.

#### PUTS BINDER AND "BREEDER" TOGETHER.

To the American Breeder:—The Binder and Breeder are both all anyone could ask for his money without being put in a class with the swine.

—H. J. Covell, Topeka, Kas.  
The American Breeder sells these binders to subscribers only, for \$1 each. This covers postage and all.

### FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address,

**J. C. HUCKSTEP,**  
Eolia, Pike County, Mo.



### 65 JACKS AND JENNETS.

Big boned; registered; Mammoth black jacks and jennets; most all ages and sizes up to 16 hands. Prices and terms reasonable.

**J. H. SMITH, Kingfisher, Okla.**

### KENTUCKY JACKS, TROTTERS AND Draft Stallions and Hereford Cattle.

Fine Mammoth jacks from colts to 5 years old, with plenty of bone and weight. Trotting colts from 1 to 4 years, by such sires as Peter the Great, 2:07¼; Vice Commodore, 2:11; Tregantle, 2:09; Siliko, 2:08¼; McDougal, 2:10¼, and The Tramp. Three fine draft stallions; registered Hereford bulls, from 5 to 12 months old. Write, or better, come and see stock.

**U. G. SAUNDERS,**  
Fairland Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky.

### JACKS AND JENNETS

For sale. Registered jacks; ages coming 3 to coming 6. Right every way. Colts to show; mares in foal. Priced to sell. Also some first class jennets in foal.

**L. W. GARRIOTT, AUSTIN, IND.**

### FINE KENTUCKY JACKS

For Sale.

We have just shipped from Poplar Plains, Ky., to Hutchinson, Kans., 20 head of fine, registered jacks, from 3 to 8 years old; from 14½ to 16 hands high standard. All good colors, with big bone and plenty of weight. We want to say we have been shipping jacks to the West for years and this is by far the best load we have ever shipped. They are now for sale privately at the Midland barn, Hutchinson, Kansas.

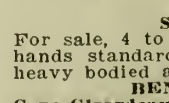
**Saunders & Maggard, Hutchinson, Kas.**

### WANTED

A purchaser for one or more of our eight serviceable jacks, at a price that they can repay in a single season.

**J. H. ALLISON,**  
Butler, Bates Co., Mo.  
Route 6.

**ED CORLETT,**  
Butler, Bates County, Mo.



### SIX JACKS

For sale, 4 to 6 years old; 15 to 16½ hands standard; good bone; big feet; heavy bodied and guaranteed workers.

**BEN M. GREEN,**  
Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.



### CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

For sale; including Imp. Sir Joseph 14312, one of the best and heaviest boned stallions in Iowa. Also young stallions by this horse and a few mares. Angus Bulls For Sale.

**JAMES SPEAR**  
Stanwood, Iowa

### CLYDESDALE HORSES

Twenty mares from weanlings up. A number of extra good young stallions that will make better than ton horses. In Shorthorns I have 5 young Scotch bulls, roans and reds, that are good ones.

**W. A. DeMERRITT,** Plainfield, Ill.

#### CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.

Two registered Clydesdales just rising 3 years old, and one extra good one just rising 2 years old. Will sell at breeder's prices. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for particulars.

**W. W. LUTTON,** North English, Iowa.

### FOR SALE OR TRADE

as good a Shire horse as there is in this part of the West; well bred, sired by Gilton Charmer; sound and all right every way; a breeder. Colts to show. Dark brown; 16½ hands; weighs a ton; good disposition; a fine performer; 6 years old. Would trade for another Shire fully as good, and no older. Must dispose of him because of his colts.

A good quarter section wheat land for sale or trade for young stock, or Shire mares or fillies. Address,

**A. P. MILLER,**  
IMPERIAL, KANSAS.

### SHIRES

For sale. Two stud colts; 2 years old; weight 1,400 and 1,620 pounds. One 3 year old filly, junior champion International, 1913. Three yearling fillies. This stuff will be priced right, quality considered.

**H. B. SMITH,** Bardolph, Ill.

### SHIRE STUD

For sale, coming 2 years; weight, 1,500; recorded; sound; 13½ inches of bone. Address,

**AMOS HANSON,** COLLINS, IOWA.

#### PARAMOUNT STOCK FARM

Breeds and Imports  
Percherons, Belgians and Shires.

Home of the Iowa and International Grand Champion **FARCEUR 7332** (72924), the greatest Belgian stallion in the world today. Always a select lot of stallions and mares for sale at prices that cannot be beat for high class, sound, 2,000 to 2,500 lb. horses.

**WM. CROWOVER,** HUDSON, IOWA.

#### REGISTERED SHIRE

(For Cash or Percherons)

Stallion for sale, or will trade for registered Percheron stallion or mares. Shire is coming 7; heavy boned; good breeder and sound; 1,850 pounds; bay. Fillies in his way. Goes cheap if taken by April 10.

**G. D. BIX,** Route 6, BEDFORD, IA.

#### BEST SERVICE BOOK I EVER SAW.

To the American Breeder:—Inclosed find 50c in stamps. Please send me another stallion service book. Received one a few days ago and like it fine. It sure saves a lot of time hunting all through one of those old style books. I have used stud books ever since I was a boy 13 years old and this is the best one I ever saw.—**C. P. Henry,** Major County, Okla.

#### CERTAINLY DOES ALL YOU CLAIM.

To the American Breeder:—You will find inclosed check to cover our advertising for the past three months. We desire to thank you for your assistance and to congratulate you for the excellence of your paper. It certainly does all you claim for it. We have disposed of all our horses with the exception of five or six that we are keeping for show purposes, namely, our champion Belgian at the spring stallion show and our first prize three year old and reserve Champion Percheron at the same show and some exceptionally good rising three year olds.—**Crawford & Griffin,** Jasper County, Iowa.

### Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 9)

necessary for him to keep the mares together.

**1571—HOGS DYING**—I have 16 shoats which are now dying off. I can't find what causes it. They get poor and stagger around. They have a bad cough. I feed them wheat middlings and corn. Does the feed hurt them. I also have nine sows with pigs—out of 93 I just have 60 left. I fed the sows six ears of corn daily and a half gallon of wheat middlings in a half pail of water twice a day. They are also dying. They get the diarrhea and have purple spots behind the ears. They get nearly like paralyzed behind. The sows look healthy and the pigs suck good. The pigs are about six weeks old. What makes them die? Is it the sows' fault? Do I feed the sows too heavy or not the right stuff? I weaned some, but that did not help any. Can this be cured? If so, how?—Ohio Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Whenever hogs die in numbers with a similar train of symptoms it is pretty good evidence that they are affected with some infectious disease. While you have not given us a very extensive description yet you have described some of the symptoms of hog cholera. Why not employ a good veterinarian in your community to investigate and perhaps hold a few post mortem examinations so as to positively find out the trouble before beginning treatment. Such will eventually prove the most satisfactory for your interests.

**1572—KNOTS ON LEGS**—I have a Percheron stallion that has knots on his hind legs. Would like to know what causes them and a remedy.—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Your inquiry is not sufficiently clear to enable us to determine just the nature of the "knots" alluded to. Write us a little more in detail as to location and appearance of the enlargements and we will try and assist you.

**1573—SALINE SOLUTION**—I would like to know how you make the saline solutions in treating or in flushing out mares. Do you put it in the uterus?—Indiana Subscriber.

**REPLY**—A teaspoonful of salt to one quart of water is the right proportion. The uterus and vagina should be flushed out with it.

**1574—ENLARGEMENT**—I have a four year old Percheron mare that has an enlargement just over the nostrils. She has had it for over a year. I think it was caused by distemper and I think there is pus in it.—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is quite likely you are correct in thinking there is pus in the enlargement. You should employ a competent veterinarian to either open the abscess or dissect it out if such appears to be needed at the time of operating.

**1575—UNTHRIFTY MARE**—I have a mare that is well up in years and is very poor, and has been for a year. Have fed her well, but not all that she would eat, but enough to have kept her in good flesh if she had been right. I had her teeth fixed last August. Her appetite is good, in fact, she is hungry all the time. Have fed her all the alfalfa that she wanted and for grain have fed her ground barley and corn meal. The only bad symptoms that I can see, aside from her being so poor is that her hind legs stock up below the middle joint. Any suggestions as to feed or medicine will be thankfully received and acted upon.—Idaho Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is quite likely that your mare has reached an age wherein her teeth are defective to a point where they cannot be corrected. The teeth are the first organs to wear out in horses that reach advanced age and digestive disturbances and unthrift result. About all you can do is to feed such food as the animal can digest without having to employ extensive mastication. All food should be finely ground and mixed with cut hay or a little bran so as to insure its being sufficiently porous that the digestive juices may permeate the mass and thus insure good digestion. If a little oil meal or ground alfalfa mixed with molasses is made a part of the ration they will help in building up. Give one-half ounce of Fow-



The Grand Champion Shire Stallion Boro Blasterer

The Grand Champion Percheron Mare, Jole

1878

# Trumans'

1915

## Champion Stud

**Imported**—If you wish to see the grandest lot of imported Shire, Percheron and Belgian stallions in the United States, we have got them, rising three year old Percheron and Belgian colts, weighing 1,950 to 2,300 pounds, and our Shires up to 2,300 pounds.

**Home Bred**—We also have a grand selection of American bred stallions, two to seven years old, and can please any one wanting a high class stallion at reasonable prices, backed up with a guarantee that is as good as gold.

**Breeding Barn**—We also have for sale or trade one of the best Stallioner's Headquarters in the State of Missouri, located on the edge of a good town; new house; new barns; box stalls; stallion paddocks, etc.

For catalogue and other information, address (mentioning American Breeder),

## TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM

Box A, BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS

## IRVINDALE BELGIANS

### SEND FOR NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

One of the Few Establishments in America Offering Recently Imported Animals.

#### OUR AUGUST IMPORTATION

Was one of the best we have ever had, and about the last to leave a European port. We have

40 Stallions; 20 Mares.

A few good Percherons among them. Will refund the expenses of any visitor who thinks we have deceived him concerning what we have to offer. Ankeny is ten miles north of Des Moines on the Northwestern Ry. and Ft. Dodge Interurban. Always mention the American Breeder.

**CHAS. IRVINE**

Box 7

**ANKENY, IOWA**

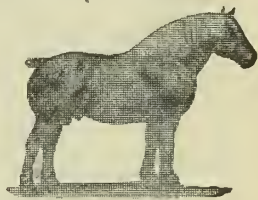
### IMPORTED AND HOME BRED PERCHERONS and BELGIANS

I give a gilt edge guarantee good for two years with each animal. Priced to sell quick.

**W. H. RICHARDS,**

**EMPORIA, KAS.**

(Barns four blocks from A. T. & S. F. Depot.)



## LOOK HERE

Do you want to buy an imported Belgian stallion for half of what he is worth; a stallion of quality—one that will more than pay for himself in one season? I have two and can spare one. This horse is one of the best in America, size considered (1,800 pounds); sound and sure; broke to work. Will pay car fare if not as represented. Price \$700. No trades.

**W. F. DUSELL, MONTEVIDEO, MINN.**

(I am a graduate of the Graham Scientific Breeding School.)



## Oak Lawn Stock Farm

Breeds and imports champion draft stallions and mares; Percheron, Belgian and Shire. All stock for sale at reasonable prices. Come and see them before you buy.

Ask for our new calendar, mentioning the American Breeder.

**GEORGE EGGERT, NEWTON, IOWA**

## TWO BELGIAN STALLIONS

For sale, coming 2 and 3 years old. One of these was a second prize winner at the Iowa State Fair in 1914. These colts will be sold cheap, quality considered, if taken soon. For further particulars, write or come and see them. This ad will not appear again. Address,

**J. D. McDERMOTT, Wiota, Iowa**

### STALLION WANTED

A low, blocky, heavy boned stallion that will serve burros.

**DR. HAYNES,**

Park View, N. M.

**TO TRADE FOR BELGIAN**  
A 2,100-pound black Percheron; Reg. P. S. A., 6 years, 12-inch bone; a good one. Bay Belgian preferred. Mammoth jacks (15½ hands) cheap.

**H. H. BURNS,**

ARGONIA, SUMNER COUNTY, KAS.



## BELGIANS



I can show anybody the best lot of imported and home bred Belgian stallions and mares in the United States, with more bone and quality, and priced to sell, from weanlings to aged horses.

Edw. C. Boll, R. R. 5, Scribner, Nebr.

## ROYAL BELGIAN STALLIONS

I have a few imported stallions for sale, 2 to 4 years old; well acclimated. No better horses for this country. Hardy and vigorous. Have won many blue ribbons with them. Prices right. Such horses will not be imported for the next six years. Buy them now before they are out of reach.

LEON VAN MELDERT,  
Cedar Bayou, Harris County, Texas.

### FOR GOOD BELGIANS

SEE R. F. FRENCH,  
Independence, Iowa.



Twenty imported and home bred stallions for sale that weigh from a ton up to 2,200 lbs., thoroughly acclimated. Also brood mares in foal and with foals at side and re-bred. Matched pairs also.

### TO TRADE.

Registered Belgian stallion colt, coming 2 years old; out of imported mare and sire. I cannot use him for my own use. Will trade for another Belgian stallion. For further information, write,  
FERDINAND STAMM, LOMA, N. DAK.

## BETTER BREEDING STOCK

Many readers of the American Breeder have seen the stock I show and win with at the fairs.

**BELGIANS, PERCHERONS JACKS.**  
I have this kind for sale—some of the show animals themselves. For particulars write, mentioning the American Breeder.  
LEW JONES, ALMA, KAS.

### A HIGH CLASS BELGIAN STALLION FOR \$600.

Imported by me for my own use and would not be for sale at all, but I am leaving the farm. I paid \$1,100 for him at the breeder's barn in Belgium and he has proven a bargain. Never sick a day. Broke single and double. A great breeder. Can show colts all ages for the country is full of them. It's like finding \$500.  
J. J. BEERENS, CHARLEROI, PA.

## BELGIAN STALLIONS

For sale. Two coming 3 years; one red roan; weight, 1,820; the other a chestnut sorrel; a fall colt; weight, 1,700; one coming 2 years old; sorrel, with flaxen mane; weight, 1,600. Also one registered Shire. Prices right. If interested, come or write.

STAMP & DONNER, Roachdale, Ind.

### PURE BRED BELGIAN STALLION

For sale. Imported; color chestnut; weight 2000. Prize winner International Stock Show, Chicago. He is low down and blocky; good knee actor; gets good colts; broke to work. Reason for selling, to dissolve partnership.

Henry Glenz & Co., Cadott, Wis., Rt. 2.

## Imported Percheron and Belgian

Stallions and Mares.

many, but the right kind at the right price.  
J. R. JUSTICE, GALESBURG, ILL.

## LEFEBURES' BELGIANS

Largest Collection on Earth.

Over 130 head on hand. Two importations received in 1914, before declaration of war. Also some choice Percherons, 1 to 5 years old, a number of home bred stallions. Write for catalog and circulars, mentioning the American Breeder.  
H. LEFEBURE & SON, Fairfax, Ia.  
Eight miles west of Cedar Rapids.



ler's solution mixed with the grain ration three times a day.

**1576—MASTURBATING**—I have a fine Percheron stallion which took to masturbating this winter. I caught him at it once. Don't they get kind of greasy or dirty like, I might call it, on the inside of hind legs from masturbating? That is what set me to wondering what caused that on his hind legs. I saw him that time. What shall I do to prevent it. He is eight years old and in the breeding season has all he can do.—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—The accumulation men-

tioned is not always evidence of masturbation. If you have seen him at it you should measure around the end of the penis and have a harness maker make a ring out of whang leather with the smooth side next to the penis. The corners should all be trimmed, and all sharp places removed. Place this over the head of the penis while the penis is not erected. Occasionally change the position of this ring so as not to cause any irritation.

**1577—WOLF TEETH**—Are wolf teeth natural in some horses? Should wolf teeth in horses be clipped or taken out, or should they be left in the horse? Do wolf teeth ever cause blindness in horses?—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—Wolf teeth are the vestiges remaining from the pre-historic horse, which animal possessed seven molar teeth in each row instead of the six found in the modern horse. They are quite regularly present in the upper jaw, especially in males. They do no harm and can only serve as an annoyance when an overcheck bit is used. The notion that they are concerned in producing blindness is wholly without foundation. If they are to be removed, and they may be as they are of no value or service to the horse, the operation should be done with forceps.

**1578—GETTING THE FEMALE EGG**—I have a fine mammoth black jack, 63 inches in height, horse measurement. I also have a string of broncho mares ranging in weight from 750 to 1,000 pounds, and a Carlson extractor. My neighbor has a registered Percheron mare, weight 1,800. In case I breed his mare natural service, extract the semen and capsule my bronchos, who is the mother of the colts? Are my bronchos anything more than an incubator?—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—The ova or the female egg is not liberated from the ovary until after the heat period has closed. The ova probably spends some days in the uterine duct, as fertilization takes place in the uterine duct. According to the best authorities on this subject it would be impossible to extract the ova or female egg from a mare while in heat. The big mare you speak of would have nothing whatever to do with the bronchos. If the broncho was bred to your jack the colt's mother would be the broncho mare. If a Percheron mare was bred to your jack, the Percheron mare would, of course, be the mother of the colt. Thousands of jennets have been bred from semen taken from mares. Did anyone ever hear of a jennet being used as an incubator for some other mare's colt? Broncho mares cannot be used as incubators.

**1579—WARBLES**—Our cattle have worms under their hide. They are large and color white. It is something like the bots in horses, but larger. They are found in the cattle's back. I would like to find out a cure and what causes them?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Warbles are almost universally found wherever there are cattle and are very difficult to prevent in a way that would be practicable. They do no serious damage beyond local annoyance to the animal and damage to the hide.

**1580—TREATING ACID MARES**—Will you please tell me how to treat acid mares?—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—Test the mare with blue litmus paper. Take a slip of the paper and contact it with the cervix. If it turns slightly red the mare is acid. You will need a reservoir holding several gallons of water, with a cutoff valve and a spout on it. You will need about six feet of pure gum rubber hose. Ordinary hose is not satisfactory. The container should be moveable so that water may be boiled in it. The hose should also be boiled before treating each mare. It will be necessary to have another basin in which boiled water can be kept, so as to cool the water for immediate use. All water used in this connection should be sterilized by boiling. The container when ready for use should be about four or five feet high so that the water will flow through the hose into the mare. The temperature of the water should be about 115 degrees. For each gallon of water put in one heaping tablespoonful of baking soda. The hands must be thoroughly washed and rinsed in sterilized water before being inserted into the mare. After the hose is full



## PERCHERONS, JACKS AND JENNETS.

A few tried imported black Percheron stallions; extra breeders and well bred enough to head any pure bred herd.

12 head of registered big black Mammoth jacks, from 2 to 5 years old; 14½ to 16 hands high; well broke and quick performers. We have the best herd of well bred jennets in the state, bred to our imported Spanish jack.

Anybody can own a good jack or stallion the way we price them. We have no little stuff. Come and see us. Farm 30 miles northwest of Hutchinson. Will meet trains at Raymond or Chase.  
J. P. AND M. H. MALONE, CHASE, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS.



of fluid insert it in the mare and fill the uterus full. Then slip the end of the hose off the spout and lower it so as to siphon the fluid out of the uterus. About two such treatments should be given for an average case. If there are any other complications this treatment may not be satisfactory. The mare may be bred within an hour or two from the last treatment, provided all of the fluid has been siphoned out.

**1581—FREQUENT URINATION**—I have a five year old mare that urinates every little while when at work, but only a small amount each time. I bred her a year ago and two years ago, but without result. She seems to be all right and does as well as the rest of my horses. Please tell me what to do for her.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Your mare should be examined by a competent veterinarian with a view of being positive that a calculus is not concerned in provoking the irritation. Cases such as you complain of are sometimes induced by a catarrhal state of the mucous membrane of the bladder and generally yield to the following: Potassium acetate, six ounces; Elixir saw palmetto and santal compound, eight ounces. Water sufficient to make one quart. Mix and give one ounce three times a day. Watch your feed supply and see that all grain and hay is of best quality and free from dust and mold.

**1582—THOROUGHBRED**—What is a Thoroughbred? Is it proper in speaking of pure bred cattle to call them Thoroughbred? Is there any such a horse as a Thoroughbred Belgian? I claim a Thoroughbred horse is a breed of horses and to call cattle, hogs, sheep or chickens, that are of pure blood, Thoroughbred, is improper. Am I right or wrong?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—You are right.

**1583—FOUNDERED**—I have a fine pure bred Percheron stallion coming two years this spring. When he gets up in the morning he seems stiff and sore on all four feet; almost like he has been foundered, which we know he has not. We always give him plenty of exercise. A short time ago he got loose and ran with the other horses until he was pretty well heated up. Would that cause the lameness and soreness? What can I do for him?—Idaho Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that your stallion has been foundered which could have been brought about in the manner you describe. Give his feet, particularly the front ones, a protracted soaking, which may be done by either standing him in a foot tub or mud. In about a week's time after he has received this treatment several hours a day, brush all dirt from about the coronet, just above the hoof line and apply the following: Powdered cantharides, one ounce; vaseline, four ounces. Mix together and apply around the coronet, rubbing in briskly for several minutes with the fingers. Tie the animal so that he cannot reach the parts with his nose for 24 hours; then wash the parts off with warm water and soap, and when dry apply a little vaseline occasionally.

**1584—AMERICAN BREEDER NAVEL POWDER**—What is the name of the navel powder advertised in the March 5th issue?—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—The navel powder mentioned can be ordered from this office at 50 cents per can. It is called

## 3 Jacks—1 Stallion



For sale. One registered coming 5-year-old Mammoth jack, black, with white points; 15 hands standard; big bone; good breeder. Colts to show. One registered coming 7-year-old jack; black with white points; 15.1 standard; good breeder. One yearling jack; a good one.

One coming 3-year-old saddle stallion; registered.  
R. S. Smart, Harrisonville, Mo., R. R. 5.

## BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Two Percheron stallions, 3 and 6 years old, bay and brown.  
Seven jacks, one year old and up.  
Two French draft stud colts, coming 3 years, 1,000 to 1,400 pounds.  
Will sell this stock quick. First comers get close prices.

R. B. BRONAUGH,

Route 4, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

### WRITE ME QUICK.

I have for sale one imported Belgian stallion; weight 1,900; age 10. Have owned him 7 years. Guaranteed sure and a good breeder. One Standard-bred trotting stallion; coming 3; 15½ hands. Price \$250. A bargain. Also 3 jacks; coming 1 and 2 years and 3 jennets for sale, or will trade for Percheron stud colt or mares, or pure bred French Draft mares.  
F. W. MOELLER, SOMERS, IOWA.

### IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS



of Percheron and Standard bred horses, Kentucky and Tennessee jacks. All stock guaranteed and priced to sell. Terms to suit purchaser.

FISHER & WALKER, Evansville, Ind.

### STALLION—JACK

For sale. Stetson, fine pure bred thoroughbred stallion; license No. 2788; registered by the Jockey Club in American Stud Book. A beautiful bay; coming 8 years old; 17 hands high.

Keno, black Spanish jack; 14.1 hands high; large bone and ears; white nose; white collar; age 11. Is O. K. in every way. Write for photos. Will sacrifice the jack at \$200 and the horse for \$1,000, if taken at once.

F. W. SCHWIEGER, Olmstead, Ill.  
Box 135,

### JACKS AND PERCHERONS

Forty big black Mammoth jacks, 15 to over 16 hands standard. Some extra good Percheron stallions, 2, 3 and 4 years old; weight 1,900 to 2,300 pounds. This is all high class stock. Attractive prices for 30 days.

AL. E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KAS.



### TO TRADE FOR CHEAP LAND

Or sell—One registered Percheron stallion; gray; 11 years; ton horse in flesh, and one big jack; 4 years; 1,000 pounds; 15½ hands.

L. B. HEFLEBOWER, Bucyrus, Kans.

## Land for Draft Horses.

160 acres, 2½ miles from Belvidere; improved farm. Will trade for pure bred Belgian or Percheron horses.  
Address, Box 29, Belvidere, Neb.



Buy of the Breeder and save money on registered Percheron Stallions and Mares and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares; 35 head to select from.—E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur Co., Ia.

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Prize Winners.

Won over \$1,200 in cash premiums in 1914. Buy the winners.

Berkshire Hogs Also For Sale.

LONZO McCLAIN, LIMA, OHIO

## POLLED ANGUS CATTLE

For sale, males and females. Also imported and home bred Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares. Come and see, or write,

F. M. CLEVENGER, Prop.

Valley Home Stock Farm, Centerville, Indiana.

### FOR SALE OR TRADE

For Cattle or Mules. One extra good dark gray, registered Percheron stallion, coming 4 years old; sound; weight 1,750. One, 2 year old bay, registered Percheron stallion; sound; weight 1,400. These horses are guaranteed to be right in every way. This is a bargain for some one who wants choice stuff.

PRAIRIE HILL FARM, Grain Valley, Missouri.



## PERCHERON FOR EXCHANGE

Good herd horse, gray, coming 10 years, weight 2,100 pounds. Great breeder. Give guaranteed description. Must be right and a ton horse or over. Have some young stallions for sale; also Herefords of both sexes.

A. M. WALKER, LACLEDE, MO.  
Fairview Stock Farm.

## PERCHERON STUD COLT.

Son of the champion, Roland IV; coming 1 year; dark gray; a good one and priced to sell.

C. O. MILLER, Route 1, Normal, Ill.

## BREEDING AND QUALITY In Percherons and Belgians.

Fifty stallions and mares, including my importation landed last fall and representing France and Belgium. Best draft horse blood lines. Heavy, clean bone, great weight, good colors. Well matched spans of mares. A square deal every time.

OAKDALE STOCK FARM  
C. G. Good, Prop. Ogden, Ia.

## Percheron Stallion

For trade, and pure bred hogs, Poland Chinas and Durocs, for sale. The stallion weighs over a ton; dapple gray; 12 inch bone; broke to harness. Will take full blood mares or fillies in exchange.

J. W. KERN, Route 2, TRAER, IOWA.

## SIX PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, including our imported herd stallion, Siroco, a grandson of Besique. Plenty of size, bone and quality. All sound and recorded in the Percheron Society of America.

A. M. DULL & SONS, Washington, Kas.

## We offer more International PERCHERON AND BELGIAN

first prize winners, and more stallions of serviceable age by the \$10,000 champion Carnet (66666) than does any other dealer in the world. Also Shetland ponies. If you want the best, come and see me and save money. Free circular. R. R. Station, East Orwell, O. A. W. Green, Middlefield, O.

the AMERICAN BREEDER Navel Powder. It is being used by thousands of the best breeders in this country with good results.

1585—NAVEL DISEASE—I lost five colts two years ago; they came all right and lived for eight days; they seemed weak and could not stand to suck. As soon as we let them down from the mares they would lie down. The mares are all in good fix. They were fed on alfalfa hay and run on green alfalfa pasture until they foaled. Some of the colts' joints were swollen. Some say it is caused by too much alfalfa. If you can explain to me, please do so. I lost one colt last spring. Will have a few colts early this spring; would like to save them if possible. Some say it is navel disease.—Oregon Subscriber.

REPLY—The limited symptoms you describe are those of navel infection which is pretty certain to kill when contracted early by the new born. You need to study carefully how to prevent this disease as curative agents are of little avail after the disease is well established. Provide a roomy stall for your mare to foal in. Clean out and level up and put in three or four inches of fresh earth from a plowed field. Clean all the wood work with a disinfecting solution and thoroughly whitewash the same. Keep this stall for foaling purposes only through the foaling season. Keep bedded with fresh straw. When the foal is dropped apply tincture of iodine to the lacerated umbilical cord twice a day until it begins to dry, then once a day. Prevention of the disease in these cases is worth many attempted cures.

1586—JACK COLT—I have a young jack that will be two years old in July. I keep him with a mare colt and they run with all the mares in the day time. I expect to use him with mares only. Will you tell me the best way to keep him from now on, to be a good performer. What would you advise as a good feed for bone growth? I have been feeding alfalfa, oats and corn.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Put this colt in an inclosure by himself, immediately, where he can have plenty of exercise. Do not permit him to see or smell a jennet, mule or jack until he is grown, and thoroughly broke on mares. Do not break him to serve until fall, or better still until next spring. Give him all of the good bright prairie hay he will eat. Give

him a small feed of alfalfa hay three times a day. Feed him all of the oats he will clean up nicely. Plenty of water is very important.

1587—RUPTURED STALLION—My 13 year old registered stallion is ruptured; the left side of his scrotum is the size of a gallon can. His left testicle was large when I bought him three years ago, but last summer it got much larger. I would like to use him this spring and would like to know whether it can be cured. My veterinarian says he can make a truss for him out of bed ticking, but I do not believe he could make it strong enough, he is such a powerful animal. Please let me know what to do.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—It is rather late in the season to think about patching up a stallion with an enlargement of these proportions for spring service. We are in no position to give you positive advice in this case for the reason that it is always more or less a question of just what condition of affairs exists. Such condition can only be determined by a very careful manual examination. It is very likely that no satisfactory results will be secured short of a radical surgical operation and we would suggest that you consult the best veterinary surgeon within your reach with that idea in view.

1588—RIDGLING SERVICE—Would it be advisable to let a ridgling cover a mare before letting a stallion to her? Will a ridgling get foals? He has neither seed down.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—You had better have the ridgling castrated, or sold for war purposes. Some ridglings will produce foals. It depends upon the development of one or both testicles. All of them should be castrated.

1589—ATROPHY OF SHOULDER MUSCLES—I have a young stallion which had a strain causing sweeney, and after blistering about four months ago he seemed better. Got over being lame, but the flesh has begun to sink away from the shoulder, but is not lame. What can I do to fill out the sunken shoulder?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—You have followed the right course in attempting to overcome the lameness first. The injury with resulting lameness is the cause of the sweeney. Now that the lameness has subsided the shrunken muscle should not be so difficult to overcome. First see that the animal has a reasonable amount of exercise and continue an occasional blistering over the affected parts. In the intervals between the vesication when the parts will permit you may rub and knead the muscles which will aid in their filling out. Be content to take a little time with the case as permanent recovery is necessarily slow.

1590—MISSOURI LIEN LAW—I have seven jacks and two stallions to put on the stand this season, and would like to know how to bill them so I can collect for the colts? Would like to know what the law is in Missouri? I have some customers who trade their mares, and some who leave the country.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Make the wording on your bills plain. In case the mare changes ownership or leaves the county, the service becomes due and payable at once, whether she is in foal or not. If the party breeding the mare knows this part of the contract at the time of service, the contract will then be binding. It may be necessary to call the mare owner's attention to this fact at the time of service. Then he cannot honestly dispute it. The Missouri Lien Law gives a lien on the colt without filing any papers. You can collect the bill as you would a feed bill, with very little expense. Have regular stallion service record books to keep your record.

1591—INJURED FOOT—I have a mare that got her hind foot cut on wire, about a third of the foot was half cut off. I got that healed up and worked her a year or more; did not limp much. About a year ago she got lame and it began to run like a fistula; is getting worse, can hardly step on it. Can't find anything to heal it up. Is there anything I can do to cure it? Would it hinder her from breeding?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Such an injury should receive attention at the hands of some skillful veterinary surgeon as it is not likely that anything short of a careful surgical operation will correct the condition complained of.

1592—MARE LOSES COLTS—Can anything be done to keep a mare from losing her colts? I have a friend who has a mare that has lost three colts. She lost the first two at five and one-

# TAYLOR & JONES



BOX 160 WILLIAMSVILLE

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Our second importation for 1914 arrived July 6. Anyone wanting the best imported and American-bred Percheron, Shire and Belgian stallions should not fail to visit our barns. Write us for catalog, mentioning the American Breeder.

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We have on hands the best all around lot of

## PERCHERON STALLIONS

we ever owned at one time, yearlings to 5-year-olds. Our aim is, best of blood, big bone and individuality, that will appeal to any one who wants a draft stallion. We will not handle auction block, second hand or broken down stallions. We give a liberal guarantee, and stand by it. Mention the American Breeder when you write.

## FIFTEEN PERCHERON STALLIONS

Must Be Turned Into Money at Once

Sound, and guaranteed breeders; 12 are blacks. All are priced to make them sell.

COME NOW and get your choice.

J. H. JACKSON, Owner.

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## DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS

Are today, as for the past forty-eight years, the breed's best.

As a matter of fact, you can also get more here for your money than elsewhere.

If you are interested in Percherons and want to get in touch with the oldest concern in the business—the one that handles the best class of horses, and whose reliability is proven by the experience of thousands of satisfied customers—come and see us.

New illustrated catalogue on application.

DUNHAMS, Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois

## ACCLIMATED PERCHERONS

We are well supplied with good, sound young stallions of good dark color, with plenty of size and bone.

Among them is the first prize, 2,100-pound, 3-year-old at the 1914 Nebraska State Fair.

We sell stallions according to the law of Nebraska, and furnish state license.

Fortunately we are in position to raise and handle stallions cheaper than most dealers and can save you money on a good horse.

Reference, either bank in Arlington or the Packers' National, South Omaha.

On the main line of the C. N. W. R. R., 33 miles northwest of Omaha; 55 miles north of Lincoln and 8 miles east of Fremont. Twelve passenger trains every day. See us at once or write today.

RHEA BROS., Arlington, Nebr.

## Clover Leaf Farm Percherons

For sale. Stallions, mares in foal and weanling stud colts. Registered P. S. of A. Come or write us.

PETER J. TISSERAT, Perry, Iowa, Route 1.

half months, and the third at seven months. After she lost two he skipped one season, and bred her again and then lost the third at seven months.—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—If you will make a rectal examination of this mare you may find that the uterus is abnormally small. Since the mare has been given one year's rest between periods, we would advise selling her for war purposes. Ordinarily blackhaw when properly fed will stop premature delivery.

1593—MARE LOSES HER MILK—I have a mare that has been a good brood mare, but the last colt she had she lost. She lost her milk two weeks before the colt was born and then her colt was born quite weak and then it became constipated and only lived two days. This mare lost her milk the same way for the man that I got her of. Is there any way that I can stop her from losing her milk? How shall I handle this mare the next time and how should I take care of her colt if she has another one similar to the one of last season. Last year I had trou-

## TWO PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. Registered; 3 and 4 years old; weight 1,900 and 2,000 pounds.

Also 1,000-pound jack for sale or trade. Address

G. FRED SKANK, Henderson, Iowa.

## IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perch this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.

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Different ages, at bargain prices considering quality and breeding. All grays and sound. Anyone wishing a high class stallion will do well to see this bunch.

J. P. Detweiler, Congerville, Ill.  
(Between Bloomington and Peoria on L. E. and W. R. R.)



## STALLIONS FOR SALE

### PERCHERONS

SERENO, 75507; 4 years old; black; 16 1-2 hands; 2,000 pounds; 11 1-2 and 12 inch bone; sure breeder.

Was best American bred 3-year-old at 1913 International.

We also have 2-year-olds by the sire of International futurity winners.

Come and See  
Them

S. S. RUSSELL & SON,  
NEPOKSET, ILLS.



## 200 PERCHERONS



Including probably the largest collection of imported stallions of this breed in America, and certainly the largest collection of mares now for sale.

NO MARES FOR SALE AFTER APRIL 1,

but until that time buyers get extra values in young imported and home bred mares, safe in foal to our best stallions. In April these mares will begin dropping colts to develop for our show and sale herds of the future, for the Singmaster Percheron business is conducted on the most permanent basis. Every year we import stallion colts and yearlings, in this way really getting first choice and insuring thorough acclimating and development under American conditions.

Are They Good? We Simply Ask You to Come and See.

We have plenty of ton stallions, plenty of imported mares bred to our famous herd horses, Honorable and Jalap; our prize winnings are a matter of record. The square deal has been our motto for 30 years. Mention the American Breeder when you write us for particulars.

J. O. SINGMASTER & SONS, Keota, Iowa

## Closing Out Bargains in Percherons

I am preparing to quit the farm and  
My Entire Herd of 50 Percherons—Mostly High Class Mares and Fillies—  
Is for Sale.

I have a few good stallions, of course, and will make close prices on them but any man who will take all, or a large part, of my mares and fillies, will get a bargain he cannot find anywhere else. Good registered draft mares will be the money makers for years to come.

PIERSON, IOWA.



## ARE YOU IN THE MARKET

For a First-Class Draft Stallion or Mare? Then See  
NORTH & ROBINSON COMPANY, Grand Island, Neb.

**PERCHERON AND SHIRE STALLIONS AND PERCHERON MARE**  
For sale. One dark gray, registered Percheron stallion; 6 years; 1,900 pounds. A good one. Also a black, 3 year old; weight 1,850. Will make a high class horse. A pair of dark gray stud colts, coming 2 years; will weigh 3,100 pounds in thin flesh. A pair of good ones. Also an 8 year old, black, registered Percheron mare; 1,900 pounds. Due to foal April 21st.

One Shire stallion; 9 years; 1,800 pounds, in fair fix. Has stood here ever since old enough for service. Colts in his way. Can show the goods.

This is good, clean, sound stuff. Everything will be guaranteed as represented.

THOS. McNAMARA, BLOOMINGTON, WIS.

## WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had direct from the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.



ble getting a veterinarian when I called him so would like to know how to handle such a case myself. This mare will have her colt in November. —Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—The loss of the milk from a pregnant female appears to have a harmful effect upon the foetus and there are instances where it can be shown to have so influenced the foetus that it was born dead. Such may occur where pregnant sows encourage pigs from other litters to nurse them. Again, those properties in the first milk that serve as a cathartic to the bowels are lost and constipation in the offspring is apt to result. We would suggest that this mare be kept on rather scanty rations as she nears the time of foaling so as not to encourage a heavy milk flow. Should she lose her milk, then the colt should receive rectal injections of warm water, and if needed an

ounce of warm castor oil to insure movement of the bowels.

1504—FEEDING APPLES—Are apples injurious to mares in foal, and cows with calf? I have fed a great many apples this winter, and have lost one calf, coming two months ahead of time; also a mule colt came four months ahead of time.—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—It would be possible to feed enough apples to cause an abortion. Apples are very laxative. Apples fed sparingly should not be injurious.

1505—COLT SCOURS—I have a colt that is scouring very badly. Colt is 12 days old. Please give me a remedy for it.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Give four ounces of raw linseed oil and follow with the following: Prepared chalk, two ounces; tincture of opium, one ounce, tincture of kino, one-half ounce. Water suf-

ficient to make eight ounces. Mix and shake well before giving. Give one tablespoonful every two hours as long as needed.

1506—SHY BREEDING STALLION—I have a four year old stallion. Have bred about 35 mares with him, and have not gotten over three mares in foal. He was imported in 1913. I made only one service a day with him. He seems to be active enough. I have been feeding him good clean hay, oats and bran. He did not feed good when I got him, but he is doing better this year. What shall I do for him?—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—Test the semen with a microscope. If the first service is not fertile try him several times. If the test is not satisfactory after a fair trial, he may be masturbating. Watch him day and night for 48 hours. In his three year form he may have been out of condition. He may have served a diseased mare which made him a shy breeder. This happens occasionally. Do not make too many services this year.

1507—ALFALFA AND SALT GRASS—Is alfalfa or alfalfa pasture the proper feed for mares while with foal? Is it the proper kind of feed for brood mares while breeding, and is salt grass pasture good for brood mares?—Oregon Subscriber.

REPLY—Exclusive alfalfa pasture or feed is not advisable for brood mares, as a rule. We do not know anything about salt grass pasture. Perhaps some western breeders can give us their experiences with salt grass.

### THE PRINCIPLES OF BREEDING.

To the American Breeder:—There are certain natural laws which govern the breeding of animals in a state of nature, and which can be applied by the breeder of domesticated animals in his work of improving live stock of all description. First of these is that like produces like, or the likeness of some ancestor. This holds good among wild animals and prevents them from becoming mongrelized through the mixing of different races. It also operates in everything that relates to the health, vigor and fixity of type in the offspring. To maintain these characteristics nature provides a system of selection which prevents deterioration by securing the most vigorous sires for the perpetuation of the breed. Each wild animal is a perfect type of its ancestors, and while there is no improvement there is no deterioration in any respect, in fact, wild animals are so perfectly adapted to their environment that any change would be a loss rather than a gain, and to that extent render them less fit for the special place they fill in the economy of nature. The process of the elimination of weak individuals is carried on efficiently through the strongest male in the flock or herd, driving out the weaklings and becoming the progenitor of the young so long as he retains his vigor. But he is driven out by some of his own progeny whenever he becomes weakened by old age or accident. This brief statement will serve to show intensely inbred wild animals and fowls have become through centuries of natural selection, and accounts for the trueness with which they breed to type. It points out to the breeder the lines he must follow to insure success, and to retain valuable characteristics in his herd or flock once he has secured them. But those animals and fowls that have become domesticated and are a necessity to the comfort and well being of mankind are no longer subject to this process of natural selection which prevent wild animals from deterioration. So man is obliged to take upon himself the work of selecting the animals which he deems best fitted to maintain the flock or herd. To do this successfully the breeder must decide upon the characteristics which he deems the most necessary and desirable in his live stock and by a process of selection not only maintain them in the progeny, but, at the same time, add to and concentrate such characters so as to insure perpetuation in future generations.

This is the work of the breeder and cannot be successfully undertaken by the general farmer. The more concentrated the work of the breeder the more closely he confines himself to a single breed the more

certain will be his success. In the selection of sires for his flock or herd he must not only become a student of the natural laws which control the breeding of animals, but his eyes must be educated to enable him

## CLOSING OUT BARGAINS

### ON PERCHERONS.

My entire herd of 25 Percherons—mostly high class mares and fillies. I have some stallions and will make close prices on them, but any man who will take all or a large part of my mares and fillies will get a bargain he cannot find anywhere else. Will give special price on the entire bunch.

Also some Shetland ponies for sale.

I. H. VANNORSDEL  
KINGSLEY, IA.

### BIG PERCHERON STALLION.

Extra breeder, for sale or will trade for good beef type cows, 5 or 6 years old. This stallion is imported; dark iron gray; coming 5 years; would weigh 2,100 if fat, easy to handle, and last spring got 90 per cent of his breeding mares in foal.

AMOS H. AUDSLEY, MIAMI, MO.

### PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SHIRE Stallions and Mares.

Nineteen stallions; 3 and 4 years old; also mares and younger stallions; big, heavy boned drafters; sound, guaranteed 60%; insurance at 8%. Terms if desired. Stallions \$400 and up. We sold 1914 grand champion at Helena. BYRD & HETLAND, Joliet, Montana. (Edgar R. R. station, 30 miles southwest of Billings.)

### FOUR PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, including my imported herd stallion, Marquis, a grandson of Besique. Marquis has the famous blood lines on both sire and dam's side; sound and sure. Also two black three-year-olds and one black two-year-old. Will mature to better than ton horses; sound, with size and quality; registered in P. S. of A. They are priced to sell. Come and see them.

I. C. EVANS, TROY, IOWA.

## PERCHERON STALLIONS

Black, 4-year-old, weighs a ton. Black, 3-year-old, weighs 1,850. These stallions are the BIG kind, and in just fair flesh; would weigh 2,200 if fat. Priced right. Your own terms to responsible parties. Come and see them. WOODLAWN FARM, STERLING, ILL.

## REGISTERED PERCHERONS

Two 3-year-olds and one 2-year-old stallions. Two 5-year-old mares, one 4 years old, one 7 years and 2 aged mares; weight 2,100 and 2,200. These are all of the ton class. Will sell worth the money. No trades. Reason for selling, quitting the business.

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## Big, Rugged, Heavy Boned Registered Percherons

50 Head, Mostly Blacks and Grays. These horses are raised in the open; sound and healthy. Many are sired by our famous herd horse, Superior 40605. Unrelated mares in foal to Superior, and Superior fillies in foal to Vermouth. Come or write us.

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Stallions weighing from 1700 pounds to a ton in fair flesh, with size, quality and finish. Mares, all ages, weighing up to 2100 pounds; some with foal by side with good sires. Large number on hand. All for sale at low prices. Write C. G. ANDERSON, HECTOR, MINN.

Main line C. M. & St. P. R. R.

### PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES

For sale; ages 2 to 9; grays and blacks. Priced to sell. Mares in foal by 2200 pound imported stallion.

P. C. MARTIN, BLOOMFIELD, IOWA.

### REGISTERED PERCHERON COLT

Coming 3 years; dark gray; 11 inch bone; plenty of quality and size. Brilliant bred; grandson of Besique 19602. Any reasonable offer takes him.

Also Hereford bulls.

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## PERCHERONS

For sale. Forty head of high class imported and home bred Percheron stallions and mares at a very low price. H. REDENIUS & SONS, Rushmore, Minn.

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For sale. Black, coming 4 years old; ton horse; sound. Guaranteed a 50 per cent breeder.

A. J. HATTEBERG, Paxton, Ill., Rt. 4.



## PERCHERONS

For sale. One 30 months' old stud colt; black, with star; weight, 1,650; large bone; the very best of feet. Will sell or exchange our herd stallion, Forfait 56560, for another herd stallion of equal value. Forfait is a good black, with star; 8 years old. These stallions are registered in P. S. of A. Both have state certificates of breeding and soundness for 1915. We can show lots of Forfait's colts, both pure bred and grades. Forfait is a grandson of Baccarat 11326-18639. Have owned Forfait since a colt. He has never bred two mares the same day and is well broke in service or harness. Works every day and don't show harness mark or scar. For particulars, write

A. H. TAYLOR,  
Sedgwick, Kans.

## KODOMA 43372.

The Great Ton Show Stallion and Percheron sire, for sale. Height 16.3; color gray; age 9 years. Absolutely sound and clean, with the best of feet, bone and pasterns. His sloping shoulders support a beautifully carried head and neck, while his short, broad back, over a deep ribbed middle, smoothly molds into strong loins and level croup over the best draft hocks imaginable. Kodoma has 12-inch bone below his hocks and scales 1,920 pounds; today in active stud condition weighing some 2,200 pounds; fitted for showing. Guaranteed to get 60 per cent foals. Price \$1,000.

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## Percheron, Belgian and Shire

### STALLIONS AND MARES

From suckers up to full age horses. I will sell you a stallion ready for service next spring from \$300 to \$500. Some extra good ones higher. Mares and fillies very cheap.

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From weanlings to matured horses of both sexes. Stallions 1 year to 5 years old; ton horses. Mares of the best breeding blood, and real blood mares; matched teams. All recorded in the Percheron Society of America.

Also Shetland ponies and Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Velvet Chief 198640. Come and see us before you buy. Six miles north of Pawnee Rock or 10 miles west of Great Bend, Kas. EWING BROS., PAWNEE ROCK, KAS.

### TWO PRIZE WINNING YOUNG STALLIONS

For sale. One coming 2-year-old black Percheron; will mature into a 2,300-pound horse. One steel gray Shire coming 3-year-old; will mature into a 2,000-pound horse. They are registered and out of imported sires and dams. Bred right and priced right.

SAMUEL C. SMITHERS,  
Clarks Hill, Ind., Rt. 28.

- \$200 buys a choice Percheron colt.
- \$300 buys a choice two year old.
- \$250 buys a Belgian two year old.
- \$500 buys an Imported Percheron.

Twelve stallions to select from; all registered. Come quick.

DR. H. A. ALCORN, ADAIR, IOWA.

## MAPLE POINT PERCHERONS

An excellent lot of young stallions and mares for sale.

CRANDALL & DANFORTH,  
Randolph, Minn.

### PERCHERONS.

Write for prices on imported and home bred Percheron stallions, mares and fillies, now on hand at the Sunny Plain Farm.

W. C. BAUGHMAN, PULASKI, IA.

to select such animals as from their conformation and general characteristics will most likely prove valuable sires. He should also know their breeding, and decide whether their ancestors have had those characteristics so thoroughly established in them by concentration of blood that will insure them being perpetuated in their offsprings. The time and study required and the failures that must be met from time to time in carrying on this work makes it business apart from that of the general farmer, and confines it to experts who are willing to devote all their energies to the work, and waiting patiently for the success which they expect to achieve from their efforts.—Wm. B. Black, Douglas County, Minn.

# THE BREEDS OF LIVE STOCK

## NUMBER VI—GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Editor's Note: The following article is the sixth in a series that is satisfying the desires of thousands for authentic information in this line. Again we urge upon our readers that not a single copy of the American Breeder be misplaced or destroyed while this series is running. Many times it is impossible for us to accommodate requests for extra copies. Single orders for several hundred papers of some special issue often exhaust the last of our reserve supply. The only way to be sure of this series, complete, is to save every copy of the paper. No publication (book or periodical has ever covered the subject in a way to so well meet the demand for information on breeds, as does this series of special articles.

The Island of Guernsey is smaller than the Island of Jersey. It is situated in the English Channel, north of Jersey, and contains 12,600 acres. The population of 35,000 is engaged mainly in growing grapes, tomatoes, melons and flowers under glass, but there are also 5,000 head of cattle on the island, all Guernseys, and dairying and the breeding of Guernsey cattle are leading industries.

Normandy and Brittany cattle brought in at an early date from France formed the foundation of the breed, the Normandy blood predominating. For many years the breed has been protected in its native home by the exclusion of all other breeds of cattle except those brought in from the neighboring Island of Alderney, or else for slaughter within twenty-four hours. The breed has been kept pure since the early part of the nineteenth century.

Long-continued selection toward a definite type, and the annual exhibitions of Guernseys at the Royal Guernsey Agricultural and Horticultural Society Shows have been important factors in the breed's development. Guernsey breeders held more strictly to utility, and paid less attention to non-essential fancy points than the Jersey breeders. All indications of milking qualities have been searched for and respected.

The Guernsey is larger and coarser than the Jersey, has stronger constitution, and differs in the shade of fawn color. Bulls should weigh 1,500 pounds or over at maturity, and cows should weigh 1,050 pounds or over. They reach maturity in about average time, being not so quick maturing as the Jerseys.

The form should be deep bodied, with a large barrel, roomy frame, and large udder. Common faults in the form of the Guernsey cow which should be avoided as far as possible are weak backs and loins, sloping short rumps, slack heart-girths, small barrels, and coarse shoulders.

Their quality is good; they have very mellow, thin, elastic, oily skins, moderately fine hair, and a very rich orange-colored skin secretion. The score card adopted by the breeder's association gives fifteen points out of a hundred to the amount and color of this secretion. They frequently have heavy shoulders, and the limbs are somewhat larger and coarser than the Jersey.

In disposition, Guernsey bulls are not as nervous and irritable as Jersey bulls, being more quiet and docile. Both sexes show good dairy temperament.

The color is a yellowish, brownish, or reddish fawn, the latter prevailing, with white markings on legs and body. The muzzle is buff or flesh colored. The horns are white or amber colored, often a deep yellow. They curve inward and slightly upward in cows. The horns of the bull are short and strong, and less curved. The hoofs should be amber colored.

The udder of the Guernsey compared with that of the Jersey is larger, shows greater fore-udder development, and has larger teats. The mellowness or quality of the Guernsey udder is good. Guernseys more often exceed in production what we expect from their appearance than any other dairy breed. The milk-veins and milk-wells show a medium development.

The rudimentary teats and milk-veins of the bull are thought by Guernsey breeders to be of great significance. They give these features ten points on their score card.

First introduced to Pennsylvania at an early date, the Guernseys made

slow progress in this country until 1893, when great interest was aroused in the breed by the record made at the World's Fair at Chicago. At the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901, the Guernseys ranked first among ten breeds competing. The five Guernsey cows in this six-months' test produced 1429.43 pounds of churned butter, valued at \$357.36 and yielding a net profit of \$220.37. They also received the highest score on butter-color.

The present world's champion butter-fat producer is the Guernsey cow, Murne Cowan, owned by the Anna Dean Farms, Akron, Ohio. She just completed a record of 24,008 pounds of milk and 1098.18 pounds of butter-fat in one year. The former record-holder was the Guernsey, May Rilma, having to her credit 19,639.5 pounds of milk and 1059.59 pounds of butter-fat. Guernsey cattle are famous for the production of a large flow of rich milk. The average per cent of butter-fat is about 5.16, as compared to 5.35 per cent for the Jersey and 3.42 for the Holstein.

The American Guernsey Cattle Club was organized in 1877 in New York City. The present secretary is Mr. W. H. Caldwell, Peterboro, N. H. This association publishes the Herd Register, of which twenty-six volumes have been published to date, registering 22,646 bulls and 41,145 cows. The club also conducts an advanced register which admits cows coming up to certain production requirements, and bulls that have sired two or more advanced registry cows. The butter-fat requirements for advanced registry depend upon the age. If the record is commenced the day the animal is two years old, or before that day, she must produce in twelve months 250.5 pounds of butter-fat. For each day she is over two years, she must produce .1 pound of butter-fat. This ratio is applied until five years old or over when the requirement is 360 pounds of butter-fat. Production requirements entitle an animal to enter Class B of the Advanced Register. If, in addition, the cow scores 80 points, or the bull 75 points, they gain admission to Class A.

Noted bulls of the breed in the United States, past and present, include King of the May, Masher's Sequel, Raymond of the Preel 4th, Yeoman, Billy's France, Sheet Anchor, Mainstay, Island Champion, Prince Rosendale, Coralette's Son, Glenwood Boy of Haddon, King Coral, Benjamin, and Holden 4th. The greatest present-day bull on the Island of Guernsey is Governor of the Chene.

In conclusion it may be said that the good points of Guernsey cattle are: (1) Their combination of large milk and large butter-fat production, (2) economical butter-fat production, (3) best butter-color, (4) large fat globules, (5) handling quality, (6) excellent skin secretion, (7) uniformity of color, (8) good dairy temperament, (9) excellent dispositions, and (10) good feeding capacity.

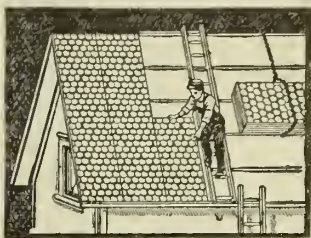
### FROM A SPECIAL FARM AGENT AND DEMONSTRATOR.

To the American Breeder:—Will you please change the address of my paper from Mission to Edinburg, Texas. The county has furnished a nice office and display room for the demonstration work, and I am proud to have your paper to keep on file. We are at present making a campaign for more and better stock here in the valley and are meeting with good success. We have one stallion and one jack club and eighteen hog

## Low Prices on Edwards Metal Shingles

Business is on the mend. Steel mills have renewed operations. Orders are pouring in. That means demand—higher prices. But, before prices start up—NOW is the time to decide on your new roof, and get the rock-bottom price on Edwards Rust-proof Metal Shingles—the everlasting roof—the fireproof roof—the time-saving, money-saving, trouble-saving roof.

A canvasser of experienced farmers has just been made. Man after man says, "Metal Shingles for mine." And they give their reasons. Wood shingles are costly and troublesome. Many "prepared" roofings blow off or dry up. Corrugated roofings "sweet" But Edwards Metal Weather-Proof Shingles last five times as long as wood shingles. Five times easier to lay. The Edwards famous patented "Tightlock" process makes the roof weather-proof and trouble-proof. Interlocking device keeps roof tight and intact. Each shingle is dipped in molten zinc after it is cut.



One Man Can Do It All

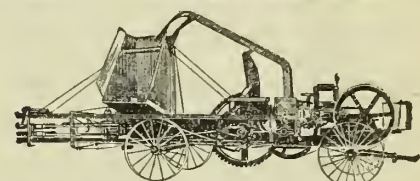
One man with a hammer and nails can do it all. That's easy, isn't it? No after trouble or expense. No "wood" shingle cost, bother or un-

certainly. No roof blown off in windstorms. No storm-damaged interiors.

### Free Lightning Insurance

That's another advantage. You are covered against lightning loss under our \$10,000 bond. All in all, you pay less at the outset—you get a longer-lived roof—you pay less after the roof is on. You save every way. And you make a special big saving by acting NOW before prices go up to normal. Write for Special Low Price Offer today. Give dimensions of roof if possible. Ask for catalog 476. We give full instructions. Write today—N-O-W!

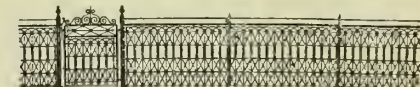
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Operates with less help; makes money and saves money; one man can operate it and bale one ton in one hour; two men, one and one-half tons; three men, two tons, hay being delivered on ground at side of press. Saves one-third of wire cost. Sold on 10 days' trial; guaranteed for one year. Price, with 6 H. P. engine, \$460.

TUTTLE MOTOR PRESS CO.  
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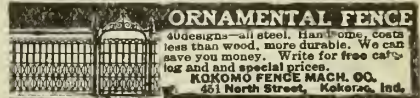
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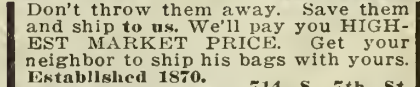
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Don't throw them away. Save them and ship to us. We'll pay you HIGHEST MARKET PRICE. Get your neighbor to ship his bags with yours. Established 1870.

Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills ST. LOUIS, MO.

clubs, together with many new dairy clubs and are breeding and feeding of a better grade of beef cattle. The "American Breeder" has done much good.—Marshall McIlhenny, Hidalgo County, Tex.

### CHANCE FOR ANGORA GOAT ADVERTISER.

To the American Breeder:—Do you have Angora billy goats for sale? If so, let me hear how much one will cost. White Angora goat.—Mrs. Jack Daley, Custer County, S. Dak.



## UPS AND DOWNS OF PURE BRED CATTLE PRICES.

It is a fairly current idea among cattle breeders, that the business goes up and down in about 15-year periods. That is, that the years of highest prices are about 15 years apart, with periods of depression between. This idea seems to be borne out by the list of sale averages for 24 years, recently put out by the Hereford Record Association. The list begins with 1891 and includes 1914, the averages being for the public sales of pure bred Hereford cattle. The average given for 1893 is for only 61 head of cattle. Last year, when apparently the most complete record was kept, the selling of 2,898 cattle is represented in the average.

Here are the figures in full:

Year.	Number.	Average Price.
1891.....	113	\$ 68.23
1892.....	268	71.31
1893.....	61	98.62
1894.....	170	76.94
1895.....	105	90.76
1896.....	414	124.60
1897.....	205	180.10
1898.....	1,345	300.18
1899.....	1,092	258.10
1900.....	1,874	271.24
1901.....	1,835	240.80
1902.....	2,597	265.70
1903.....	2,059	172.50
1904.....	1,481	117.10
1905.....	1,179	115.25
1906.....	1,122	121.15
1907.....	1,358	123.70
1908.....	936	116.15
1909.....	1,398	127.05
1910.....	1,214	146.20
1911.....	1,203	160.50
1912.....	957	180.40
1913.....	1,707	234.96

## "IT CERTAINLY REACHED THE PEOPLE."

To the American Breeder:—You may discontinue my add in your paper for a time and send statement of my account with you. It certainly reached the people and brought a great many inquiries, coming from different states.—W. A. McVay, Grundy County, Mo.

## STOCKMEN TO KANSAS STATIONS THIS MONTH.

The third annual meeting of Kansas Cattlemen will be held at Manhattan, Saturday, April 24, 1915, at which time the results of winter feeding experiments will be presented. This is the third year in which these rations have been used, so that final conclusions may be drawn as to the value of the three kinds of silage.

A similar meeting will be held at Hays, Kansas, on the preceding day which will be of vital interest to producers of range cattle. It is hoped that a large attendance will be secured on each of these dates.—W. A. Cochel, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Kansas Agricultural College.

## INFORMED BY TRAINED AGRICULTURIST.

No class of men in agricultural pursuits, is so well trained and at the same time so practical as the county farm agents and agricultural department demonstrators. Here is what one of them thinks of the American Breeder:

"A sample copy of your 'American Breeder' was received yesterday and I have spent a very pleasant hour in reading it. Permit me to say that of all the papers coming to my desk, covering the entire field of agriculture, the American Breeder is outstanding in its entire make-up as a live stock journal. While my position does not permit me to solicit subscriptions nor to accept any commissions I shall be glad to distribute sample copies from time to time and to speak a good word for your paper."

## BERKSHIRES HAVE FIRST VIEW HERD.

To the Berkshire Fraternity belongs the honor of being the first to place on exhibition a view herd in

conformity with the plans of Chief D. O. Lively of the Department of Live Stock of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

The first consignment for the Berkshire view herd was put in place in their allotted space in the live stock buildings on March 1st. They are in charge of John Myers of Millersburg, Ohio, delegated by the American Berkshire Association to select and care for this view herd. This installment was from the Whitehall Ranch of California.

## TWELVE STATES "FEDERATE" AGAINST DISEASE.

At the meeting of the American National Live Stock Association in San Francisco last week, ten of the western states entered into a tentative agreement today for a federation designed as protection against invasion of western ranges by the foot-and-mouth disease. The states in the agreement are Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas.

The agreement extends its provisions to Montana and Wyoming, which were not represented in the negotiations, and provides that no cattle, sheep, swine or other ruminant animals will be permitted to enter any of the named states except from others included in the agreement.

These agreements cannot be effective unless adopted by the various sanitary boards of the states and proclaimed by the governors.

## FIXING FARM RENT BY LAW.

The Texas Legislature this year passed a bill that regulates the rent a farm owner shall receive for his land. The new law applies only to grain and cotton.

It provides that where land is rented on the shares the tenant shall receive two-thirds of the grain and three-fourths of the cotton which he grows, the remainder of the crop going to the landlord. Where the land is farmed on the money rent plan the landlord is prohibited from receiving any sum in excess of the value of the crop as based on the share division which the law provides.

## HOW TO GET COTTONLESS COTTONWOODS.

To the American Breeder:—Many of the cottonwoods which were planted along roadsides and around ranch buildings in the early days in Colorado were native seedlings dug or pulled from the river bottoms. In this way about as many cotton-bearing as non-cotton-bearing individuals were planted and only when they were large enough to bloom could this matter be determined.

By starting the cottonwood from cuttings, however, it is possible to avoid planting the objectionable cotton-bearing individuals.

Select a tree which is known to be non-cotton-bearing and make cuttings about 10 inches or one foot in length from the stronger growing twigs or from sprouts at the base of the tree. By cutting off some of the larger limbs of such a tree, many vigorous sprouts will usually grow out the next season. These make ideal material for cuttings. The cuttings should be made in late winter or early spring and buried in a sheltered place outdoors or in a box of sand in a cold cellar. These cuttings are to be planted in the open ground when it is in condition to be cultivated. In case many cuttings are to be planted, a furrow is made with a plow and the cuttings stood butt ends down, against the side of the furrow, placing them about one foot apart. The earth is then filled in so as to bury the cuttings, except two or three inches of the tips, and water is applied if the soil is lacking in moisture. The cuttings will sprout in about two to four weeks and should receive about the same care, as to cultivation and irrigation, as a crop of corn. The young trees will grow to a height of two to four feet the first season.

They may be left in the nursery row for another season or may be

transplanted into permanent quarters the second spring.—B. O. Longyear, Colorado Agricultural College.

## MORE AND BETTER LIVE STOCK CUTS.

In response to a regularly increasing demand for live stock cuts to be used in advertising, posters, letter-heads, etc., we have added to the already good line from which our subscribers were supplied the past two years, and now have about 60 different cuts for sale. All of the cuts sold last year can be ordered by the old number and at the old price, but we suggest that anyone needing a cut of a stallion, jack or bull—any breed or type—write us at once for new circulars showing our complete line, and giving subscribers' prices on everything. Address the American Breeder, as heretofore, and ask for pictures and prices of live stock cuts.

## DRAINAGE NEEDED FOR IRRIGATED LANDS.

More than 10 per cent of the irrigated lands in the United States which have had water for any considerable period of time are now either absolutely unproductive or given over to poor pastures and unprofitable crops, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Waterlogging and the accumulation of harmful mineral salts are responsible. Even in some of the most recent irrigation projects serious injury from these causes has been wrought.

Methods of reclaiming land which has fallen into this condition forms the subject of a new bulletin of the Department (No. 190), "The Drainage of Irrigated Land." Drainage supplemented by proper methods of cultivation, cropping, and irrigation, will re-

store these waterlogged areas to a condition in which they can be farmed with profit, the bulletin points out.

## FARM FOR SALE OR TRADE

240 acres for wheat and stock; southern Kansas; 3½ miles from town. All fenced; everlasting spring; half in good wheat. My equity is worth \$4,200 cash. Will consider stock cattle or smaller place that is clear and nearer to me.

J. F. TRUE, JR.,

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## 320 ACRES IMPROVED LAND

For Sale or Will Trade For Draft stallion. Land is priced to sell. Can give time on one-third of price if wanted. A home and general purpose farm for some one. Will grow nearly everything. Crop failures unknown.

L. H. KEAGY,

Box 461,

Glasgow, Mont.

## 160 ACRE STOCK FARM

For sale. Good open range adjacent; good water right; 55 acres in alfalfa, more good land to put in; will cut 125 or 150 tons this year.

Also 25 head of small range mares, 800 to 900 pounds.

Any one meaning business write for full particulars.

L. R. MARLING, Owner, Grand Valley, Colorado.

## Poultry Farm for Stallion

Or for sale. A three-acre poultry farm with good improvements, on the National Road outside the city limits of St. Elmo, Ill. Will take a good two-year-old Shire or Belgian stallion. Price \$2,000. Address,

W. M. GREEN,

Brownstown, Ill.

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description.

D. F. BUSH,

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## THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN COUNTRY

Has good land at low prices. Descriptive magazine free for a year.

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**The Home Maker**

OME where rich, fertile soil awaits your plow, and where hogs, sheep, horses and cattle bring big profits. We have your new home ready for you in the fertile Canadian West. Here you have highly productive soil—good climate—ready markets—unexcelled transportation—fine churches and educational facilities—live near established towns—and all the comforts of civilization.

You have plenty of wild pasture—you can fatten livestock quickly—you can carry on farming of the same class that you are accustomed to, and make a whole lot more for your work and investment.

**You Have Twenty Years to Pay** You can pick out rich Canadian land for from \$11 to \$30 an acre—in irrigation districts from \$35. You need only pay one-twentieth down—balance within twenty years, with interest at 6 per cent. Many good farmers in Western Canada have paid for their farms with one crop.

**Accept \$2,000 Loan for Farm Improvements**

If you want it, in certain specified areas on the Canadian Pacific Railway lines, comprising in all about 8,000,000 acres, providing you are a married man, of farming experience and have sufficient farming equipment to carry on the work, accept \$2,000 for farm improvements—no other security than the land itself, and give you twenty years to repay it. This gives you money to provide buildings, build fences, sink a well, etc. Interest only 6 per cent.

**\$1,000 Livestock Advance**

To settlers in certain specified areas who have been one year in occupation of their land, who have the necessary feed and shelter and can satisfy the Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal Industry that they are possessed of practical experience in the care and handling of livestock, cattle and in some cases sheep, to a value not exceeding \$1,000, may be advanced under easy terms.

**If You Want a Ready Made Farm**

If you want a place already established—ready to step into—select one already developed by our agricultural experts. These improved farms have houses and buildings, well and fences; fields are cultivated and in crop. Take twenty years to pay. Write for special terms on this plan, which are exceptionally liberal. We give expert advice by our agricultural specialists. This service is yours—free.

**This Great Offer Is Based on Good Land**

To assist settlers on irrigable, improved farms, or land upon which the Company will advance a loan, specially easy terms of payment are offered—particulars on request.

The Canadian Pacific offers you the finest land on earth for grain growing, cattle, hogs, sheep and horse raising, dairying, poultry, vegetables and general mixed farming—irrigated lands for intensive farming, other lands with ample rainfall for mixed and grain farming.

**Highest Grain Prices Ever Known**

Realize, therefore, the great opportunity presented to farmers owing to the present European conditions. Europe must look to the North American Continent to feed her great population, which insures highest prices for grain and food products for some years.

The best land will be taken first—so time is precious to you. Write today.

**K.T. THORNTON, Colonization Agent**  
Canadian Pacific Railway, Colonization Department  
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For Sale—Town Lots in all growing towns, on lines of Canadian Pacific Railway. Ask for information concerning Industrial—Business openings in these towns.

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You could ask for no better land for fattening stock. You can feed barley and oats with field peas and alfalfa to cattle, sheep and hogs with better results than corn make sweeter, more solid meat with far less expense.

Owing to the generous supply of excellent wild grasses, native hay and other advantageous conditions, Nature works to increase the value of your stock.

Cattle diseases are practically unknown. There is no duty on livestock from Canada. Cattle, sheep, horses and hogs bring good big prices and can be raised cheaper than anywhere else. Low-priced lands give you plenty of pasture and feed for fattening steers—raising dual purpose and dairy cows. This is an ideal country for dairymen, too. \$1.82 per 100 lbs. was average price paid for milk by the Carlyle Dairy Co., last year.

**Write or Mail the Coupon**

☐ Book on Alberta-Saskatchewan-Manitoba

☐ Information on Business and Industrial Opportunities in Western Canada

(Make a cross in square opposite book wanted)

**K.T. THORNTON, Colonization Agent**  
Canadian Pacific Railway, Colonization Dept.  
112 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me the books indicated above.

☐ Irrigation Farming

☐ Alberta Saskatchewan Manitoba

☐ HAND BOOK

Name .....

Address .....

Town ..... State .....



# A Department For Women

## HAVE YOU VISITED SCHOOL THIS YEAR.

Have you visited the little country school this year, asks a writer in the Colorado Agricultural College News Notes? If not, you'd better do so at once, before the spring work begins. Have a good visit with the teacher and ask her how she is getting along and if you cannot help her with some of her problems. Accidentally, while you are there, see if the room is well ventilated and if the children who sit near the stove are uncomfortably hot, while those who sit farthest from the stove suffer with the cold. Find out if the children are using an old water pail with a common drinking cup. Watch the children study and see if some do not hold the book too close to their eyes and are injuring their eyesight. Notice if the janitor service is good or if the dust from the floor and blackboards fogs the air which the children must breathe. Why not go to school with the children tomorrow and get your eyes opened, not to find fault, but to find a way to help.

## TAPPED THE KITCHEN FLOOR FOR WATER.

To the American Breeder:—A Carroll County farmer living on the Missouri River bottom land reports that his house water supply was some distance from the house until he bored a hole in the kitchen floor and drove a pipe to a depth of a few feet. With an expense of a few dollars most of the valley farmers could have a water supply in the house. In the opinion of this farmer this simple plan has not occurred to most farmers having such a possibility.—W. M. Cook, Farm Adviser, Carroll County, Mo.

## CONTEST FIGURES DURING SEASON OF HIGH EGGS.

To the American Breeder:—The Missouri egg-laying contest is moving along nicely here with all pens doing good work.

Considering the breeds by adding all varieties together in each breed during the past four months of November, December, January and February, the Leghorns averaged about 33 eggs each; Plymouth Rocks, 40, Campines, 33; Orpingtons, 39; Missouri White Fluffs, 28; Rhode Island Reds, 30; Anconas, 30; Langshans, 33; Black Minorcas, 37, and Wyandottes, 42.

Of the ten highest pens for the four months, there are four Plymouth Rock pens, two Wyandottes, two Leghorns, one Orpington and one Rhode Island Red. They are as follows:

Eggs.	
Pen 26, Buff Wyandottes .....	277
Pen 34, Barred Plymouth Rocks...	269
Pen 40, Barred Plymouth Rocks...	266
Pen 4, S. C. White Leghorns....	262
Pen 38, White Plymouth Rocks...	260
Pen 47, Buff Orpingtons .....	256
Pen 24, White Wyandottes .....	255
Pen 14, S. C. White Leghorns....	249
Pen 36, Buff Plymouth Rocks....	245
Pen 35, S. C. Reds.....	237
Pen 44, Buff Orpingtons, belonging to Miss Fellows of Springfield, Mo., won the cup for February. Pen 26 laid the same number of eggs and pen 38 laid more, but as they belong to the Experiment Station they are not competing for prizes, so the cup was awarded to pen 44.	

It is interesting to note that Miss Fellows with her strain of Buff Orpingtons has won the cup for February each year for the past four years. This is certainly an honor to the breed and to the strain.

Of the highest ten individuals there are four Plymouth Rocks, two Orpingtons, two Langshans and two Leghorns. They are as follows:

Hen 44, S. C. White Leghorn, R. L. Higginbotham, 94 eggs.
Hen 143, S. C. White Leghorn, Missouri, 76 eggs.
Hen 384, White Rock, Missouri, 71 eggs.
Hen 494, Black Langshan, Ed Floyd, Jr., 69 eggs.

Hen 364, Buff Rock, Missouri, 67 eggs.
Hen 474, Buff Orpington, J. W. Jackson, 65 eggs.
Hen 401, Barred Rock, E. B. Evans, 63 eggs.
Hen 345, Barred Rock, Missouri, 61 eggs.
Hen 465, White Orpington, W. R. Kendall, 61 eggs.
Hen 492, Black Langshan, Ed Floyd, Jr., 59 eggs.—C. T. Patterson, State Poultry Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Mo.

## HOME-NURSING FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.

"Mothers naturally love their children," says Dr. H. W. Hill of the Minnesota Public Health Association, in the University Farm Press News, "but they do not naturally know what is best for the children. Many mothers now realize that the highest form of mother-love is that which will take the pains to learn what is best to be done, instead of trusting to instinct or guess work. Yet every child has at least three or four attacks of infectious diseases. Why are these diseases so exceedingly common? One reason is that mothers have not learned how to protect their children.

"Dr. G. B. Young, commissioner of health in Chicago, studied with great care the results of scarlet fever and diphtheria cases under different systems of nursing by mothers in isolation at home; by trained nurses isolated with patients at home; by mothers in homes where no kind of real isolation was possible because of the number of children, restricted accommodations, and general disorganization resulting from the presence of sickness. Then he compared with all of these, the effect of taking the little patients to hospitals. His conclusions were published in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

"The method of isolating the patient at home with a trained nurse in attendance gave the best results of all. The removal to a hospital gave the next best. Home-nursing by the mother, whether isolation was attempted or not, gave results from three to thirty times worse than either of the first two methods."

## RECIPES FOR REMOVING STAINS.

To the American Breeder:—Following are methods for removing stains of various kinds:

Fruit Stains—Pour boiling water through the strain. A peach stain may be removed by allowing the article to freeze.

Ink—Let soak in sour milk or use lemon juice and salt.

Medicine—Soak in alcohol.

Iodine—Soak in sal soda or dilute solution of lye.

Blood, Cream of Egg—Wash in cold water first.

Paint—Use turpentine. On delicate materials use chloroform. For dried paint use equal parts of ammonia and turpentine.

Iron Rust—Use lemon juice and salt in sunlight.

Grass Stain—Rub with lard, butter, alcohol or kerosene before washing.

Tea and Cocoa Stains—Wash thoroughly in cold water and then pour boiling water through the stain.

Coffee—Pour boiling water through the stain.—Dept. of Home Economics, Nebraska University Farm.

## PATTERNS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

### CATALOGUE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-date 1915, large Spring and Summer Catalogue, containing over 400 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, as well as the latest embroidery designs, also a concise and comprehensive article on Dressmaking, giving valuable hints to the Home Dressmaker.

1035. Ladies' House Dress—Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 5 yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 2 3/4 yards at the lower edge. Price 10c.

1206. Ladies' Apron—Cut in 3 sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It

requires 5 3/4 yards of 27-inch material for a medium size. Price 10c.

1043. Girls' Dress with Lining—Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 1/4 yards of 44-inch material for an 8-year size. Price 10c.

1205. Girls' Over Blouse Dress with Guimpe—Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 1 1/2 yards of 27-inch material for the guimpe, and 3 yards for the dress for a 6-year size. Price 10c.

1224-1222. Ladies' Costume—Waist 1224 cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 1222 cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. To make the entire dress it will require 9 3/4 yards of 27-inch material, for a medium size. This calls for TWO separate patterns which will be mailed on receipt of 10c FOR EACH.

1213. Ladies' House Gown or



### Pattern Coupon.

In ordering patterns, be sure and fill in name and address plainly, also number and size of pattern desired.

No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....

Address all orders to Pattern Department, American Breeder, 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

# This Little Girl Had A Spinal Deformity

Little Miss Taylor had Potts Disease, a progressive, destructive disease of the spinal column, usually tubercular, and often accompanied by paralysis. The trouble in this case had been in existence three years when her mother, Mrs. W. S. Taylor, R. F. D. No. 2, Clinton, Ind., brought the child to this Sanitarium, Feb. 22, 1910. At that time, because of the disease and deformity of the spine, the child's head was forced forward—her chin in contact with her chest.

This picture, recently taken, shows her condition and appearance at this time. Write Mrs. Taylor. *In treatment of this case plaster paris was not used.* The



## L. C. McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium

is a private institution, devoted exclusively to the treatment of crippled and deformed conditions, especially of children and young adults.

Write us freely regarding Club Feet, Spinal Diseases or Deformities, Infantile Paralysis, Hip Disease, Bow Legs, Knock Knees, Wry Neck, etc. We will send you descriptive literature and advise you fully. Ex-patients as references everywhere.

**THE L. C. McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium**  
858 Aubert Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

## THE ACORN LANTERN Storm and Rain Proof

Absolutely Wind, Bug and Dust Proof. Burns 15 hours on one filling, costs 1/2c per hour, made to stand hard knocks. Farmers, livery barns, garages, watchmen, store-keepers, every one, buy at sight. AGENTS MAKE MONEY—Men and Women, Quick, easy, sure, every home a prospect—Write Quick. ACORN BRASS MFG. CO. Dept. 12 CHICAGO, ILL. Mfgs Gasoline Lights, every description, for every purpose.

## Wanted SALESMEN

Our representatives are earning \$50 to \$150 per week. Write quick for sample and territory. It's selling like wild-fire. Every-body's a Customer.

**Hytec's Factories, Majestic Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.**

Lounging Robe—Cut in 3 sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 5 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for a Medium size. Price 10c.

1214. Jacket for Misses and Small Women—Cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 2 3/4 yards of 40-inch material for a 16 year size. Price 10c.

1218. Ladies' Shirt Waist with or without Chemisette—Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 2 5/8 yards of 40-inch material for a 36-inch size. Price 10c.

## ENGLAND AND U. S. BEHIND?

The English Chancellor Lloyd-George in a speech at Bangor, Wales, said:

"Drink is doing more damage to this country than all the German submarines put together.

"The stoppage of the sale of drink in Russia has been due entirely to the Czar, and it was one of the most heroic things of the war.

"France abolished the sale of absinthe by a 10 to 1 majority in a single afternoon. This shows how these great countries are facing their responsibilities.

"We propose nothing so drastic, but we are armed with full powers for the defense of the realm. We have great powers to deal with drink, and we mean to use them. We shall use them in a spirit of moderation and wisely, but quite fearlessly, and no doubt the country will support our action."

## THIS IS ALL WE CLAIM OURSELVES.

To the American Breeder:—Will you send me pictures and prices of your live stock cuts. I have taken your paper for over a year and think it is the best paper of the kind published in the United States.—R. N. Schooling, Caddo County, Okla.

## THE FARM NAME.

The first farm name registration law enacted by any state was introduced in the Missouri Legislature of 1907 by the present assistant secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture. More than a dozen states now have such a law.



# A Genuine Rupture Cure Sent on Trial to Prove It

## Don't Wear a Truss any Longer

AFTER THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE I HAVE PRODUCED AN APPLIANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN THAT ACTUALLY CURES RUPTURE

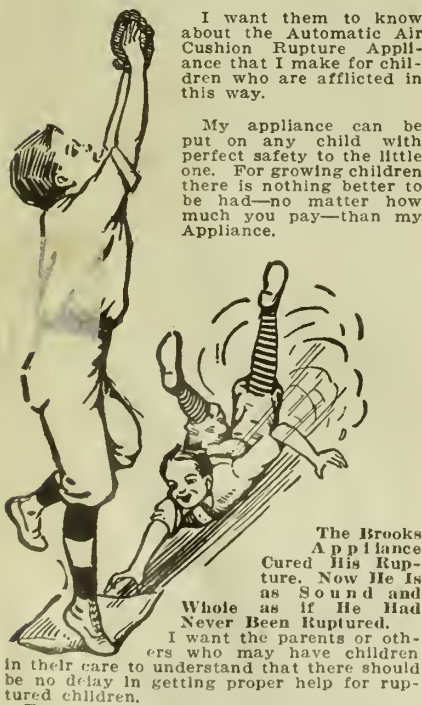
### ARE YOU RUPTURED?

If so, the BROOKS APPLIANCE is made for You; You and all other Men, Women and Children who are sufferers from this annoying and dangerous trouble. That truss you have been wearing—one of many you have tried—chafed and irritated you and was worse than nothing. It had springs and pads and harness and straps and fixings galore and was continually getting out of shape—slipping down or working up and always needing attention. Then, there were salves and washes and ointments to make the case worse and harder to bear. I want to say that you will find none of these annoyances and vexations in the BROOKS APPLIANCE. At least they are reduced to a minimum. This APPLIANCE was made with a view to eliminate, to do away with, just such trouble. I would have been foolish to work half a lifetime, thinking out and perfecting a thing that had no advantage or was not better than scores of other inventions upon the market. In my APPLIANCE you will find the old objectionable features LEFT OUT. You will find it easy to wear. You will scarcely realize you are wearing it. There is no binding, drawing and slipping out of place. It does its work effectively and with comfort to the wearer. I want you to read my book, in which I have taken pains to give full particulars about it. Then, there are a few letters printed in it—selected at random from among hundreds written by men and women who have been cured. You can write these folks and see what they say. If I were you I would see to this matter without waiting. You can put off some things without running much risk, but a rupture is a dangerous proposition to neglect. A rupture is not only bad and serious of itself, but it leads to things infinitely worse. Fill out coupon and mail TODAY. Tomorrow will do, but today is better.

### DON'T MAKE THE CHILD WEAR A TRUSS THROUGH LIFE

I WANT TO REACH THE PARENTS OF  
EVERY RUPTURED CHILD IN THE  
COUNTRY.

The Truss Is a Flesh Torturing Invention  
Fit Only As a Relic of Barbarity.



The Above Is C. E. Brooks of Marshall, Mich., the Inventor, Who Has Been Curing Rupture For Over 30 Years. If Ruptured Write Him Today.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will send you free my illustrated book on rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you may also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my appliance or not.

You may have had to wear something like this but don't make your child do it. Give the child something better.

My Appliance is better and I want to prove it to you.

I will make an Appliance to the child's measure, send it on TRIAL—put it into your hands to see and use and then you can say whether it is what I claim or not.

The Automatic Air Cushion conforms with every movement of the child; there is an even, gentle pressure which gradually binds the broken parts together—as you would bind a broken limb—and then no matter how much the child jumps, runs, rolls over or falls down—the pressure is kept up just the same—always drawing the parts together.

Write me today and get all the information—send the coupon.

### Others Failed But The Appliance Cured

C. E. Brooks,  
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

Your Appliance did all you claim for the little boy and more, for it cured him sound and well. We let him wear it for about a year in all, although it cured him 3 months after he had begun to wear it. We had tried several other remedies and got no relief, and I shall certainly recommend it to friends, for we surely owe it to you.

Yours respectfully,

WM. PATTERSON.

No. 717 S. Main St., Akron, O.



### Ten Reasons Why

YOU SHOULD SEND FOR BROOKS' RUPTURE APPLIANCE.

1. It is absolutely the only Appliance of the kind on the market today, and in it are embodied the principles that inventors have sought after for years.
2. The Appliance for retaining the rupture cannot be thrown out of position.
3. Being an air cushion of soft rubber it clings closely to the body, yet never chafes or causes irritation.
4. Unlike the ordinary so-called pads, used in other trusses, it is not cumbersome or ungainly.
5. It is small, soft and pliable, and positively cannot be detected through the clothing.
6. The soft, pliable bands holding the Appliance do not give one the unpleasant sensation of wearing a harness.
7. There is nothing about it to get foul, and when it becomes soiled it can be washed without injuring it in the least.
8. There are no metal springs in the Appliance to torture one by cutting and bruising the flesh.
9. All of the material of which the Appliances are made is of the very best that money can buy, making it a durable and safe Appliance to wear.
10. My reputation for honesty and fair dealing is so thoroughly established by an experience of over thirty years of dealing with the public, and my prices are so reasonable, my terms so fair, that there certainly should be no hesitancy in sending free coupon today.

### Cured at the Age of 76

Mr. C. E. Brooks,  
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

I began using your Appliance for the cure of rupture (I had a pretty bad case) I think in May, 1905. On November 20, 1905, I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, 76 years, I regard as remarkable.

Very sincerely yours,

SAM A. HOOVER.

High Point, N. C.

### Pennsylvania Man Thankful

Mr. C. E. Brooks,  
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

Perhaps it will interest you to know that I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it till I got your Appliance. It is very easy to wear, fits neat and snug, and is not in the way at any time, day or night. In fact, at times I did not know I had it on; it just adapted itself to the shape of the body and seemed to be a part of the body, as it clung to the spot, no matter what position I was in.

It would be a veritable God-send to the unfortunates who suffer from rupture if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance and wear it. They would certainly never regret it.

My rupture is now all healed up and nothing ever did it but your Appliance. Whenever the opportunity presents itself I will say a good word for your Appliance, and also the honorable way in which you deal with ruptured people. It is a pleasure to recommend a good thing among your friends or strangers. I am,

Yours very sincerely,

JAMES A. BRITTON.

80 Spring St., Bethlehem, Pa.

### Remember

I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out free coupon below and mail today.

Yours sincerely,

H. D. BANKS.

### Child Cured In Four Months

C. E. Brooks,

Dear Sir:—The baby's rupture is altogether cured, thanks to your appliance and we are so thankful to you. If we could only have known of it sooner our little boy would not have had to suffer near as much as he did. He wore your brace a little over four months and has not worn it now for six weeks.

Yours very truly,

ANDREW EGGENBERGER.

21 Jansen St., Dubuque, Iowa.

### Confederate Veteran Cured

Commerce, Ga., R. F. D. No. 11.

Mr. C. E. Brooks,

Dear Sir:—I am glad to tell you that I am now sound and well and can plough or do any heavy work. I can say your Appliance has effected a permanent cure. Before getting your Appliance I was in a terrible condition and had given up all hope of ever being any better. If it hadn't been for your Appliance I would never have been cured. I am sixty-eight years old and served three years in Eckle's Artillery, Oglethorpe Co. I hope God will reward you for the good you are doing for suffering humanity.

Yours sincerely,

H. D. BANKS.

### Free Information Coupon

C. E. BROOKS,

1724B STATE ST., MARSHALL, MICH.

Please send me by mail, in plain wrapper, your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name .....

City .....

R. F. D. .... State .....



OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
MAY 1915

# THE AMERICAN BREEDER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW

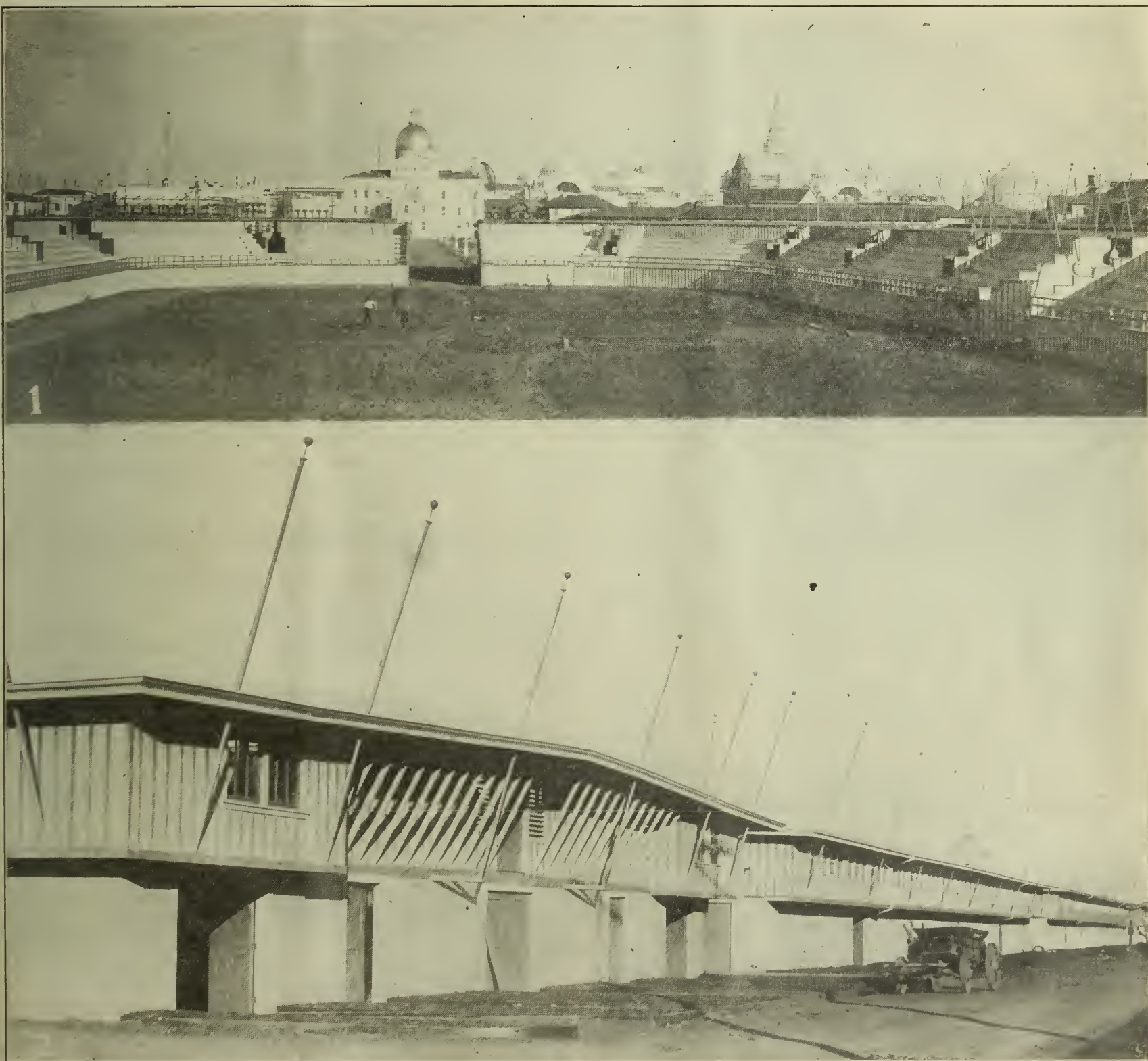
A Farmers' and Breeders' Paper Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Live Stock and the Welfare of Farm Families and Homes

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, One Year 50c, Three Years \$1.00

Vol. VIII

Kansas City, Missouri, April 20, 1915

Number 16



Scene of the Coming Series of Live Stock Shows of the San Francisco Worlds Fair, Sept. 30 to Dec. 3

No. 1—The Forum or judging ring of the Department of Live Stock. This Forum is provided with a track 20 feet wide and one-fifth of mile long, and the amphitheatre has a seating capacity for 3,000 people. It is located in the center of the main group of barns provided for horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

No. 2—Exterior view of the group of barns which surrounds the Forum or judging ring.

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### SUGGESTIONS FOR A HORSE SHOW PROGRAM.

To the American Breeder:—I receive many inquiries from county fair secretaries, asking for suggestions as to a horse show program. I therefore hand the following, which might help many in getting up a classification:

#### SADDLE HORSES, FIVE GAITED.

Best saddle mare.  
Best junior mare.  
Best mare three years old.  
Best mare two years old.  
Best horse, mare or gelding two years old.  
Best junior horse, mare or gelding.  
Best saddle horse, mare or gelding.  
Combination, mare or gelding.  
Best saddle gelding.  
Best saddle mare or gelding.  
Best saddle stallion.  
Best saddle stallion three years old.  
Combination horse, mare or gelding.  
Model mare or gelding, to halter, over four years old.

Model stallion to halter over four years old.

Model stallion to halter, under four years old.

Model stallion to halter, under four years old.

Ladies' saddle mounts (ladies to ride).

Ladies' combination horse, mare or gelding, ladies to show, five gaited.

Model yearling to halter.

Model yearling to halter.

Champion saddle horse, mare or gelding, five gaited.

Best high school horse, mare or gelding.

Best plantation walking horse, mare or gelding.

Three Gaited Saddle Horses.

Best three gaited mare or gelding, under four years old.

Best three gaited saddle horse up to 200 pounds.

Best three gaited saddle horse up to 165 pounds.

Best three gaited saddle horse, mare or gelding, 15½ or over.

Best three gaited saddle horse, mare or gelding, 15½ or under.

Best three gaited saddle mare.

Best three gaited gelding.

Best combination three gaited saddle horse, mare or gelding.

Best ladies, three gaited mare or gelding, to be ridden by lady.

Heavy Harness Horses for Docked or Cobbed Horses.

Best pair of heavy harness horses, action, manners and conformation to be especially considered.

Best harness horse over 15-2.

Ladies harness horse over 15-2.

Best gig horse 15-2 or over.

Best gig horse 15-2 or under.

Best ladies pair.

Best pair tandem.

Best run-about, horse, mare or gelding.

Champion heavy harness horse.

Best high steppers.

High steppers, single.

Best matched pair harness horses.

Light Harness Horses.

Best pair roadsters.

Best road horse, mare or gelding.

Fine harness horse, mare or gelding.

Best roadster, horse, mare or gelding, three or under.

Best fine harness horse, mare or gelding, three or under.

Fine harness horse, mare or gelding, two years and under three.

Best gentlemen's turn out, single.

Best gentlemen's turn out, double with appointments.

Best roadster, single for lady, lady to drive.

Champion light harness horse, mare or gelding.

Best harness pony for boy or girl, under 15 hands, driven by boy or girl.

Best saddle pony for boy or girl, under 15 hands high.

James Houchin, Cole County, Mo.

James Houchin, Cole County, Mo.

James Houchin, Cole County, Mo.

James Houchin, Cole County, Mo.

James Houchin, Cole County, Mo.

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James Houchin, Cole County, Mo.

James Houchin, Cole County, Mo.

## Stallion Service Record Book

This book has 200 pages like the specimen page in this ad. It is substantially bound with a good, strong waterproof cover. It has 20 index pages for keeping the owners' names in alphabetical order so that any name or mare can be found quickly.

The breeding contract at the bottom is the strongest possible kind of a note. It is a big help in making collections, as nearly every state has a law for the collection of labor debts without exemption, and this is a contract to pay for services rendered. Before it is signed run a pencil through two of the lines in the contract, leaving the line that makes the kind of a contract you want. Many will sign a contract who would refuse to give a note.

This book has a calendar and a gestation table. It can be used for several sires without carrying more than one book. This is the most complete and up-to-date service record book printed. It is a nice size and can be carried easily in any pocket. Every breeder should have one. After improving it for several years, the result is this most satisfactory book. A complete new edition is just out. Although this new book has double the capacity of those offered heretofore, it sells at the old price. It is not bulky, as it carries no advertising or other unnecessary matter. It will be the standard record book used by the leading breeders.

If you are not satisfied with the book or do not consider it the best and cheapest on the market, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. The price is 50 cents; six for \$2.75; postage prepaid. Send all orders to the

**GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.**

225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

fact that during these same years the market value of sheep rose so rapidly that the total value of sheep in this area was \$19,000,000 or approximately 25 per cent more in 1910 than in 1900. Favorable though the market conditions were, they were not a sufficient incentive to induce farmers to risk the heavy losses from stray dogs.

### NO OTHER CAN TAKE ITS PLACE.

To the American Breeder:—Saddle horse pictures arrived in good condition. Allow me to thank you very kindly for same, as I think they are fine. The American Breeder requires no boosting. No other paper published can take its place. By this time next week I will have two new subscribers to paper. H. Beattie, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

### NATIONAL MEETING OF "VETS" IN CALIFORNIA.

The American Veterinary Medical Association will hold its annual convention this year at Oakland, Calif., from August 30 to September 3.

The original intention was to hold the meeting in San Francisco, but because of the facilities of Oakland, including hotel accommodations and of its proximity to the big Panama-Pacific International Exposition, these plans were changed, and Oakland selected. The arrangements for the convention are in the hands of Dr. C. M. Haring, professor of Veterinary Science of the University of California, and Dr. R. A. Archibald of Oakland, Cal.

### SALES COMMISSIONER RESIGNS.

W. M. Carruthers, who had been announced as sales commissioner in the Department of Live Stock at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, has resigned. His reasons for resigning are that he has decided to make exhibition in both the cattle and swine departments and

**Sire** Lucifer

**Mare** Belle **Color** Gray **Age** 6

**Marks** Left front foot white

**Womb** ☒ Healthy ☐ Lost **Height** 16 hands **Colt** ☒ Yes ☐ No

**Mare Owner** John Brown

**P. O.** Kansas City, Mo.

**DATE BREED.**

Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
7									
22									

**RETRIED**

15									
22									

**BREEDING CONTRACT**

\$ 15.00 Date Feb. 1, 1914

For services rendered, I promise to pay (fill in with stallion owner's name) \_\_\_\_\_ or assigns fifteen dollars

~~When above described mare is known to be in foal~~

~~When above described mare delivers a living colt~~

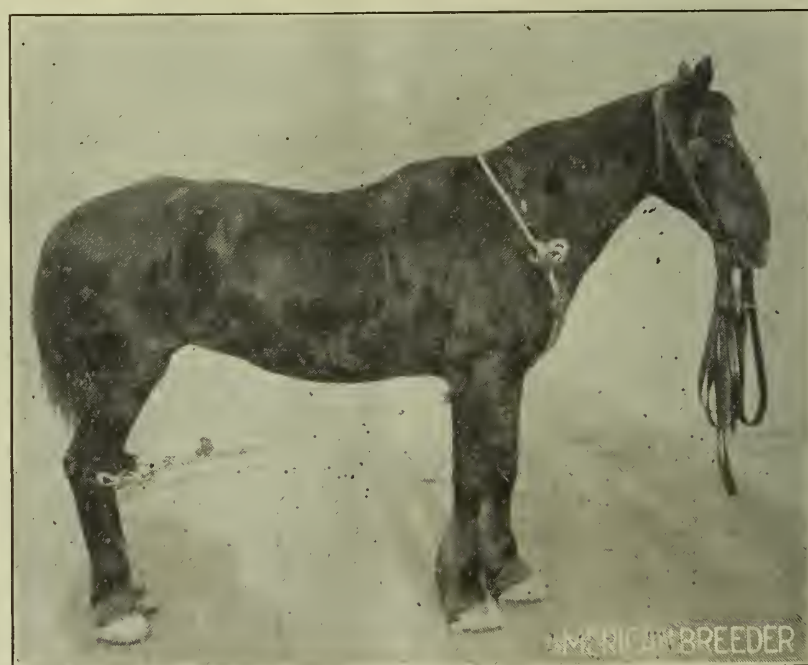
~~When colt of above described mare stands and sucks~~

or before mare changes ownership, mortgaged or leaves county.

Signed John Brown Page 16

Above shows exact size of page and the way to properly fill out the blank for one form of breeding contract, scratching out extra lines.

## Mare Breeding Hobbles



We manufacture strong, convenient hobbles, illustrated above. Guaranteed to fit or hold any mare. Easily put on or adjusted. Made of the strongest material. Priced within the reach of breeders.

**PRICE, POSTAGE PAID, \$4.00**

**Kansas City Impregnator Company**

12th and Central Streets Kansas City, Mo.

would consider himself ineligible to the position of sales commissioner under the circumstances.

### ANOTHER COUNTY BREEDERS' ORGANIZATION.

Seward County, Neb., has organized a county "Improved Live Stock

Breeders' Association," with Joel Stahly of Milford as president, and the following as directors:

Charles Ritchie, Shorthorn breeder; D. M. Hildebrand, Holstein breeder; Joe Rousselle, draft horse breeder; S. P. Briggs, Duroc hog breeder; L. H. Diers, fancy poultry breeder.

### GOOD REPORT FROM NORTH-WEST.

To the American Breeder:—Our horse sales have been so good this spring that we must ask you to discontinue our ad in the Breeder.—Byrd & Hetland, Carbon County, Mont.

### DOGS THE FARM SHEEP'S WORST ENEMY.

The number of sheep in the 36 farm states, which do not include any in the Western Division, could be increased by 150 per cent, it is estimated, without displacing other live stock. Some authorities believe that the increase could be even as much as 500 per cent without serious interference with the number of other animals. An increase of 150 per cent in these 36 states would mean in money \$144,267,000. In a new publication of the Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 652, the responsibility for this loss to the country is laid upon the sheep-killing dog.

Sheep-killing dogs, it is said, are the principal cause of the marked decrease in the numbers of sheep on American farms. In the 10 years between 1900 and 1910 the number of sheep in the country, exclusive of the states in the Western division, decreased 3,000,000 head, in face of the



# THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined  
CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW.

APRIL 20, 1915.

Vol. VIII. No. 16.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE,  
Editors.

Published semi-monthly (on the 5th and  
20th of each month) by the  
GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
INCORPORATED,  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
BELL TELEPHONE, 4297 GRAND.

All communications for this paper  
should be addressed to the American  
Breeder, or the Graham Publishing  
Company, and not to individuals.

Subscription Rates within the United  
States: \$1 for 3 years; 50 cents for  
one year. All other countries, \$2 for  
3 years; \$1 for one year.

When sending subscriptions, please  
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replaced.

Entered as second class matter No-  
vember 28, 1911, at the postoffice at  
Kansas City, Mo., under the Act of  
March 3, 1879.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING  
REPRESENTATIVES:  
JOHN D. ROSS, 608 Otis Bldg., Chicago.  
Telephone, Franklin 1429.  
WHITE-SIMONSON, INC.,  
904 Tribune Bldg., New York.  
FRANKLIN L. MILLER,  
620 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## NEW LIVESTOCK ADVERTISING RATES.

Previous Livestock Rates Canceled.

Space	One Issue	One Month	Two Months
1/2 inch	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$6.00
3/4 inch	3.00	5.00	8.75
1 inch	3.50	6.00	11.50

Space in amounts larger than  
shown above will be charged for  
at the rate of \$5.50 per inch per  
month. Special rate on full page  
advertisements, \$125.

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print any part of this paper without  
first securing written permission from  
the American Breeder, Kansas City,  
Mo.

## ASKING QUESTIONS.

Our question and answer depart-  
ment is open to our readers. We ex-  
tend an invitation to ask any question  
concerning live stock and as promptly  
as possible, answer through the pa-  
per, or discuss all matters generally  
valuable to our readers. Nearly every  
question asked by one breeder or  
farmer will be interesting to many oth-  
ers. A direct answer means much  
from an educational standpoint. There  
are some questions that cannot be an-  
swered plainly enough to be of much  
service, owing to the technical terms  
and descriptions necessary. This is  
not a veterinary correspondence  
school. It is our intention to serve  
breeders and farmers, as far as a pub-  
lication can serve them.

It is a matter of no little pride to  
us that this publication answers more  
questions pertaining to live stock than  
any other publication.

We are equally well prepared to an-  
swer inquiries concerning all classes  
of live stock. Our readers should not  
hesitate to ask for information about  
cattle, hogs or sheep. Some problems  
require considerable length of time  
and expense for investigation. Fre-  
quently we have several questions of  
a similar nature in which case one an-  
swer should serve for all. Readers  
should watch for such cases, as it  
would be useless to print all of the  
questions when one answer is suffi-  
cient. These inquiries are wanted for  
the benefit of all of our subscribers,  
and not for one particular individual.  
We have announced in the heading of  
the Questions and Answers that we  
would not answer inquiries by mail.  
This rule is necessary unless we wish  
to let a few readers take up the time  
of the editorial department, which  
should be given to all of the readers.

All questions should be plainly written  
on one side of a separate sheet of pa-  
per. Each question should be written  
separately. Every reader should save  
all of these papers and study them.  
Nowhere else can he get equally com-  
plete information about the every-day  
problems of the livestock farmer, and  
the solution of these problems.

## PERCHERON SOCIETY AFFAIRS.

We have just received from the  
Percheron Society of America head-  
quarters at Chicago, a circular (that  
presumably goes to all members) of-  
fering to sell applications or transfer  
blanks, and inclosing copies of other  
new rules that will be the means of  
obtaining money from Percheron  
breeders. In the same envelope is  
a lot of literature pertaining to a  
special excursion to the World's Fair.  
It would seem to us that the expenses  
in the office of the Secretary of the  
Percheron Society of America should  
be met without its becoming neces-  
sary to sell application blanks to raise  
money. A large Percheron breeder  
once said that Wayne Dinsmore was  
"spending the Percheron Society's  
money like a wild man." Who is get-  
ting the benefit of all this expense?  
What do the Percheron breeders get  
out of it? Mr. Percheron Breeder,  
have you noticed how often one thing  
or another has increased the expense  
of registering horses to you? Where  
is this increase of expense going to  
stop? Did you vote to spend the  
Percheron breeders' money to work  
up excursion trips? Is this proposed  
excursion designed to get a large  
number of Percheron breeders to-  
gether to work the political game?

## DO YOU KNOW THIS ABOUT AD- VERTISING.

A publisher has to be always on  
the watch, and always willing to turn  
down a money making proposition if  
he wishes, honestly, to say, as the  
American Breeder does, that all our  
advertisements represent firms and  
articles which we believe to be re-  
liable.

We refuse all whisky and beer ad-  
vertising and all advertising of medi-  
cal nostrums and questionable medi-  
cines and medical institutions. We  
refuse all "get-rich-quick" scheme ad-  
vertising, fake jewelry and cheap,  
sensational book and music advertising.  
We refuse to carry the advertising of  
live stock breeders and importers who  
have become notorious for crooked or  
disreputable practices.

This advertising, such as we refuse,  
pays the highest rate to the papers  
that will take it, and "asks no ques-  
tions." When you see this kind of  
business in big, well established,  
money making papers, therefore, you  
have some idea of the income the  
American Breeder sacrifices in refus-  
ing to carry it.

If you believe we are doing right  
and deserve your co-operation, inves-  
tigate the institutions and firms for  
which we do advertise, write for their  
catalogs, buy from them when you can  
and always mention the American  
Breeder.

Remember that the prices and qual-  
ity of advertised goods are more sure  
to be right than any others, for ad-  
vertised goods are sold faster, sold  
more direct and sold in more open  
competition than any others, and the  
seller's printed advertisement in an  
honorable publication obligates him to  
those who answer the same.

## DO YOU MEAN IT, MR. GREEN?

Out in the warm corner of the  
"Short Grass" country, where sun-  
shine is plenty and prospects are  
prime, nobody should nurse a grouch.  
But we fear that is what has taken  
hold of our good friend, Green, so we  
will just print his letter as a means of  
relief, and let any one answer who  
cares to. Here it is:

To the American Breeder:—In re-  
gard to the stallion licensed law. You  
say in the states where they have that  
law it is crowding the inferior horses  
out. Now I don't think the law is  
worth anything—only a graft. I live  
in Kansas and if I want to stand a  
horse all I have to do is to send my  
\$2 in and get a license and it don't  
bar anybody or any horse, so what is  
the use of such a law to the farmer.

It is only trouble and expense for the  
man that has a horse. You say Mis-  
souri has no stallion law, and they  
send all their inferior studs there.  
There is nothing to that. The farmer  
don't pay any attention to the license  
if the horse suits him. People are  
breeding up and they are not going  
to be fooled by a license. It is the  
horse they want to see and not the  
license paper. You may think that  
this is a queer stand for me to take,  
but there are too many silly laws  
being passed that are injurious to the  
men who stand horses. If the law  
compelled people to have a perfect  
horse I will sanction the law, but \$1  
or \$2 don't keep anybody from stand-  
ing a horse. I think people are judges  
enough to know what they want to  
breed to, and the license law is a very  
silly law and no good to any farmer.  
Only makes a few more jobs for a few  
people to scrap over.—I. N. Green,  
Barber County, Kas.

## FEEDING STALLIONS.

Several inquirers are asking for in-  
formation about feeding stallions.  
Oats and bran, equal parts by mea-  
surement, with good, bright, well cured  
prairie hay make up one of the best  
rations for stallions. About one-fourth  
of the hay ration could be made al-  
falfa and dispense with the bran.  
Clover, prairie hay and oats might also  
be used. Any animal doing road work,  
and especially fast work, should be fed  
prairie hay nearly exclusively. We  
have never been favorable to corn as  
a feed for stallions or jacks. Some  
breeders have good success with it,  
but it is usually fed with other feeds,  
more laxative, such as bran or alfalfa.  
One of the important things at this  
time of the season is not to radically  
change the feed. It is usually advis-  
able to continue with about the same  
feed through the entire season. All  
changes should be made after the  
breeding season. In a short time  
breeders will be getting new hay,  
which we would not advise using until  
after the season is closed. Another  
important point is not to let an ani-  
mal diminish in flesh during the breed-  
ing season. In some animals, at least,  
when the flesh is withdrawn it draws  
from the generative organs and great-  
ly weakens them. Every animal must  
be carefully studied as to the amount  
necessary to maintain a strong physi-  
cal condition. Some horses need more  
grain than others; while others re-  
quire more roughness. Stallions  
slightly smaller in the barrel usually  
have smaller stomachs, which requires  
a little more grain. The horse with a  
small stomach is liable to scour more  
easily. The feces should be watched  
closely as to general conditions and  
scent. If it should smell strong it is  
often evidence that too much grain is  
being fed and especially in the case  
of corn. Regularity as to feeding  
time, and the amount of feed are just  
as necessary in feeding a horse, as it  
is with a threshing machine. With a  
machine a large feed will clog the  
power, and much of the grain will go  
into the straw. The feeding of stal-  
lions is just as essential as any other  
line of work connected with the breed-  
ing business.

The horse should also have plenty of  
good clean water, at least, three times  
a day. If the exercise is increased the  
feed should be likewise. All of it  
should be done gradually. If at any  
time it was absolutely necessary to  
change the feed, it should be done  
very gradually. A stallion can be dis-  
abled from a breeding standpoint by  
changing the feed abruptly. He may  
not be able to fertilize mares for some  
time, and more especially if the new  
feed should derange the digestive or-  
gans. Every breeder who has had  
much experience in the breeding busi-  
ness probably has seen some sire,  
handled in a very bad manner, that  
produced a number of colts, and that,  
upon being changed to better feed and  
management, did not do so well until  
accustomed to the new conditions. The  
entire system must become adapted to  
the change. The danger is not as  
great, however, where a stallion is  
brought up and properly handled as  
when changed to worse conditions.

Occasionally a stallion which has  
been prepared for show purposes and  
diminished in flesh through the breed-  
ing season will not get many colts.  
Such stallions should be continued in  
high flesh during the breeding season.  
They will not be able to make as many  
complete services while very fleshy.  
If such a stallion should break out  
with little pimples in a short time as  
warm weather advances, a light

physic with perhaps a tablespoonful  
of glauber salts might relieve that con-  
dition. This should be done very care-  
fully, and the stallion should not be  
exercised very much while this treat-  
ment is given. Good plain common  
sense horse feed is our kind. Drugs  
were not intended for breeding stock.  
When a certain medicine is given it  
usually causes some function of the  
body to suspend operation, and the  
longer it is used the slower it will be  
getting back into operation when the  
drug is dispensed with. Musty and  
dusty feed should not be given to stal-  
lions or breeding stock of any kind.  
In order to receive the most results  
from an animal, the feed must be of  
the best quality. There is no class of  
animals to which it is more profitable  
to give good feed, than our best sires.  
Every breeder should lay in a supply  
of the right kind of feed to last  
through the breeding season, or, at  
least, know where he can get it.

## RANK SERVING STALLIONS.

Occasionally stallions are rank serv-  
ers as a result of a severe erection.  
With such a horse try sprinkling hay  
under him in order to get him to  
urinate. Have the mare ready so that  
the mount can be made before the  
erection gets too severe. In some  
cases it is necessary to withdraw  
them from teasing mares. There is a  
wonderful difference in stallions.  
Those which are easily excited at the  
sight of a mare or during teasing usu-  
ally burn up a wonderful lot of energy.

The stallion which cannot ejaculate  
after several attempts should be  
watched closely for masturbation. If  
not masturbating the difficulty may be  
found in certain mares. Those having  
a very short vagina are usually diffi-  
cult to breed when mated with a stal-  
lion having a long penis. It may be  
necessary to diminish the grain ration  
for several days, or it may be an ad-  
vantage to limit the number of serv-  
ices. In a few cases we have found  
it an advantage to lead the mare out  
in front of stallion and hold him for  
a considerable length of time until he  
gets very keen. Then as the mount is  
made let the mare take a few steps  
and encourage her to move a little.  
The movement of the mare is usually  
advisable in all cases. There are no  
two of these cases exactly alike.  
Every case must be studied separately.  
Perhaps the remedy that gives the  
best result in most cases is to have a  
vessel full of warm water at about  
body temperature to begin with. Lead  
the mare out so as to get an erection.  
Then push the penis in the warm  
water; gradually increase the tem-  
perature by pouring in more warm  
water. Do not get it too hot. Im-  
merse the penis several times. Give  
this treatment two or three times a  
day. Warm water has a good effect  
on these parts. The end of the penis  
should be watched closely for blood.  
There may be abscesses in the  
urethra. A veterinarian can insert a  
small rubber hose made for that pur-  
pose (but which first should be  
boiled) into the end of the penis.  
Place one hand in the rectum to  
locate any abnormal condition in that  
channel.

## STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MAN- AGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., AMERICAN BREEDER.

Published twice a month.

Editor, Frank B. Graham, Kansas  
City, Mo.

Managing Editor, Frank B. Graham,  
Kansas City, Mo.

Business Manager, Frank B. Graham,  
Kansas City, Mo.

Publisher, Graham Publishing Co.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

Owners (if a corporation, give names  
and addresses of stockholders holding  
1 per cent or more of total amount of  
stock):

Frank B. Graham, Kansas City, Mo.

W. K. Shaw, Garnett, Kas.

W. S. Smith, Stockton, Ill.

Known bondholders, mortgagees and  
other security holders, holding 1 per  
cent or more of total amount of bonds,  
mortgages or other securities. None.  
(Signature of editor, publisher, busi-  
ness manager or owner)

(Signed) FRANK B. GRAHAM.

Sworn to and subscribed before me  
this 27th day of March, 1915.

(Seal) GEO. H. HOUGH.

Notary Public.

My commission expires September 2,  
1917.



# THE BREEDS OF LIVE STOCK

## NUMBER VII—THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Editor's Note: The following article is the seventh in a series that is satisfying the desires of thousands for authentic information in this line. Again we urge upon our readers that not a single copy of the American Breeder be misplaced or destroyed while this series is running. Many times it is impossible for us to accommodate requests for extra copies. Single orders for several hundred papers of some special issue often exhaust the last of our reserve supply. The only way to be sure of this series, complete, is to save every copy of the paper. No publication (book or periodical) has ever covered the subject in a way to so well meet the demand for information on breeds, as does this series of special articles.

The Thoroughbred, or running horse, originated in England. It is a composite breed; that is to say, there was a time when it did not exist, it having been formed by the amalgamation of previously existing strains. Racing under saddle existed in England at a very early date and before the days of the Thoroughbreds.

Arabian, Barb, and Turk horses were brought into England and crossed on the native running mares, but these and their immediate descendants were not equal in speed to the strain of runners developed prior to the coming of the Eastern sires. The Stud Book shows that 176 Eastern sires, that is, Arabs, Barbs, and Turks, were imported from the time of James I (1603) to the time of Charles II (1660). There is also considerable evidence that as early as the ninth century Eastern blood had been brought into England and used in developing the race horse.

Later on, however, it was found that, when farther removed, the descendants of the imported sires were superior for racing. It was also found that three Eastern sires in particular gave character and speed to the Thoroughbred. These were the Byerly Turk, imported about 1689; the Darley Arabian, imported in 1706, and the Godolphin Arabian (probably a Barb), imported about 1728. Of these the Darley Arabian was by far the most important. He is said to be probably the only purebred Arabian horse in the English Stud Book. He was purchased in Aleppo (in Northern Arabia) and had been bred in the desert. His color was a dark bay. He sired Flying Childers, foaled in 1715, a famous racer whose great-grandson, Eclipse, was the most famous race horse of his day and founded a great line of racers. Eclipse sired 334 race-winners. The Byerly Turk line was perpetuated through Herod, four generations removed, foaled in 1758. The Godolphin Arabian line was carried on through his grandson, Matchem, foaled in 1748.

To sum up the origin, we may say that the Thoroughbred comes from a combination of Eastern blood with that of the native running mares of England. One deserves as much credit as the other. Then by breeding to the most successful horses on the turf, speed has been increased, and the modern type has developed. The Englishman's skill and genius as a horse breeder has had much to do with the breed's formation and improvement.

The Thoroughbred is important to students of the horse, not only because he represents a highly-specialized type successfully bred for purposes of amusement, but also because he has helped to found practically all other breeds of light horses. He has been called "the essential oil of horse flesh." His blood is found in greater or less degree in the Standardbred, American Saddle, Morgan, Cleveland Bay, Hackney, French Coach and German Coach breeds, and the best hunters and polo ponies and many good saddle horses are high-grade or purebred Thoroughbreds.

The first Thoroughbreds brought to America came with the early settlers of Virginia and the Carolinas. At a very early date, some of the very best horses obtainable were imported, and many later importations contained high-class animals, so that American Thoroughbreds today compare favorably with those of England, France and Australia. He has long been bred with care in the Southern states, and some of the Northern and Eastern states have also possessed noted

breeding establishments. Recent anti-betting legislation gave the breed a considerable set-back, from which it is now rapidly recovering, and although this horse is a pleasure horse almost exclusively, it is to be hoped that men of means will continue to foster the breed in America because of its important value in producing cavalry horses and saddle and other light horses in general.

The colors of the Thoroughbred are bay, brown, chestnut, black, roan and gray. White markings also occur on the face and legs. The size has been increased from 14.2 hands in the year 1700, until today the most approved type for racing stands 15.3 to 16 hands and weighs from 1050 to 1150 pounds.

The form is long, deep, rather narrow and upstanding, with a fine head, long, clean neck, long sloping shoulders, strong back, well-muscled loin, deep ribs, long level muscular croup, and well-set tail. The underpinning is exceptionally clean and of the best quality, yet there should be sufficient



MINORU, DERBY WINNER; A THOROUGHBRED IN RACING FORM.

substance in bone and joints. The feet are somewhat smaller than in other breeds, but should be round, well-balanced, wide at the heel, fairly deep, well-developed in the frog, and strong.

The temperament is active and energetic, but the disposition should not be vicious or too nervous. The action is prompt, free and elastic, straight and long in the stride, and not high. Developed to take a long, swinging stride at the gallop, the Thoroughbred is not a good trotter, and for ordinary saddle use is criticised because he does not flex his knees and hocks, but points and dwells at the trot, with low, skimming action.

Prices for these horses have reached high figures. Flying Fox sold for \$187,500; Diamond Jubilee, Ormonde and Cyellene each brought \$150,000, and Rock Sand sold for \$125,000.

Great sires owned in England since 1850 include Orlando, Newminster, Stockwell, Hermit, Birdcatcher, King Tom, Melbourne, Blair Athol, Galopin and St. Simon. Great American sires have included, among others, Lexington, Leamington, Bonnie Scotland, Sir Archy, Glencoe, Glenelg and Hanover.

The best American records are as follows:

1 mile, Salvator, 4, 110 lbs. (straight course), 1890, 1:35½.

1 mile, Kilddeer, 4, 91 lbs. (straight course), 1892, 1:37½.

1 mile, Kiamasha, 3, 104 lbs., 1905, 1:37 2-5.

1 mile, Dick Welles, 3, 112 lbs., 1903, 1:37 2-5.

1 mile, Fern, L., 3, 80 lbs., 1908, 1:37 2-5.

1 mile, Bourbon Beau, 3, 112 lbs., 1912, 1:37 2-5.

2 miles, Everett, 4, 107 lbs., 1910, 3:25 3-5.

3 miles, Mamie Algol, 5, 108 lbs., 1907, 5:19.

4 miles, Lucrezia Borgia, 4, 85 lbs., 1897, 7:11.

4 miles, Messenger Boy, 5, 106 lbs., 1911, 7:14 1-5.

The American Studbook for Thoroughbreds is published by the American Jockey Club of New York City. These are the official American register and association of the breed. The secretary is Mr. W. H. Rowe, 571 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The English stud book is called the General Studbook of Great Britain.

### "BEST FOR HORSE MEN IN THE WORLD."

To the American Breeder:—Find inclosed 50 cents for which please send to the above address one stallion service record book. I bought the Shire stallion (Algona Champion 8431) yesterday, and intend to stand him for public service. I have been taking your very valuable paper for the last year, and I am of the opinion that you publish the best paper for horse men in the world. I would not be without it.

I would very much like to see a

### BREEDING SCHOOL TO ACCOMMODATE DISTANT BREEDERS.

Many inquiries have been received from breeders in distant states, asking the Graham Scientific Breeding School to hold terms of school at some distant points. Such terms could be held only through July and August, as the instructors cannot be secured at any other time, and only for this year would such a plan be considered.

The management of the Breeding School has decided to hold only four such terms in July and August this year; the first one to be in Ohio; the second in Minnesota; the third in Utah and the fourth in Kansas City, Mo. There is one condition, however, that has to be reckoned with; that is, the great expense of moving the school. It will be necessary to have at least 100 new students at each of the three outside locations. These students must be pledged before the school will agree to hold any of these terms. This probably will be the only opportunity for moving the school.

It is the intention to locate these schools in good railroad centers that easily can be reached. Breeders who are interested in this movement should telephone other breeders immediately, and find out just how many men they can secure. The tuition fee decided upon is \$30.00, good for a life membership. The first of each year the tuition fee will be advanced at least \$5.00, so long as the expense of holding the school continues to increase. The longer breeders put it off the more it will cost them to attend. On January 1, 1916, the tuition fee will be \$35.00 and will remain at that price one year.

It is the intention to put on one regular complete term of school in eastern Ohio; one in Minnesota and one in Utah, provided enough students can be pledged within the next few weeks. Breeders who are interested in this movement must get busy soon, and write to the Graham Scientific Breeding School just how many students they can pledge. If a breeder wishes to attend and cannot get anyone else, he should write that he will be on hand.

The summer months are really the best time to attend the Breeding School, as the breeding season is just over, and all of the bad mares and other conditions are fresh on his memory. He can advertise a fall breeding season, and clean up a lot of mares and get them with foal, so as not to have them in the way for the next breeding season. There are numerous advantages in attending the Breeding School during the summer months.

Address all correspondence to the Graham Scientific Breeding School, 225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

### HOW TO PLEASE A CUSTOMER.

Many subscribers who have helped to extend the work of the American Breeder by sending the paper to their customers, have written us concerning the favor with which the American Breeder is received. Here is a sample expression, taken direct from a personal letter:

Mr. Wm. Shaffer, Litchfield, Nebr.:—I have been informed that you have ordered the American Breeder sent to my address. I have received two copies of the paper and am surprised with the amount of valuable information one can receive by it on most any line of breeding. I assure you I appreciate your kindness.—Ed Hiser, Sherman County, Nebraska.

### THE BEST INFORMATION WE CAN GET.

To the American Breeder: Find inclosed one dollar bill (\$1.00), for which kindly advance my subscription for your valuable paper, which reaches us regularly, brim full of the best information we can get along the line of horse breeding. We hope to be in position to send all of our customers the Mare Owners' editions by next season.—W. F. Rishel, Center County, Pennsylvania.

### HORSE AND SHEEP A GOOD COMBINATION.

To the American Breeder:—I am a reader of your paper and am glad when it reaches us. I find lots of good information. The question and answers are fine, and lots of good can be learned from them. I am going into the sheep business and would like to know of someone who has thoroughbred Rambouillet sheep. I want to get a start on them, as they are great Southern sheep. Am going to Southern Arkansas this fall, as I have bought a farm there, and want to go in the sheep business. We are having a backward spring here in Oklahoma. We are just about half through sowing oats. There is going to be a big crop and the wheat looks fine and nothing bothering it.—P. W. Huey, Nowata County, Okla.



## WHAT CAPSULE BREEDERS SAY

This must be a nation of "Missourians." About even as well established a practice as capsule breeding we are still receiving inquiries. There is hardly a county in the country, where horses are bred to any extent, in which one cannot find capsule colts and breeders who have saved time and more than doubled their profits through the use of capsules. We often have referred inquiries to these men, printing the names and addresses of hundreds of such men, who gladly will tell their experience and show the evidence of their success. For the benefit, however, of some recent inquirers, who seem not to have had the time for personal investigation, we are printing herewith statements recently received from a few of our many readers who consider capsules and other aids to modern breeding an indispensable part of their equipment. We will also give the addresses of these gentlemen so that all who care to, can investigate further.

Please read all they say:  
"In my opinion the capsule breeding is more sure than the natural, because if you put good live semen in the right place, what more can a man or horse do. A good many mares have crooked cervixes and never (from natural service) get semen where it belongs. I have a microscope and have had no trouble whatever in convincing all of my customers that it is O. K. Last year, with no experience, I got a good lot of colts. Knew nothing at all about it before.—A. M. Strawn, Alexander, Ill."

"I have all confidence in capsule breeding. I am not very well fixed to breed that way, but have had very good luck since I got the Natural Temperature Semen Extractor last year. Will give an instance. There were to be two men at my place at a certain hour. One of them did not come and we waited some little time and still he did not come so we made the service; I extracted the semen; corked it up and set it in a pan of warm water. In about thirty minutes the other one came and I used the extractor and settled the mare all right.—J. E. Griffith, Chillicothe, Mo."

"Have practiced capsule breeding two seasons with very good results. I had one mare 24 years old to fertilize and bring a nice colt at 25. I have had a number of other mares to produce colts that had failed for some time on account of a crooked cervix. If this class of mares will produce, why not any others.—Earl Williams, Kempton, Ind."

"I have four colts from one service and can produce the colts and the man who bred the mares, if need be. I have several times got two and three colts. I have had good luck getting mares with foal that would not catch with natural service. I certainly think capsule breeding is profitable.—J. H. Griswold, Agra, Okla."

"I have been breeding by capsules for four years. I am perfectly satisfied with the method. I kept one jack and four stallions last year. Have almost doubled the production of my jack. The most I ever collected for his services in one year by natural services was \$440.00. By using capsules I have collected for his services in one year \$825.00, and my per cent by capsules are larger than by natural service, notwithstanding all doubtful mares are bred by capsules. Yet we still have some "Doubting Thomases" in old Kentucky. Will say further if I had to go back to the old way of breeding I would quit the business. The greatest detriment we have to capsule breeding is that so many are trying to breed this way without first learning how to do it.—J. W. Shockley, Ewing, Ky."

"I bred one mare with capsules last season and foaled her. She had been bred four seasons before, from April to October, almost every three weeks, without any results. The season of 1913 I bred her twice to my jack with natural service. Then turned her down. When I bred her last season with capsules I used about four or five

drops of semen. We also foaled a number of other mares that had been bred with natural service for a number of years without any success.—Wm. T. Shaffer, Litchfield, Neb."

"I know of some mares that different men have failed to get in foal by natural service, but I have never failed on the same mares with a capsule. I can take one horse and one jack and breed as many mares as any man can breed with four each by natural service. There is only one right way to breed and that is by capsules.—N. S. Cox, Pattonsburg, Mo."

"I settled mares last year with capsules that couldn't be foaled any other way. I capsuled some this morning and tested the semen of the horse and found it fertile.—G. O. Fleming, Jewett, Ohio."

"Ed. McElvy of Wolbach, Nebr., was not a believer in capsule breeding. I bred all of his mares (there were eight of them), and when foaling time came one old mare tore herself bad. When her nine days were up I was there and he wanted her bred. I told him the only way to breed her was with a capsule so he consented. I capsuled her and she had another colt which was finer than the first one, so you see there is nothing surer.—R. W. Davis, Wolbach, Nebr."

"Have been following artificial breeding for five years, and have had good success. The first year I had a hard time making some of my neighbors believe it, but now they would just as soon that I breed that way as with the natural service. The microscope is the greatest thing to convince anyone that I ever saw.—Warner Marvin, Achilles, Kans."

"I got three pure bred mares in foal with one service, for Emil Faust. I have several grades settled by capsules. We are standing our stallions three capsule days a week at 4 p. m. and three natural service days, morning and evening.—D. Shantz & Sons, Cullom, Ill."

"It seems queer that there are some who do not believe that several colts can be produced by one service of the stallion. I can show anyone the goods as we have them here in Seward County. It is very profitable and a great saving to the stallion. I do not think there is any argument against it at all, as it works fine in the hands of a competent man.—C. Stahly, Milford, Nebr."

"I have better luck in every respect with capsule breeding than with the old way. I have three colts out of four mares bred at one service. It is the best way to handle all mares.—W. H. More, Helena, Okla."

"I have bred lots of mares with the capsule service, as well as the natural service, but find the capsule service the surest. I have bred three and four times with natural service, and then used the capsules and catch them the first time. Some of my customers don't want to breed any other way.—D. W. Chapman, Adrian, Mo."

"I consider the capsule the surest way on any mare and the only way on shy breeding mares. I breed all of my own mares with capsules.—E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kas."

"I have a case in mind that happened last year. A man from an adjoining county brought a mare to my jack and was intending to bring three more. I told him there were four mares ahead of him, but that I could give him artificial service. He bred his mare with the rest, but thought it was no good. He didn't come back, but bred his other mares to two jacks close to his home by natural service. Not one of them got in foal all summer, but the one I bred artificially settled without further service. He was convinced.—W. E. Reynolds, Williamsburg, Iowa."

"I know by experience that capsule breeding is O. K. It is the only way to get some mares in foal. A large number of mares can be bred with capsules from one service, if handled right.—M. M. Prevost, Lambert, Okla."

"I can assure you from my own experience that capsule breeding is not

## The Condition of Your Breeding Stock



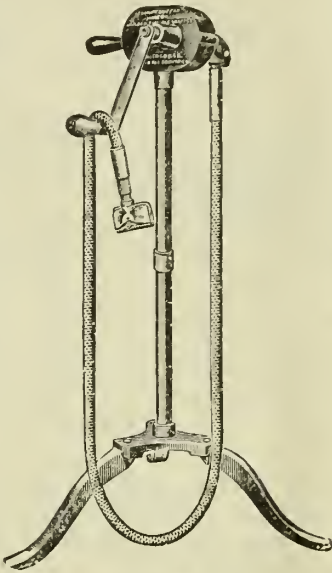
Just at this season is of the greatest importance, if you want results from every service of stallion or jack. Remember, they are not living under natural conditions. Their heavy winter coats, often more or less filled with dirt (and sometimes carrying germs or vermin) not only hold moisture and increase the danger from chilling after exercise or service. These heavy coats also make it impossible to get the animals thoroughly clean and sanitary and add greatly to the rubbing, discomfort and fretfulness that so often come with warmer days. You know that colds and fretfulness hinder fertility.

### A GOOD CLIPPING

Is what your horses and jacks need, and the very help you can have in the careful feeding, handling and grooming you are giving them. It will help your work stock, too—just as surely. The biggest users of horse power the country over have long ago recognized

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as a spring necessity, and with them it is a part of every barn equipment—a preventive of horse sickness and a real aid to efficiency. You need one at once. Send \$2 for immediate shipment, balance C. O. D., and all your money and transportation charges refunded if not satisfactory.



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RETURN this mare on the date marked below. Leading breeders estimate three and one-half natural services for each colt produced. Bring this card with you each time.

Name of Mare ..... Color .....

Terms of Service .....

Name of Sire .....

19 .....	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Date Served	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mares should be Returned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Scratch out MORNING or EVENING date.

Above mare should foal in about eleven months.

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Return Cards for  
Less Money.**



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Price 50c Per Can.

"Your drying Navel Powder for young foals is first class, par excellence. I would not be without it at this time of the year. You cannot dwell too much on the benefits derived from its use. I inclose check for two cans—J. O. Singmaster, Keota, Iowa."

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still manufactured by PETER YOUNG, ASSUMPTION, ILL. Price \$5.00, with order; postage prepaid.

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These collars are the only kind suitable for working on a stallion. We make them to fit any size and kind of trace. In ordering describe style of harness you use. If single trace harness be sure to state width of trace and length of hame tug from hame to buckle.

If you use chain or

Moeller hook traces, so state.

Sizes 15 to 25 inches, \$7.50 each; larger than 25 inches, 50 cents extra. We prepay shipping charges.

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only successful, but profitable as well. I have also settled mares with capsules that I had previously failed to settle with natural service for two or more seasons.—Hugh M. Cottier, Mound City, Mo."

"In my experience with capsules I have had 15 mares from one service and only three of them returned. Am sure anyone who would be careful could breed 10 to 15 mares successfully. I have capsuled mares that had never been settled any other way. My first experience was on a mare 22 years old, and never had raised a colt. One capsule settled her and she raised a fine colt which is now almost three years old.—C. T. Shugart, Fairbury, Nebr."

"I have been having good success breeding mares with capsules. Have bred as high as twelve mares at one service of the horse. Bred about 120 mares with one horse during the season of 1914. The indications are that a good per cent of the mares are in foal. These mares are in a territory where owners have not been able to get more than one mare in 25 in foal in the past two to four years.—A. E. Bennett, Marsland, Nebr."

"Have bred as high as five mares at one service and settled three of them. Have settled mares that would not settle with natural service. I think capsule breeding is profitable, and also think every breeder should have a microscope.—H. C. Wornom, Mayfield, Kas."

"One of the best colts I ever raised was a capsule colt. Have also gotten mares with foal that I could not with natural service.—G. H. Miller, Bluffton, Mo."

"Breeding with capsules it is the only way. I think I can settle any mare that is not diseased. I don't have any trouble with 8, 10 or 12 mares, but the main thing is to be clean.—W. J. Helms, Ellis, Kas."

"I am having fine success breeding with capsules and impregnator, breed as many as 15 at a time. Bred 12 this morning with one service.—G. D. Lantis, Newton, Kas."

"The best three coming three year old mules we have are capsule colts gotten from one service and are the result of my first attempt at artificial breeding. Skeptical ones are beginning to be converted here now.—E. O. Lynn, Neosho Falls, Kas."

"I want to say that capsule breeding is a great success when used right. I find we can breed twelve mares as well as one, at one service. If any difference, I find the colts are better

as I only breed three times a week. I think each germ is stronger. It makes profits much better, and saves much time.—J. H. Smith, Kingfisher, Okla."

### "THE ONLY WAY TO KEEP PAPERS."

To the American Breeder:—I am so well pleased with the binder I got of you last season that I hardly know how to express my satisfaction. It is the only way to keep your papers. They are there in succession, and anything you want to look up is always handy. Hurrah for the American Breeder, for it is always in the lead; may it keep the pace set.—W. F. Dussell, Montevideo, Minn.

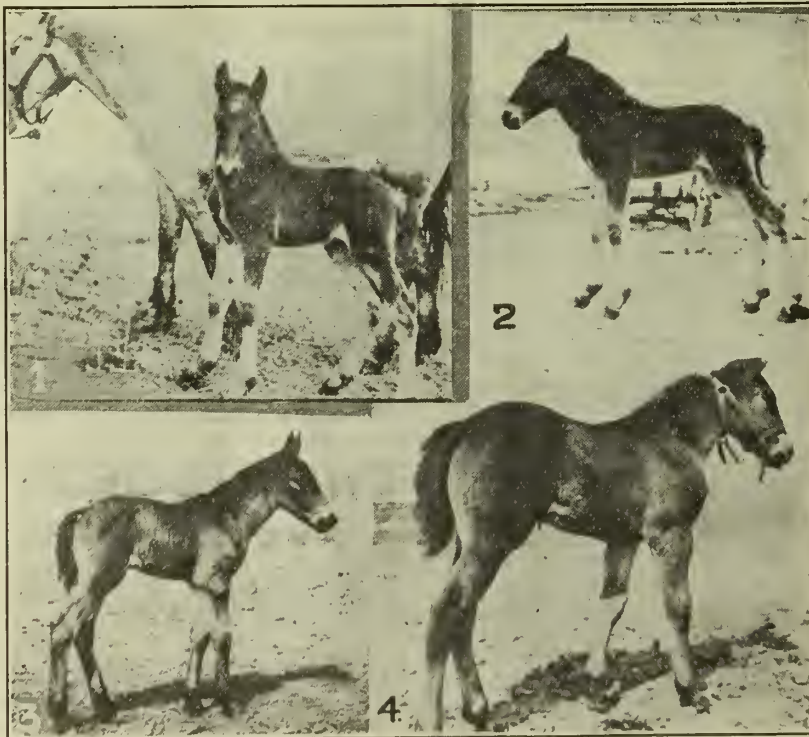
The American Breeder sends these binders to subscribers only at \$1, postage prepaid.

### "MY AD WILL BE IN THE AMERICAN BREEDER."

To the American Breeder:—Please stop my ad and send me statement and I will remit at once. My ad will be in the American Breeder again in the fall. I liked the school and will be back again. I sold one stallion that was shipped through Kansas City. H. L. Harvey, Kincaid, Kansas, bought Colonel 64587, first prize winner at Illinois State Fair, 1913, and second in 1914. This stallion is bred right, such horses as Theudis, Besique and Brillants on the sire's side. His dam was sired by Belleau II, 41257 (53014), the sire of Carnot 66666 (66666).—J. P. Detweiler, Woodford County, Ill.

### SOME EARLY CAPSULE COLTS.

To the American Breeder:—I am inclosing herewith pictures of some colts from my early breeding last year. I certainly advocate the system of capsule breeding. Last year was our first year in the business, and with young men with only the experience of one term at the Breeding School, our success was extra good; in fact, remarkable. I will send you more pictures later. The idea of capsule colts being weaker is erroneous. Of the two 3-day-old colts, the capsule colt was the most active and



SOME 1915 PRODUCTS OF J. M. SHAULIS' STALLION AND CAPSULES.  
1—Capsule colt three days old. 2—Capsule colt four days old. 4—Natural service colt three days old. 4—Capsule Colt 24 days old.

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IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

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50 cents and \$1.00; \$5.00 and \$10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

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Jacksoline undoubtedly is the best remedy for jack sores ever put out. It is put up in large self-sealing containers from a scientific prescription and was long used with absolute success by the president of this company on his own stock. Remember, the price is \$3.50 per can, postpaid. Remit by P. O. order or bank draft to

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vigorous by far.—J. M. Shaulis, Otero County, Colo.

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I am appointed county judge and

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Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. \$2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2K Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Veins or Muscles, Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers. Allays pain. Price \$1.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

## Free to Farmers

Every farmer is entitled to a copy of Catalog No. 400, showing all the latest and up-to-date Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing Machines. Send today. You will want to keep posted. CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO. 618 No. La Salle St., Chicago

must move to county seat so I am closing out my breeding stock, but will always be interested in the American Breeder.—Fred White, Slope County, N. D.



# REVIEW OF THE MARKETS

All Classes of Horse Stock Show Slight Gains in Demand and Prices. All Meat Animals Show Gains, Except Veals. Grains Gain; Hay Declines—Grass Increasing Hay and Decreasing Thin Cattle Supplies.

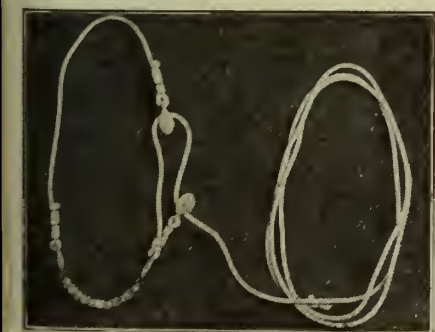
Domestic trade in horses and mules goes rather "steady by jerks" but in the main has shown improvement in the past two weeks. Trade in rural districts has been large, though the movement through principal markets remained comparatively small. Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Louisiana have brought both horses and mules and some consignments of heavy mules and horses have gone to northern and western states. Demand is not localized in any particular and buying thus far has been from widely scattered sections. Southern states though wonderfully revived by the inflow of cash and credit from improved prices for cotton is not making any big investment in horse power. They are inclined to await further developments. It is the opinion that diversified farming in southern states this year will increase, rather than diminish the need of horses, and that by early fall the call at central markets will be large on southern account. Eastern buyers have picked up a few loads of good heavy drafters and chunks in Kansas City and St. Louis, and Chicago reported the best Eastern outlet of the season. Supply of big horses is unusually small, and in this particular growers show that they have faith in future demand and prices.

Texas has lifted its state quarantine against horses and mules from other states, and it is expected that the Lone Star commonwealth will need a good many well built chunks, to look after its increased farming activities in the next six months.

The buying policy of Italy, England and France is to get as many as possible. The ruling ages are 5 to 10 years, a few above 10 years old, but none below. They have need for the seasoned class but no place for the greenish kind. St. Louis and Kansas City remain the principal buying points for the British and French, and Italian headquarters are in Chicago.

Though dealers in war horses claim that prices have advanced none in recent weeks, countrymen say that in many instances bid prices have been raised \$5 to \$10 a head. This at least indicates smaller supplies and urgency in demand. All outlet chan-

## "CONQUEROR" STALLION BRIDLE



Guaranteed to Hold Any Stallion or Jack.

This bridle is made of especially selected material. Can be adjusted to fit any size head and for either hard or tender mouths. Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers. Price, each, \$2.50.

A Special Whip; heavy, high-test rawhide center, from butt to tip; rubber lined; double waterproof covered, 6½ feet long. Price, \$1.00.

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BREEDERS' HARNESS & WHIP CO.,  
Rooms 9-17 Williamson Bldg.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

nels are expected to remain open for some time to come.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 5 to 7 years old, are as follows:

Horses—	
Drafters, 1,700-pound, extra quality.....	\$215@250
Drafters, good to choice.....	175@210
Drafters, fair to good.....	160@185
Chunks, good.....	150@160
Chunks, fair.....	115@145
Southerners, good to choice.....	140@180
Southerners.....	60@135
Mules—	
13½ to 14½ hands.....	\$ 90@110
14½ to 15½ hands.....	105@135
15½ to 16 hands.....	130@175
16½ or better.....	175@250

### Cattle Market Improving.

The cattle market is improving. The long continued selling movement which has been so much in evidence since last November seems to be at an end and the swing upward, which by many is expected to be sensational, is looming up as a reaction from low prices. Chicago trade territory last week marketed the largest supply at the lake market in several weeks past but from point of quality it was the plainest of the season. East of the Mississippi river not only have fat steers been marketed but in many sections entire herds have cleared to shambles. This leaves the greatest feeding section of the country with fewer cattle now than at any time since the early seventies. Those who predict higher prices say the upturn is starting, but many believe that it will take a couple of weeks of meager supplies to give the rise momentum.

In the past two weeks prices have advanced 15 to 25 cents on steers. Tidy light weight finished grades command a premium over heavy steers, but few showing finish in either class are coming. The prevailing type in the West is meal, hay and beet pulp steers, mostly from Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado. Comparatively few killing cattle are coming from Kansas, and while that state has bought a good many thin cattle in the past six months nearly its entire purchase was of the class that could be held to grass this summer.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers.....	\$8.25@8.50
Good to choice steers.....	7.75@8.20
Fair to good steers.....	7.40@7.70
Common to fair steers.....	6.75@7.35
Meal fed, choice.....	7.75@8.35
Meal fed, common to fair.....	7.40@7.70
Quarantine steers, fed.....	6.65@7.50

### Scarcity in Female Cattle.

Butcher cattle are more of a problem with killers than fat steers. Country buyers rake the pens for good female cattle and so few heifers were fed this past year that killers are short on light cuts of beef, and at the same time cows are not plentiful and no cheap beef is going into coolers from the cow supply. Some choice 600 pound stock heifers brought \$7.75, heifers sold up to \$8.25 and steers and heifers \$8.40. Strictly prime grades would exceed these quotations. Veal calves declined \$1 a hundred pounds owing to increased supplies.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice.....	\$6.75@7.25
Common to fair.....	5.25@5.75
Good to choice.....	6.15@6.70
Canners.....	5.80@6.10
Heifers—	
Choice.....	4.50@5.20
Good to choice.....	8.15@8.50
Plain to fair.....	7.60@8.10
Common.....	7.60@8.10
Veal calves.....	6.15@6.80
Bulls.....	6.00@9.25

### Thin Cattle Needed.

There is an active demand for all classes of stockers and feeders. Illinois bought a few feeding steers in the past two weeks, but as yet is inclined to hold back for complete release from quarantine. Texas now permits cattle from other states, and Butler county, Kansas, is now in a position to receive cattle from outside sources. Prices for stockers and feeders are firm.

The following quotations are for the various grades of stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders.....	\$ 7.75@ 8.10
Good to choice feeders.....	7.40@ 7.70
Fair to good feeders.....	7.00@ 7.35

Plain to fair feeders.....	6.75@ 7.00
Selected stockers.....	7.65@ 8.15
Good to choice stockers.....	7.30@ 7.60
Plain to fair stockers.....	6.85@ 7.25
Stock calves.....	7.00@ 8.25
Stock cows.....	5.50@ 6.00
Stock heifers.....	5.85@ 7.50
Milch cows.....	40.00@90.00

### Big Advance in Hogs.

In the past ten days a sharp advance occurred in hog prices, and Monday the market was the highest since late in November, and \$1 to 1.10 above the low point in March. This advance had been expected, but the market rose more rapidly than anticipated, and not only are quotations now well above the 7 cent level but at the higher prices demand is broad. Both shippers and packers are buying, and receipts are diminishing, indicating that winter fed hogs have been marketed closely. The Southern outlet for pork has developed and there is an increasing export demand for lard and bacon. Light weight hogs are in urgent call to meet the increasing demand for fresh pork. Prices have risen so rapidly that a moderate reaction is expected before prices reach the 8 cent level.

The range in prices of hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

	Preceding Week.	
Monday.....	\$6.85@7.10	\$6.60@6.85
Tuesday.....	6.95@7.17½	6.60@6.85
Wednesday.....	7.00@7.15	6.65@6.85
Thursday.....	7.05@7.25	6.70@6.95
Friday.....	7.20@7.50	6.80@7.00
Saturday.....	7.35@7.60	6.85@7.05
Mon., April 19.	7.35@7.65	

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.....	\$7.35@7.55
Medium, 200@250 lbs.....	7.40@7.60
Mixed, 190@215 lbs.....	7.35@7.65
Light weights.....	7.50@7.65
Light lights.....	7.00@7.65
Common mixed.....	7.00@7.40
Rough heavy.....	7.15@7.45
Stags.....	6.00@7.40
Boars.....	4.25@5.50
Bulk of sales.....	7.40@7.60

### Record Prices For Lambs.

Monday choice Colorado lambs sold up to \$10.60, the highest price ever paid in the West for winter fed lambs, exceeding the high record of any former year by 30 cents. Prices for a month past have been advancing; buyers showing urgent orders owing to a diminishing supply. Prices now, however, are at the danger point and with spring lambs and Texas grass fat sheep a source of supply soon, it is quite probable that buyers will be able to reduce quotations some. Fat lambs are quoted at \$10 to \$10.60; yearlings, \$9 to \$9.50; ewes, \$8 to 8.50, and wethers, \$8.25 to \$8.75. Shorn grades sell 75 cents to \$1 under these quotations.

### Higher Grain Prices.

Renewed export demand and rapidly decreasing domestic supplies turned wheat prices up vigorously in the past two weeks, and indications are that the highest prices for the crop are yet to come. If export demand continues there will not be enough old wheat to supply domestic milling demand up to the beginning of the new crop. Both corn and oats followed wheat up and prices of feeds were advanced also.

Wheat—	
No. 2 hard.....	\$1.48 @1.50
No. 3 hard.....	1.47 @1.49
No. 2 red.....	1.47½@1.49
No. 3 red.....	1.47 @1.48
Corn—	
No. 2 white.....	.73½@ .74
No. 3 white.....	.73
No. 2 mixed.....	.72½@ .73
No. 3 mixed.....	.71½@ 72.½
Oats—	
No. 2 white.....	.57½@ .58
No. 2 mixed.....	.54 @ .55
Corn chop.....	1.40
Shorts.....	1.20 @1.28
Bran.....	1.10 @1.12
Rye.....	1.15 @1.17
Barley.....	.67

### Common Hay Lower.

No. 2 and lower grades of prairie and alfalfa were quoted off 50 cents to \$1 a ton, top grades and timothy and clover hay higher. Receipts have been large.

Quotations follows: Prairie, choice, \$12.50@13.50; No. 1, \$11.50@12.50; No. 2, \$9@11.00; No. 3, \$6.50@9. Alfalfa, choice, \$16.00@17.00; No. 1, \$15.00@16.00. Standard, \$14.00@15.00; No. 2, \$15.00@16.00; No. 3, \$14.00@15.00. Timothy, No. 1, \$8.50@11.00; No. 2, \$11.00@14.00; No. 3, \$15.50@16.50. Clover, mixed, choice, \$15.00@16.00; No. 1, \$14.00@15.00; No. 2, \$12.00@14.00. Clover, choice, \$14.00@14.50; No. 1, \$13.00@13.50. Straw, \$4.50@5.

### BUTTERMILK FOR BROOD SOWS.

To the American Breeder:—I wish to say a few words to the readers of the American Breeder in regard to

## Save Your Hogs

**30 Days Free Trial**

### Prevent Sickness and Skin Diseases

Get this latest and best Hog Lubricator. Works on absolutely new principle. No Valves, Springs, Wheels or Gears. Lice, Nits, Mange and other Vermin-caused Skin Diseases can be cured and prevented with

## Meyer's Hog Lubricator

Saves your Hogs by keeping them clean and healthy. Effective for Cholera, and Hoof and Mouth Disease. Prevents Worms by Hogs eating our specially prepared Antiseptic and Disinfectant Hog Oil. Saves Money—uses less oil than any other oiler. No upkeep expense—first cost lowest. Guaranteed by \$10,000 Bond.

**Nothing to Wear or Get Out of Order**  
Write for 30 Day Free Trial Offer. Agents Wanted

**THE MEYER CORPORATION**  
132 Main Street  
Morton, Ill.

## Hogs Do Better

They thrive, fatten and ward off disease with a fresh, clean water supply in place of the dirty open trough. Equip every hog-lot with

### THE DAISY HOG WATERER

It's scientific, foul-proof, everlasting; simplest; and easiest to attach. The cheapest hog insurance you can buy. Ask dealer or send for circular—\$1.50.

Quinn Wire & Iron Works, D. SL, Boone, Ia.

## Auto-Fedan Hay Press

MEANS ONE MAN LESS. Both belt and power presses.

**Saves 20% Baling Cost**

Send Us Your Orders and Consignments of Hay

Engine on same or separate frame.

Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1845 Wyoming, Kansas City, Mo.

### THE "TUTTLE" SELF-FEEDING AND SELF-WIRING HAY PRESS

Operates with less help; makes money and saves money; one man can operate it and bale one ton in one hour; two men, one and one-half tons; three men, two tons, hay being delivered on ground at side of press. Saves one-third of wire cost. Sold on 10 days' trial; guaranteed for one year. Price, with 6 H. P. engine, \$460.

**TUTTLE MOTOR PRESS CO.**  
610 South Walnut St.  
Iola, Kas.

feeding buttermilk to brood sows before and after farrowing. I have always heard it was not the right thing to do, and kept pretty well from it, but the past winter my brood sows got buttermilk more or less all winter, and when the pigs were two days old I went right along with the buttermilk in a mild form, say about a gallon a day for an old sow mixed with other swill. The little fellows are now four weeks old and I never had a more thrifty bunch. So I believe if buttermilk is used with judgment it can be used with good results at all times for brood sows and I call it excellent feed for growing pigs. Many people make mistakes in not giving the brood sow enough bedding at farrowing time. It is nature for them to want a good bed under them at that time and if they don't have it they won't lie quiet when the labor is on. Give them lots of short wheat or rye straw and let them make a nest to suit their nature. When they farrow around an old straw pile they seldom move until the work is all over with. I like old sows and two litters a year, one in March and one in September. I breed the big smooth Polands and ship them on approval everywhere. I keep a number of stallions and jacks and always read the American Breeder.—M. P. Lydon, Howard County, Ia.





## Let It Stand Between Your Motor and Deterioration

Hundreds of thousands of motorists in the Middle West alone—all won to POLARINE in the last seven years—know the protection, the efficiency and the pleasure resulting from this scientifically perfect lubricating oil.

Do YOU know this oil?  
—an oil sufficiently fluid to lubricate and completely cover the remotest friction surface.

—an oil of maximum durability and correct lubricating body at any motor speed or temperature.

—an oil that pays back its cost, not only by saving repairs but by maintaining a high re-sale value for your car.

Why experiment?—when the greatest of all specialists in matters of lubrication have experimented for you. Use Polarine.

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY (AN INDIANA CORPORATION) Chicago, Ill.**

Use RED CROWN Gasoline. It means More Power, More Speed, More Miles per Gallon (318)

### EARLY HATCHING PAYS.

To the American Breeder:—The poultry keeper who expects to get eggs next winter must have his chickens hatched early this spring. It requires from five to seven months for a three to five pound hen to mature so that she will lay. The hen of the heavier breeds such as Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, etc., weighing from five to eight pounds each require from one to three months longer. This is based on the assumption that the chicks are kept growing well during the summer months. The Missouri farmer loses large profits from winter eggs because he does not give his young stock sufficient time to mature before winter sets in. This prevents his flock being productive during the winter months. If the hatch is completed by May 15th there remains but seven months in which to mature the pullets. If winter eggs are expected, the hatch should be completed before that time. Egg records show that early laying pullets—November and December—are the ones that make the high egg yields and also lay eggs at the time of the year when the price is the highest.—H. L. Kempster, Mo. Ag. Exp. Station.

### FLIES FOUND TO BREED IN WINTER.

Flies, those spreaders of disease, breed in winter as well as in summer, says the Journal of the American Medical Association. The statement is based on the fact that on January 7, 1915, flies were found actively propagating in a heap of manure, covered with tar and paper and rubbish, though the temperature had been down near zero not long before. The manure doubtless had supplied the necessary heat, and this was retained by the covering material.

This explains the often-heard question, "Where do all the flies come from." It has long been known that adult flies survive the winter, hibernating in cellars and similar places, but that they actually breed in cold weather is a feature rather annoying to contemplate. The moral seems to be that manure should be as carefully guarded in winter as in summer.

Note: It would seem that the often recommended use of lime in manure piles should be continued through the winter. As most soils need lime, this practice should be profitable.—Editor.

Phil S. Kell has sold out of the Spirit of the West, published at Des Moines, Ia. The new proprietors are R. E. Bales, Edgar Markham and Thomas Walters, Jr.

In transplanting lettuce or other soft foliage plants, do not set too deep. If you do, the water is likely to collect in the lower leaves and cause them to decay.

## A Department For Women

### SANITATION IN RURAL SCHOOLS A PROBLEM.

Parents in rural districts often feel with reason that in school their children have not the sanitary protection that city children have," says Dr. H. W. Hill of the Minnesota Public Health Association. "Not all city schools are up to standard, but on the average, the rural schools rank very low indeed."

"A special bulletin prepared in collaboration by the National Educational Association, the Council on Health and Public Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association, and the United States Bureau of Education, describes the simplest and best of the minimum sanitary requirements which every rural school should possess. This pamphlet (Bulletin No. 12) may be obtained directly from the United States Bureau of Education; from Dr. Thomas D. Wood of Columbia University, New York City; from Dr. F. R. Green, 525 North Dearborn Street, Chicago; or from the Minnesota Public Health Association, Old Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

"The latter association is co-operating with the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs in an extensive survey, involving 8,000 public and parochial schools, through a questionnaire to be filled out by the mothers of the children attending these schools."

### A WORLD'S LAYING RECORD

A story was printed last year, of an Indian Runner duck back in Pennsylvania that accomplished the feat of laying 329 eggs in 365 successive days. L. L. James, manager of the Columbia duck farm, where this duck is kept certified to this record. An Oregon hen, said to have laid 302 eggs in one year, had been "touted" to be the world's best layer.

### PATTERNS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

**CATALOGUE ANNOUNCEMENT.**  
Send 10c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-date 1915, large Spring and Summer Catalogue, containing over 400 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, as well as the latest embroidery designs, also a concise and comprehensive article on Dressmaking, giving valuable hints to the Home Dressmaker.

**1297. Girls' Dress With Suspender Belt**—Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 2½ yards for the guimpe, and 2¾ yards for the dress, of 27-inch material, for a 6-year size. Price, 10c.

**9988. Girls' Dress With or Without Tunic**—Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3½ yards of 40-

inch material for an 8-year size. Price, 10c.

**1287. Ladies' House Dress**—Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 5¼ yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures 22-3 yards at its lower edge. Price, 10c.

**1301. Ladies' Dress**—Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 5¼ yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size, which measures 31-3 yards at lower edge of skirt. Price, 10c.

**1298. Boys' Blouse Suit With Knee Trousers**—Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material for a 12-year size. Price, 10c.

**1060. Child's Dress**—Cut in 4 sizes: 6 mo., 1, 2 and 4 years. It requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for a 4-year size. Price, 10c.

**9975. Ladies' Kimono**—Cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and large. It



### Pattern Coupon.

In ordering patterns, be sure and fill in name and address plainly, also number and size of pattern desired.

No..... Size.....  
No..... Size.....  
No..... Size.....  
No..... Size.....  
No..... Size.....

Address all orders to Pattern Department, American Breeder, 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

**Porto-PANAMA Hats**  
**COOL As a Drop of Dew.**  
Hand-woven, soft, durable, comfortable. Good as the South American Panama but cooler, lighter, more dressy. Direct from maker to you, \$1.50 postpaid. State size and send money order. Money refunded if you are not perfectly satisfied. Very stylish for ladies this year.  
**MARTIN LOPEZ & CO.,**  
P. O. Box 148, G-20 San German, Porto Rico.  
Reference: Bank de Economias, San German.

**LOW COST MORE LIGHT**

No Smoke, No Dirt, No Odor—A convenient lamp for every purpose. For the Home, Office or Store. Costs ½ cent per hour—300 candle-power—soft yet brilliant light. Agents make money—men or women—quick, easy, sure. All year business—Experience Not Necessary. They buy on Sight. Every home a prospect. Write today for free description and agent's proposition.  
**ACORN BRASS MFG. CO.,** Dept. 12 Chicago, or Kansas City, Mo.  
Mfrs. Gasoline lights—every description, for every purpose.

**Wanted SALESMEN**  
Our representatives are earning \$50 to \$150 per week. Write quick for sample and territory. It's selling like wild-fire. Every body's a Customer.  
**Hytec's Factory, Inc.,** Majestic Bldg. Indianapolis, Ind.

requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material for medium size. Price, 10c.

**1277. Ladies' Bib Apron**—Cut in 3 sizes: small, medium and large. It requires 5½ yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. Price, 10c.

### TUBERCULOSIS "REMEDIES" THAT ARE WORTHLESS.

After investigating under the Food and Drugs Act, a large number of preparations advertised as consumption cures, the Department of Agriculture at Washington has not been able to discover any that can in any sense be regarded as "cures" for tuberculosis. Some contain drugs that may at times afford some temporary relief from the distressing symptoms of the disease, but this is all. Since the passage of federal legislation prohibiting the shipment in interstate commerce of medicinal preparations for which false and fraudulent claims are made, there has been a marked tendency to label these preparations "remedies" instead of "cures" or "infallible cures" as they used to be called. In many cases, however, they can not even be regarded as remedies.

### COTTONSEED MEAL IN POULTRY RATIONS.

To the American Breeder:—There is no doubt that cheapness and availability of a ration have a big influence in its use. In many sections cottonseed meal is available and is much cheaper than beef scrap. The Missouri Poultry Station is making a test of the efficiency of cottonseed meal to ascertain whether the protein of cottonseed meal is as efficient as the protein that comes from beef scrap. So far the results from the cottonseed meal rations have been good. Three pens of hens are being used in this test. Two of them are being fed on a mash with the principal source of protein cottonseed meal and one check pen that is fed on a mash with beef scrap as its source of protein.

Here are the rations that are being used:

Lot 1.	
C. S. meal.....	15 lbs.
Corn meal.....	15 lbs.
Crushed oats.....	12 lbs.
Bone meal.....	8 lbs.
Cracked corn.....	42 lbs.
Oats.....	8 lbs.

Lot 2.	
Cottonseed meal.....	15 lbs.
Wheat bran.....	15 lbs.
Corn meal.....	12 lbs.
Bone meal.....	8 lbs.
Cracked corn.....	42 lbs.
Wheat.....	8 lbs.

Lot 3.	
Beef scrap.....	11 lbs.
Wheat bran.....	15 lbs.
Corn meal.....	10 lbs.
Bone ash.....	8 lbs.
Cracked corn.....	47 lbs.
Wheat.....	9 lbs.

Add salt in the proportion of 1 lb. to every hundred pounds of the ground feed.

The pen fed on ration No. 1 led last



## Bulls

### For Sale and Wanted.

Mine are Anxiety bred Herefords—calves to nearly 2 years. Also a few heifers. Prices reasonable. When you write state what you want or what you have for sale. Always mention American Breeder.

W. F. SITES,

WINDSOR, MO.

## HEREFORDS

For sale. Three registered Hereford heifers. They are genuine show heifers.

W. A. CARLISLE, CHEROKEE, OKLA.

## PERCHERONS---SHORTHORNS

Three Percheron mares, all in foal; weight 2,000 to 2,200; two imported; one an imported daughter of Etudiant. All these are extra good; all grays.

Can suit anyone in Shorthorns, bulls or females, from one to a carload. Everything registered. Address,

F. C. BARBER & SONS, Skidmore, Mo.

## ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES.

Stock of either sex for sale.

LONG OAK STOCK FARM.

F. S. DALLNER, Prop. Lockridge, Ia.

## S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS WIN

Nearly every egg laying contest. We sell S. C. White Leghorn eggs at 75 cents per 15; special prices on incubator lots.

H. F. OLERICH,

ROLFE, IOWA.

### CHESTER WHITES

For sale. Males, bred sows and gilts. 100 S. S. Hamburg and White Faced Black Spanish chickens, Bourbon Red turkeys and eggs in season.

C. E. THOMPSON,

Elberfeld, Ind., R. R. 27.

### RED POLLED CATTLE.

The Real Milk and Beef Breed.

Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale.

C. M. CHAMBERS, BARTLETT, IOWA.

month in egg production by a small margin.

In feeding this ration we have used one pint of grain to each ten hens. The fact that the grain ration is wide caused us to reduce the amount of grain that we usually feed so as to force the hens to eat plenty of the mash. They are eating about the same amount of mash as they do grain.—V. O. Hobbs, Missouri Poultry Experiment Station.

### DOES YOUR COW EAT NAILS.

To the American Breeder:—The average person does not seem to realize how many good cattle die from foreign bodies such as nails and pieces of wire that pass from the second stomach forward in the heart sac. Most cattle, particularly those which are kept up around the cities, pick up foreign bodies in their food and these are nearly always deposited in the second stomach. This stomach lies just back of the diaphragm, whereas the heart lies just in front and on the opposite side of this partition. Consequently, if one of these sharp bodies starts forward, owing to the movements of the stomach, it is very apt to pierce the heart sac. This carries infection and the heart sac fills with pus, finally after some weeks or even months the animal shows symptoms of disease and dies, even without the owner knowing the real cause of the difficulty.

Prevention is not easy, but more care should be taken to see that the cattle do not eat out of the mangers or in feed lots where there are many nails and pieces of wire. It is not at all uncommon to find twenty-five or thirty nails in the stomach of a cow.—J. E. Newson, Colorado Agricultural College.

### THE SECOND HEREFORD BOOK-LET.

The second of a series of booklets dealing with different phases of the Hereford breeding industry has just been issued by the American Hereford Association. It contains statements from a number of prominent breeders as to why they prefer the Hereford breed. The booklet is uniform in size with the recently issued "History of Herefords," and will be sent free on application to the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, 1009 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

## WHY SO MANY COLTS DIE

Stallions or jacks are frequently blamed, because colts die soon after birth. More colts are lost from disease germs entering the navel cord at the time of foaling or soon after, than from all other causes combined. A colt may die within 24 hours after birth, or it may live to be several weeks old, depending largely upon the vitality of the colt and the kind and virility of the germs.

The most common trouble is known as joint ill. The germs may enter the navel, and find their way to the joints. The owner of the colt finds it lame, usually in one of its hock joints. He imagines that the mare has stepped on it. A little later another joint gets lame. Abscesses begin to form in its body. The colt usually lives a few days. Another colt may refuse to nurse; stands around with its head down, and its ears drooping. The germs may affect its back so that the colt cannot walk. It may also live a few days. Another one may get slightly out of order, gradually grow worse and all of the muscles will be contracted rigidly, and may remain in this condition a day or so before death ends its misery. Another one may discharge urine from the navel. It may live several days, or perhaps weeks before it dies. Another one, either male or female, may discharge bloody urine. There are numerous conditions in young foals, calves, pigs and children of a similar nature.

A woman takes issue with us concerning not tying the navel cord. She perhaps does not realize that children are usually presented on a sheet which has been boiled. The physician who ties the navel cord understands infection, but many of the modern physicians are now using a drying powder, or a pack.

Offsprings which have been delivered in a grass pasture where the sun has had an opportunity to destroy the germs are not so liable to be infected with navel ill. Dirty barns, manure piles, stack bottoms or places where the sun has not been able to reach are teeming with disease germs.

When the little colt is born the navel cord comes in contact with the germs. The cord contains the fluid in which these germs thrive. They find their way into the body of the colt and multiply faster than compound interest. The material coming from the germs poisons the system to the extent that death is usually the result.

The most capable men on this subject state that colts do not contract navel ill before birth, but that it is contracted either from the vagina of the mare or the filth with which the colt is contaminated later on. Treatments are not very satisfactory and generally expensive. The germs may enter the system through the navel cord, after which the navel may heal up and look to be perfectly sound, yet the colt will have navel ill. Prevention is most successful and important. With precaution there is practically no need of losing colts from navel ill.

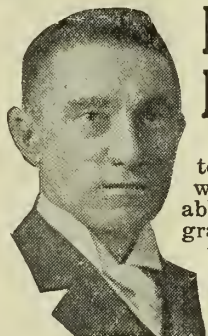
We have had so many complaints from breeders on this particular subject that a lot of money and time has been spent for investigation. A drying powder is the best preventive. It can disinfect and at the same time dry up the navel cord so that germs cannot enter. Our prescription cannot always be filled at even the best drug stores. Neither can it be properly mixed. Even when it is filled occasionally at drug stores, it is usually put up in a paper sack—a wasteful and inconvenient package for dusting it on the navel. For these reasons we have had put up in metal "dusters" or "shakers" a preventive known as the AMERICAN BREEDER NAVEL POWDER.

In applying it the hands are thoroughly washed and the navel cord is stripped downward so that the fluid in which the germs thrive is stripped out. The navel powder is dusted on

the navel cord, as soon as possible after birth. This should be done about three times a day for about two or three days, or until the navel cord dries up and drops off, which is usually in about three days. Every breeder should have this preparation on hand before the colt is born. Stallion or jack owners should see that their customers do have it, and explain to them why they should have it, as in many cases the owner of a colt will declare that it was not right when it was born. Others will not pay for the colt, even though it lives and nurses for considerable length of time. The most important thing is to be able to show the mare owner how to save the colts at a very small cost.

For a limited time we will send out free of charge a small can of this navel powder with each new subscription received at the regular rate of 50 cents per year. Every breeder should interest himself immediately in this proposition. This offer will not be permanent, but we want to give every stallion or jack owner a chance to quickly put this navel powder and paper where they can be doing him a lot of good. Send in orders as fast as you get them (for the powder should be ready when the colt drops), but see all your customers. One can will save a number of colts. It is easily used. What does it gain to produce a colt and lose it through lack of a preventive as easy to secure as this one?

**ORNAMENTAL FENCE**  
40 designs—all steel. Hard-wood, costs less than wood, more durable. We can save you money. Write for free catalog and special prices.  
**KOKOMO FENCE MACH. CO.**  
451 North Street, Kokomo, Ind.



## Lower Power Cost Proves My Higher Engine Quality

A WITTE Engine of any size is guaranteed to give its full rated horse-power with a liberal surplus. So, probably, will any other strictly high-grade engine. But the mere ability to deliver its rated horse-power is not all that is needed

to prove engine quality. The big question to consider is this: "How much will it cost in fuel, lubricant, and upkeep expense to get that rated horse-power out of an engine? Real engine quality is measured by the engine's ability to keep that cost down to the lowest possible notch. And other things being equal—strength, durability, simplicity, ease of operation, smoothness of running—the engine which keeps its operating cost down to the lowest notch is the engine for you to buy.

## WITTE ENGINES

### Kerosene, Distillate, Gasoline and Gas

Thirty years ago when gasoline and other like fuels were cheap almost any type of engine that could pull its rated load, regardless of amount of fuel used, would answer the user's purpose. Those early engines were mostly over-heavy and a large part of their power was consumed in overcoming excessive friction of their over-heavy parts.

Today fuel is a matter of first importance. I foresaw this years ago and began working toward a cheaper power cost. The result is the WITTE Engine of today which, measured by the cost of power put into the drive belt—its actual dollar-earning value—has set a new standard for engine efficiency. A saving of 25% of the fuel used by older type engines amounts, in a year, in many cases to more than enough to pay the entire first cost of a WITTE Engine.

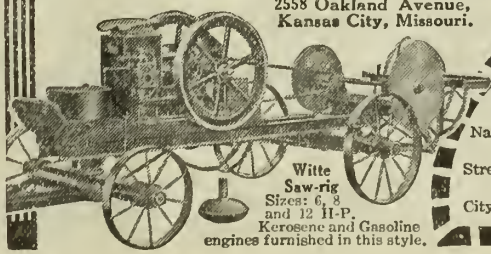
### Sent Direct From My Factory To User CASH OR EASY TERMS

#### Five Year Guarantee On Efficiency and Durability

For 23 years the WITTE has maintained its lead in Engine Quality. But it has been hard to keep the cost of manufacturing down to the point where I could also lead in low prices. But I've done it. Compare my prices with others and see how much you can save on the first cost of a WITTE—to say nothing of the steady saving on fuel and upkeep.

**FREE Engine Book** Tells why I use semi-steel castings, instead of common grey iron; why I make cylinder and bed separable; vertical valves; four-ring pistons; automobile style ignition, safety spark shift for easy starting; and explains other features without which no engine is of high grade quality. Mail coupon today

**ED. H. WITTE, WITTE ENGINE WORKS,**  
2558 Oakland Avenue,  
Kansas City, Missouri.



Witte Saw-rig Sizes: 6, 8 and 12 H.P. Kerosene and Gasoline engines furnished in this style.

## METAL-SHINGLE

### Your Roof and Save Money

New big bargains by acting now. "Already on 135,000 roofs" tells the story of the wonderful success of

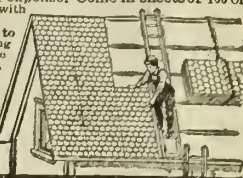
### Edward's Metal Shingles

Can't rot, can't rust, can't burn, can't leak. Far better and cheaper than wood shingles. Famous "Tightcote" process keeps out rust. Patent Interlocking Device keeps out weather. No after expense. Come in sheets of 100 or more. Easily laid by man with hammer and nails.

Factory prices. Direct to you. We pay all shipping charges. And we insure roofs against lightning, free under our \$10,000 bond. Learn about them. Save money. Write today for latest book of shingle bargains. No. 478 Give size of roof.

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.

426-478 Lock Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

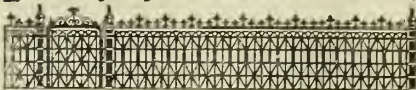


### Cheap as Wood We manufacture Low and Farm Fence.

Sell direct, shipping to users only at manufacturers' prices. Write for FREE CATALOG.

WARD MFG. CO. 990 10th St. Terre Haute, Ind.

### Why Pay Two Prices for Fences?



Buy direct from our factory. Hundreds of exclusive styles. Wire and Ornamental Iron guaranteed fences for every purpose; Gates, etc. Write for Free Catalog, First Order and Early Buyers' Offer.

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## CASH FOR BAGS

Don't throw them away. Save them and ship to us. We'll pay you HIGHEST MARKET PRICE. Get your neighbor to ship his bags with yours. Established 1870. 714 S. 7th St. Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills ST. LOUIS, MO.

**Latest WITTE Prices**

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## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

Sign Your Name and Address to all Questions.

**1598—TOP CROSS PERCHERONS—**Beginning with mongrel mares, and using a registered sire and mating the progeny again with a registered sire, how many top crosses from registered Percheron sires are necessary in order to register the colts?—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY—**The Percheron Society of America does not recognize top crosses. The sire and dam must both be registered in that Association before the offspring can be registered.

**1599—CATCHING THE SEMEN—**Is the semen caught from the mare when the horse dismounts, as good as any for capsule breeding?—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY—**The semen obtained from the uterus of a clean healthy mare is always preferred. It may be used when caught in a bowl, but it is not as satisfactory as that obtained from the uterus.

**1600—LAMINITIS—**I have a young jack two years old this 20th of August. He shows to be stiff in his joints, loins more especially. I have been feeding him corn but am feeding bran and hay. When he walks he humps up and appears to be cowed a little; when he gets down and lies there awhile it makes him stiffer and he sometimes scrambles about before he gets up.—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY—**We suspect your jack is suffering from laminitis. Try tubbing his fore feet in quite hot water for a couple of hours twice a day for a week and see if he is improved by so doing.

**1601—UNDERSHOT JAW—**I have a jack, 12 years old; a fine breeder but sometimes he gets a pug nose mule, about four or five out of one hundred, and a few with lower jaw a fraction longer than upper. As he does not care for anything but corn and hay, that is what he has been fed. Would a change of feed cause a better development?—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY—**There is nothing you can do to prevent the jack transmitting these peculiarities.

**1602—STERILE BOAR—**Can you tell me what to do for my Berkshire boar. This pig was born May 1, 1914, and last November my neighbor came and got him to use and turned him with his two sows; then after he served these first two he served 17 more in

the next six weeks, making 19 altogether, and only got one sow out of the 19 with pig. Now at the time this boar started in last fall he was in quite heavy flesh but is not so fat now, but still he does not get any pigs. He is a fine individual and I hate to castrate him if there is anything I can do for him. I was feeding about one gallon of cooked bearded barley three times a day when he started in, with some other slop, sour milk and such like, and now I am feeding him about one quart of the barley dry twice a day; that is the only kind of grain that I have ever fed him. He is a good, thrifty hog, good size and looks as healthy as he possibly can in every way. Can you give me any information as to some remedy that will make him hog fertile?—Colorado Subscriber.

**REPLY—**If this pig has had no sickness and has had proper feed and exercise, we see no hope for him. We believe you cannot afford to chance a pig crop on so uncertain an animal and would recommend that the knife be used after a fair trial with the microscope.

**1603—BREEDING QUESTION—**We have an imported Percheron mare weighing 1,800 pounds from which we are very anxious to raise a colt. We have owned her four years and in that time she has been bred every year and has only missed getting in foal once (last season). She has carried two foals until about two weeks of her time and then lost them, and the other one was carried ten days over time and was foaled in good shape, but it was weak and died in a few hours. This mare has good care and has work enough to keep her in good condition. Her feed has always consisted of oats, bran and alfalfa hay. The stallion she has been bred to has always sired great, big, strong colts, but makes a failure here. Would using an impregnator or capsule assist us in getting a colt? We have always been careful with her when she is heavy in foal, so do not think she has ever been hurt at that time. What is your advice?—Wyoming Subscriber.

**REPLY—**We note nothing particularly objectionable in what you say relative to the care this mare has received in the past. The fault, however, appears to be in the mare and she may be an abortion victim, notwithstanding she carries a colt to full time. While we do not believe fault can be charged to the stallion, yet there are certain lines that fail to go well together and we would suggest that you try some other horse this season, using the capsule; not that it will give you any more vigorous colt, but will prevent a possible infection of the stallion.

**1604—SPASM OF THE DIAPHRAGM—**I traded for a small mare about six weeks ago. She had just weaned a mule colt. I have been using her pretty regularly at moderately hard work, and she proved very satisfactory, but a few days ago I drove her to town about six miles to an empty wagon, and after standing two or three hours I started home when I noticed her jerking in the flank. One or two parties told me she had the thumps. I drove her home and she still jerked a little at bed time, but not so bad. She did not seem to be worried in going or coming. I feed ear corn and alfalfa. Please tell me what is the matter and what to do. She has never shown any more of that jerking and I am working her pretty hard.—Arkansas Subscriber.

**REPLY—**It is quite likely that the condition was induced by a little extra work when not thoroughly accustomed to it, which may occur in an animal of rather a nervous disposition. Continue to work and feed her moderately and it is more than likely you will have no further trouble.

# Get Your Farm Home

from the

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ONE where rich, fertile soil awaits your plow, and where hogs, sheep, horses and cattle bring big profits. We have your new home ready for you in the fertile Canadian West. Here you have highly productive soil—good climate—ready markets—unexcelled transportation—fine churches and educational facilities—live near established towns—and all the comforts of civilization.

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If you want it, in certain specified areas on the Canadian Pacific Railway lines, comprising in all about 3,000,000 acres, providing you are a married man, of farming experience and have sufficient farming equipment to carry on the work, accept \$2,000 for farm improvements—no other security than the land itself, and give you twenty years to repay it. This gives you money to provide buildings, build fences, sink a well, etc. Interest only 6 per cent.

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To settlers in certain specified areas who have been one year in occupation of their land, who have the necessary feed and shelter and can satisfy the Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal Industry that they are possessed of practical experience in the care and handling of livestock, cattle and in some cases sheep, to a value not exceeding \$1,000, may be advanced under easy terms.

**If You Want a Ready Made Farm**

If you want a place already established—ready to step into—select one already developed by our agricultural experts. These improved farms have houses and buildings, well and fences; fields are cultivated and in crop. Take twenty years to pay. Write for special terms on this plan, which are exceptionally liberal. We give expert advice by our agricultural specialists. This service is yours free.

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To assist settlers on irrigable, improved farms, or land upon which the Company will advance a loan, specially easy terms of payment are offered—particulars on request.

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Realize, therefore, the great opportunity presented to farmers owing to the present European conditions. Europe must look to the North American Continent to feed her great population, which insures highest prices for grain and food products for some years.

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You could ask for no better land for fattening stock. You can feed barley and oats with field peas and alfalfa to cattle, sheep and hogs with better results than corn—make sweeter, more solid meat with far less expense.

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**1605—ENLARGEMENT ON HOCKS—**I have a few registered Percheron horses, five mares and two young studs. One of my coming three-year-old mares last fall got a bunch on both hind legs at the hock on the outside; did not interfere with the inside of hock whatsoever. On one leg it broke and ran matter; the other did not break and there is quite a bunch there yet. She never was lame. I had a veterinarian look at her and he said he never saw such a thing before. I rubbed them with liniment right along and after the one broke I syringed it out with carbolic acid and water. It got well but is somewhat large yet. She never was kicked or hurt to my knowledge. I stabled them evenings and they had oats twice a day, a half peck to each feed. Some said that I fed her too well was the cause. I have two mares of this age and the other one is all right. They are both with foal.—So. Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY—**Paint the parts with tincture of iodine twice a day until considerably irritated, then discontinue for a few days, after which repeat.

**1606—CARE OF FEET—**I have a yearling stud colt that his hind hoofs do not seem to grow at the toe, but all at the heel. I have trimmed them on the heels. Would you advise to get him shod with slips or what can be the cause. He has been in a large box stall with no floor; stall was cleaned out every two or three weeks. He was out in the yard every day that it was fit to be out.—South Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY—**We suspect your colt is naturally rather upright in the pasterns and therefore wears away the toe of the foot faster than the heel. We would suggest that you keep the feet in normal position by frequently trimming the heels and in the course of time the foot should assume the shape normal to this particular animal. His stall should have daily cleaning, instead of an occasional one, for the best interests of his feet and general health.

**1607—BREEDING SMALL MARES—**How small a mare is safe to risk natural service to 1,800-pound stallion? How small a mare may be bred with a

## FARM FOR SALE OR TRADE

240 acres for wheat and stock; southern Kansas; 3½ miles from town. All fenced; everlasting spring; half in good wheat. My equity is worth \$4,200 cash. Will consider stock cattle or smaller place that is clear and nearer to me.

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For Sale or Will Trade For Draft stallion. Land is priced to sell. Can give time on one-third of price if wanted. A home and general purpose farm for some one. Will grow nearly everything. Crop failures unknown.

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Big land opening, Southern Missouri Ozarks—28,000 acres of rich virgin hardwood timber lands, well watered and located. First time offered for sale in tracts of 80 acres upward at \$5.00 to \$12.50 an acre on terms of 1-5 cash, balance four equal annual payments. This is the one best opportunity for the farm land buyer to obtain small tracts at wholesale prices. No real estate profits added, sold direct by owners. Write immediately for full details.

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Has good land at low prices. Descriptive magazine free for a year.

W. Q. NICHOLSON, INGR. AGENT, K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.

capsule to an 1,800-pound stallion without danger from the foaling being dangerous for the mare?—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY—**So far as delivery is concerned there should be very little difficulty in breeding very small mares to this stallion, provided the mares are allowed to run out all the time and be handled in a natural way. Females confined, in all classes, are

**HOTEL CONVENTION.**  
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Special attention given to stockmen. Rates 50c to \$1.00 per day. Bath free. Take Twelfth Street car from in front of Live Stock Exchange Building and get off at Broadway, or take any north bound car at the Union Depot, and transfer west on Twelfth. Car stops at our door.  
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Sire of Dragon, owned by E. B. White of Leesburg, Va., winner of the first  
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Imported Percheron. Weight 2240  
Champion Kansas and Missouri State  
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the best types of Percheron stallions  
in the world. Bred to the best.  
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Foss McDonald, Easter Cloud and  
Star McDonald, a trio of the greatest  
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Book your mare before it is too late.

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Good blue grass pasture at \$3.00 per  
month. Address

**H. A. GREENWELL, LAKENAN, MO.**

liable to have difficulty at delivery.  
Outdoor exercise is a necessity.

**1608—VERTIGO**—I have a coming  
four-year-old gelding that has not been  
worked hard since broke. Have taken  
care not to hurt him in overwork. He  
worked nicely last summer, and up un-  
till about three weeks ago when he  
bolted and fell over while drawing a  
small load of hay. He got right up,  
but trembled some. Then yesterday  
while pulling a light load of manure  
he fell and broke the tongue. It only  
lasts about two minutes and then he  
is all right again. He reeled last night  
while pulling an empty sleigh around  
the straw stack, but I caught him in  
time to keep him from falling. He is  
a good flesh. These spells always oc-  
cur after a slight pull. His collar  
doesn't choke him. He never loses it  
on the road and is a good roader. I  
think perhaps it is blind staggers or  
sudden rush of blood to the head.  
Will you kindly advise me whether it  
is incurable or not? I feed him eight  
ears of corn and prairie hay, morning  
and night.—North Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—If you are positive that  
your collar is sufficiently roomy at  
the bottom so as not to compress the  
veins at the base of the neck, we  
would suggest that you give this ani-  
mal a couple of months at pasture

and in that way discontinue him from  
pulling for a time.

**1609—FEEDING A JACK**—Please tell  
me the best ration or a good ration to  
feed a jack during breeding season.  
I bought this jack this spring and I  
don't know a thing about jacks. He is  
seven years old and weighs 1,100  
pounds. The party I bought him of  
says not to feed him any alfalfa. Now  
I have fed my horse alfalfa for the  
last two years with good success. I  
feed the jack good oats and good  
prairie hay, but I don't think he eats  
enough oats.—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY**—You might feed this jack a  
little alfalfa, beginning with a very  
small amount, and make one-fourth of  
the hay ration alfalfa, within a month.  
If you want to sharpen his appetite,  
hold him on green grass for one-half  
hour each day.

**1610—LAMINITIS**—I have a coming  
three-year-old jack that weighs 1,050  
pounds, that got stiff in front. I had  
a horse doctor see him and he pro-  
nounced it cold which settled in the  
muscles of shoulder. Now he says it  
is rheumatism. He can hardly walk  
around in the stall; stands with hind  
feet forward. What can I do for him?  
—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Jacks are very much in-  
clined to contract rheumatism, but  
the symptoms you describe are those  
of laminitis, an affection of the feet.  
Try tubbing the fore feet twice a day  
for two hours at a time by placing  
them in water quite hot.

**1611—FRENCH DRAFT HORSES**—  
Is a French Draft horse a full blood  
in the same sense as a Percheron or  
any other breed? Some people con-  
tend that any grade horse (Percheron)  
can be registered as a French Draft.  
Can a 31/32 per cent full blood Per-  
cheron be registered in the United  
States as pure bred?—Minnesota Sub-  
scriber.

**REPLY**—Percheron, Bolonnaise and  
Nivernaise horses imported from  
France are registered as pure breeds  
in the French Draft Association.  
The originators of this book contend  
that these animals were of the same

type and breed. This association  
admits mares having four top crosses  
and stallions having five, either  
Percheron or French draft. The rules  
of the Percheron Society of America  
admit only pure bred animals.

**1612—RHEUMATISM**—I have a very  
nice sow that farrowed some six weeks  
ago. She did fine until pigs were  
three weeks old, then acted as if she  
was stiff; seemed to hurt her to get  
up; also hurt her to walk. Some times  
she will stand when I help her up,  
then just fall over. Have treated her  
for kidney worm and still she is no  
better; has no appetite. Am feeding  
best of food, also stock food.—Kansas  
Subscriber.

**REPLY**—If this sow has met with  
no injury, it is quite likely she has  
contracted rheumatism. Give her a  
rounded teaspoonful of salicylate of  
soda in some milk three times a day  
for a week.

**1613—TOO MUCH SERVICE**—I have  
a big jack that weighs 1,050 pounds;  
15 1/2 hands high, and one of the good  
kind. Two years ago last February he  
went down one night. Next morning  
he could not hold his head up to eat.  
I called a veterinarian and he said he  
had kidney trouble. I thought then  
and think yet that he has rheumatism.  
For four months he lay in the stable  
and complained most of the time and  
was not able to be swung. The next  
five months I kept him in a swing.  
By this time he could begin to stand  
on his feet but would fall down when  
he would start to walk or turn around.  
Now he goes where he pleases, trots  
and gallops across the lot, but I have  
to help him up occasionally. He  
served one mare last season and settled  
her at one cover. He is as keen to  
serve as any jack I ever saw. Do you  
think he will get all right. Will it  
injure him to serve a few mares this  
season? And about how many a week.  
—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Try your jack on a small  
mare and if it does not retard his  
progress, it might be advisable to  
breed two or three mares a week un-  
til the season is over. You have  
made too many services with your  
jack. This is the common condition  
in the Poitou district of France with  
big jacks. After the season is over,  
have the veterinarian prepare a tonic  
to stimulate his appetite and general  
condition, and give him a little exer-  
cise each day, gradually increasing it.  
He has been out of order so long that  
it will take some time to get his pro-  
pelling powers in order again. Do  
not overdo it, as he never will be a  
very substantial jack again. Be care-  
ful with him next season and make  
only a limited number of services, as  
he is liable to go down quick without  
much warning when overdone.

**1614—LACERATED PERINEUM**—We  
have a six-year-old mare that had a  
colt when she was three and was badly  
torn and she cannot hold the wind from  
coming out. Can anything be done to  
stop this? And would this keep her  
from being bred again?—Kansas Sub-  
scriber.

**REPLY**—These are surgical cases  
and it is very difficult to operate on  
them successfully. It all depends on  
the nature of the rent as to whether  
or not such a mare can be bred. As  
a rule, the capsule method should be  
employed on such cases as a matter of  
safety.

**1615—BREEDING FILLIES**—Why is  
it that you get so few colts from the  
first time two-year-old fillies are bred?  
We get a very small per cent of this  
age the first time they are covered.  
Is it because they are excited the first  
time, as they usually conceive later  
on?—Ohio Subscriber.

**REPLY**—A few weeks more age on  
fillies will make some difference in  
maturity. They are usually excited  
at the first service. They cannot be  
depended upon like mares with a little  
more age. A very good plan is to  
breed them with capsules, being gen-  
tle with them.

**1616—LAME MULE**—I have just  
traded for a mule that is a little lame  
on hard, rough ground. The man said  
his heel was growing in instead of out,  
but on examining his foot I found he  
had searched for a gravel as there is a  
hole between the hoof and foot about  
a quarter of an inch wide and an inch  
long. He doesn't show much lameness.  
What could I do to relieve him? It is  
a good mule and is in good shape.—  
Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Your inquiry gives us no  
clue to the lameness, but it is quite  
likely that if the mule's foot is kept  
soft by soaking it and properly pro-  
tected by a shoe that he will be all  
right in a short time.

**1617—NATURAL TEMPERATURE  
SEMEN EXTRACTOR**—Can the aver-  
age breeder that has never attended

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Grand race horse; Thoroughbred; im-  
ported blood. Raced seven years and  
retired sound; best of records; could  
go more distance; carry more weight  
than any horse of his day.

Will sell cheap, trade for similar  
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worth the money. Selling on account  
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and race records sent to any one in-  
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A choice lot of young stallions and  
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delivered to any point by express at a  
moderate price. Can sell fillies and  
stallions of different breeding that  
would be suitable to mate together.  
Could sell a car load of registered  
mares and fillies that have been bred  
to registered Morgan stallions, at a  
very moderate price. Most of my  
young stock is out of The Admiral.  
Headlight Morgan is now at the head  
of my stud and I am expecting at least  
40 colts from him next spring.

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**MORGAN HORSES AND COLTS**  
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operations have never been on an ex-  
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I have been unusually successful at the  
great shows, and have sold breeding  
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America, including sales to Mountain  
Vale and Brook Nook, the most exten-  
sive Morgan breeding establishments  
in the world. Prices always right.  
**C. F. DEWEY, AMBOY, ILL.**

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Six Morgan stallions and one Perch-  
eron stallion for sale, or lease to re-  
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**BECK'S STOCK FARM, Keyville, Mo.**

#### PURE BRED MORGANS

From the best of Vermont  
stock. Prices reasonable. Ad-  
dress,  
**C. R. JACKSON, GAMBIER, O.**

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Morgan King 4817  
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lies, any age, for  
sale, or will trade  
for clear land. De-  
scribe land fully in  
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200 head in herd. Stallions, mares,  
geldings. All registered and high class  
ponies. Let us send you free pony book  
telling all about this great herd.

**WOODLAWN FARM, STERLING, ILL.**

**N. B.**—A Shetland stallion is a pay-  
ing investment in most breeding barns.

#### PONY WANTED.

A good Shetland pony (mare or  
gelding) that is perfectly safe for  
small boy.

Will sell cheap, carload of Indian  
Pony mares.  
**DR. HAYNES, Park View, N. M.**

#### SADDLE STALLIONS, STANDARD BRED STALLIONS, OLDENBERG COACH STALLIONS

For sale. The breeding is of the best.  
Prices reasonable. These stallions are  
closely related to such famous sires as  
Walnut Boy 8018, Artist Montrose and  
Rex McDonald. Address,

**A. M. BROCK, BUFFALO, WYO.**

## ENGLISH HACKNEYS

One four year old bay and one two  
year old chestnut; both high class stall-  
ions and show prospects; imported sire  
and dam. One imported mare in foal  
and two home bred mares. Can sell  
you mares from yearlings up.

One aged imported stallion for sale,  
or trade at a bargain.  
**F. S. CASTLE, Rte. 3, JOY, ILL.**

the Breeding School use the new Nat-  
ural Temperature Semen Extractor  
successfully without having had any  
experience whatever with them?—  
Ohio Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Anyone who has ever  
opened a mare should be able to in-  
sert the point of the extractor into  
the womb and bend it down to the  
bottom of the uterus. Then allow the



## PLEASANT VIEW PERCHERONS

I still have a number of extra good stallions and mares for sale at reasonable prices. Anyone in need of a good horse should come and see them.

Barnum 4013' (51951) and Konfluent (93572) 87272 champions of many shows, at stud. Service fee, \$50.00. For further information, address, CHAS. P. QUIRIN, MARCUS, IOWA. (Marcus is located 44 miles northwest of Sioux City.)

### 3 PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, including my imported herd stallion, Marquis, a grandson of Besique. Marquis has the famous blood lines on both sire and dam's side; sound and sure. Also two black, coming 4-year-olds; will mature to better than ton horses; sound, with size and quality. Registered in P. S. of A. They are priced to sell at a bargain. Come and buy one.

L. C. EVANS, TROY, Davis Co., IOWA.

### PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. One 3-year-old, one 2-year-old and one yearling; all blacks; recorded and sound. Also one imported gray; 8 years old; a good breeder and sound. Will sell one or all together. Priced to sell.

Also White Wyandotte eggs for setting from prize winning stock.

J. C. STEWART  
Monmouth, R. R. No. 6, Illinois

### PERCHERON MARES

For sale. Mares due to foal this season and mares with colts by side and bred again.

Several young stallions and fillies coming 2 years old. Buy of the breeder where you can see the sires, dams and granddams. All recorded in Percheron Society of America. Prices reasonable. WRIGHT BROS., MT. PLEASANT, IA.

### 2 REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, coming 3 years old; black; sound and right; weight about 1,800 each. Prices right.

Also a few young registered mares. W. R. HANKINS, RAVENNA, NEBR.

### MAPLEWOOD PERCHERONS

I have a splendid lot of young stallions and mares on hand, also an extra choice black 2-year-old; weight 1,900 pounds.

C. G. ANDERSON, HECTOR, MINN.  
C. M. & St. P. R. R.

### PERCHERON COLT

For sale. Tirus 100174; black, with star; foaled August 1, 1912. Very heavy bone, line bred Brilliant. A great prospect.

A. C. BOYD, JOLIET, ILL.

bulb to expand. This will get the semen in nearly every case. The new point protector is giving excellent results, as it does not clog or speak of. The breeders must be clean and keep the semen at the right temperature to get the best results. Ordinarily we would say that nearly any boy should be able to get the semen with the new extractor. Instructions and photographs are sent out with each extractor, showing just how to use it.

1618—ABSCESSES—I have a 1,600-pound mare; nine years old, with boils breaking open on her bag, or milk pouch. They swell and then open, out of which much pus flows. Of late she has a big swelling from front legs, under her belly, going back several feet; very noticeable. What would you advise to do for the boils and the swelling?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Any animal showing a train of symptoms such as described should be placed under the care of a competent veterinarian so as to determine positively the nature of the disease. There are several diseases that manifest symptoms similar to those described, among which is glanders. A test should be made for glanders the first thing, as a matter of precaution to yourself and your other stock.

1619—WORKING STALLIONS—I have a very fine Belgian stallion; he is eight years old and has never been hitched. What do you think of using him this fall after the season and in the spring before the season to plow and other field work?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—We would advise waiting until the weather is cool before you attempt to work this stallion. One of the great difficulties with working a stallion is that they will get overheated. This is very injurious from a breeding standpoint. A big, fat horse, which is awkward at his new occupation, cannot stand much work at the beginning, and is easily injured. If you are careful with him, and work him yourself, using plenty of judgment as to the amount of work, you may get good results. A valuable

stallion is not good property to let out in the hands of inferior hired help. Neither should they be depended upon, as a rule, to make a regular horse, unless they have been broke early, and accustomed to hard work. A pasture of one or two acres is a better way of handling stallions in the hands of the average man.

1620—BOGGY HOCKS—My coming three-year-old stallion has a small puff on his right hind leg, and a larger one on his left hind leg. These puffs are on the inside of the hock just below the large point of the joint. I thought that lack of exercise might cause them as they seemed to come and go at first. I have been hurt and have not been able to tend to him for six weeks, and the hired hand has not exercised him very much. The stallion has been driven three times right lately, but the puffs seem to be about the same. Will they go away, or can I do anything for them?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Your animal is troubled with a distention of the capsule of the joint, a condition difficult to relieve, and it is more than likely that he will always carry a pair of boggy hocks.

1621—SPOILED STALLION—I have a young stallion that makes a run for the mare at every service. He is getting worse. Just as soon as he sees the mare he starts to run and I cannot stop him. Three men tried to hold him the other morning and he did not stop. We have a good bridle with a bar under his chin. What can we do to break him from this dangerous habit? I am afraid to handle him any more for fear of an accident.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Get a Conqueror stallion bridle. This will stop any horse of this kind. You can soon handle him with anything after a few lessons with the Conqueror bridle. Every owner of a stallion that makes attempts to "rush" should have one of these bridles and use it occasionally. You can handle your horse anywhere and at any time with one of these bridles. Teach your horse to come within a few feet of the mare and stop absolutely still and stand there until you give him the signal. These rushing stallions are dangerous.

1622—HEAVES—I have a mare about 14 years old. She was heavy when I bought her at a public sale and I have raised six colts from her. I sold one of her colts to my brother about a year ago. I saw him the other day and he thinks she is getting heaves, too. I sold another to another man and he said she is heavy also. I would like to know if this is a contagious disease, or what causes a horse to get heaves. This mare breeds good mules and horses, too. I would like to get some information if possible.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Heaves is an unsoundness capable of being transmitted, particularly if encouraged by feeding improper food, such as clover. You will lessen the tendency for heaves in the offspring by breeding the mare to a jack.

1623—LOST PEDIGREE—I bought a stallion last fall and the man we purchased him from lost his pedigree and has been unable to find it. We have secured license, which shows that it is good. How and where shall I send to get a new pedigree, and what will it cost?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Breeders should always give the breed and as much information as possible when asking for information. If your stallion is licensed in your state, we would advise you to write to the Secretary of the Stallion Registration Board at Manhattan, Kas., for this information.

1624—NAVEL INFECTION—A few days ago I had a mare foal a mule colt. I was with the mare at the time and both were up in ten minutes. The colt was as lively as I ever saw; he came just before noon and was all right at eleven o'clock that night. The next morning I noticed he was off a little. I had the jack owner come over and he thought it was kidney trouble, as he was very sore over each hip from the coupling back. We gave him nitre all day but with no results except a little blood about noon. I was talking to a doctor in the evening and he had me get some tablets and give one in one pint of water every three hours. I gave one at seven and one at ten o'clock, but he was dead at one. We have no veterinarian nearer than Wichita. Did we do the right thing? If not, what should we have done?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—We suspect your colt died from infection contracted through the lacerated umbilical cord. A mare should be permitted to foal only in a clean, freshly bedded box stall or out in a clean pasture away from such places where the stock congregate.



## WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLY CO.

LINCOLN, NEB.

Bargain prices for next 30 days. Imported Shire, Percheron and Belgian stallions; 3 to 6 years old; weigh 1,900 to 2,200 pounds. Tried and guaranteed breeders.

A few home bred 2-year-old Percheron colts.

## ACCLIMATED PERCHERONS

We are well supplied with good, sound young stallions of good dark color, with plenty of size and bone.

Among them is the first prize, 2,100-pound, 3-year-old at the 1914 Nebraska State Fair.

We sell stallions according to the law of Nebraska, and furnish state license.

Fortunately we are in position to raise and handle stallions cheaper than most dealers and can save you money on a good horse.

Reference, either bank in Arlington or the Packers' National, South Omaha.

On the main line of the C. N. W. R. R., 33 miles northwest of Omaha; 55 miles north of Lincoln and 8 miles east of Fremont. Twelve passenger trains every day. See us at once or write today.

RHEA BROS., Arlington, Nebr.

## Closing Out Bargains in Percherons

I am preparing to quit the farm and My Entire Herd of 50 Percherons—Mostly High Class Mares and Fillies—Is for Sale.

I have a few good stallions, of course, and will make close prices on them, but any man who will take all, or a large part, of my mares and fillies, will get a bargain he cannot find anywhere else. Good registered draft mares will be the money makers for years to come.

GEORGE HIRSCHMAN,

PIERSON, IOWA.



## ARE YOU IN THE MARKET

For a First-Class Draft Stallion or Mare? Then See NORTH & ROBINSON COMPANY, Grand Island, Neb.

## WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had direct from the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.



## Daniel Kelly & Son,

Lincoln, Nebr. City Office, 1012 O. Street.

We have on hands the best all around lot of

### PERCHERON STALLIONS

we ever owned at one time, yearlings to 5-year-olds. Our aim is, best of blood, big bone and individuality, that will appeal to any one who wants a draft stallion. We will not handle auction block, second hand or broken down stallions. We give a liberal guarantee, and stand by it. Mention the American Breeder when you write.

### 1625—THREE YEAR OLD SERVICES

—How many mares can my coming three-year-old stallion serve without hurting him for breeding later on? He will be three years old the 14th day of June.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Three services a week, with no two services closer than every other day, would probably get you the best results.

1626—MAMMITIS—I have a seven-year-old mare that is due to foal May 5th. Her udder seems quite hard and somewhat caked, also somewhat sore. It has the symptoms of a caked udder at weaning time. What would you recommend to do?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—You have a serious proposition confronting you and about all you can do at this time is to bathe the udder with cold water up to foaling time, and then resort to such treatment as seems to be needed. There is great danger of losing the colt from nursing the infected milk. If the inflammation is confined to one-half of the udder you can carefully milk it out so that the colt will not suck from that side. This condition should have been controlled at the time the previous colt was weaned.

1627—STERILIZED WATER—Will boiled water put in a five gallon can be all right to use for sterilized water after standing for three days? The can to have tight screw top and faucet at bottom to let the water out into the pan with the extractor in it, and adding enough hot water to it to give it

### 60 REGISTERED PERCHERON HORSES

From weanlings to matured horses of both sexes. Stallions 1 year to 5 years old; ton horses. Mares of the best breeding blood, and real blood mares; matched teams. All recorded in the Percheron Society of America.

Also Shetland ponies and Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Velvet Chief 198640. Come and see us before you buy. Six miles north of Pawnee Rock or 10 miles west of Great Bend, Kas. EWING BROS., PAWNEE ROCK, KAS.

### TWO PRIZE WINNING YOUNG STALLIONS

For sale. One coming 2-year-old black Percheron; will mature into a 2,300-pound horse. One steel gray Shire coming 3-year-old; will mature into a 2,000-pound horse. They are registered and out of imported sires and dams. Bred right and priced right.

SAMUEL C. SMITHERS,  
Clarks Hill, Ind., Rt. 2S.

### BIG PERCHERON STALLION.

Extra breeder, for sale or will trade for good beef type cows, 5 or 6 years old. This stallion is imported; dark iron gray; coming 5 years; would weigh 2,100 if fat, easy to handle, and last spring got 90 per cent of his breeding mares in foal.

AMOS H. AUDSLEY, MIAMI, MO.

### SIX PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, including our imported herd stallion, Siroco, a grandson of Besique. Plenty of size, bone and quality. All sound and recorded in the Percheron Society of America.

A. M. DULL & SONS, Washington, Kas.



## PERCHERONS

For sale. One 30 months' old stud colt; black, with star; weight, 1,650; large bone; the very best of feet. Will sell or exchange our herd stallion, Forfait 56560, for another herd stallion of equal value. Forfait is a good black, with star; 8 years old. These stallions are registered in P. S. of A. Both have state certificates of breeding and soundness for 1915. We can show lots of Forfait's colts, both pure bred and grades. Forfait is a grandson of Baccarat 11326-18639. Have owned Forfait since a colt. He has never bred two mares the same day and is well broke in service or harness. Works every day and don't show harness mark or scar. For particulars, write

A. H. TAYLOR,  
Route 4 Sedgwick, Kans.

## KODOMA 43372.

The Great Ton Show Stallion and Percheron sire, for sale. Height 16.3; color gray; age 9 years. Absolutely sound and clean, with the best of feet, bone and pasterns. His sloping shoulders support a beautifully carried head and neck, while his short, broad back, over a deep ribbed middle, smoothly molds into strong loins and level croup over the best draft hocks imaginable. Kodoma has 12-inch bone below his hocks and scales 1,920 pounds; today in active stud condition weighing some 2,200 pounds; fitted for showing. Guaranteed to get 60 per cent foals. Price \$1,000.

W. T. WILKINSON,  
Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri.

## CLOSING OUT BARGAINS

### ON PERCHERONS.

My entire herd of 25 Percherons—mostly high class mares and fillies. I have some stallions and will make close prices on them, but any man who will take all or a large part of my mares and fillies will get a bargain he cannot find anywhere else. Will give special price on the entire bunch.

Also some Shetland ponies for sale.

I. H. VANNORSDEL  
KINGSLEY, IA.

## MAPLE POINT PERCHERONS

An excellent lot of young stallions and mares for sale.

CRANDALL & DANFORTH,  
Randolph, Minn.

### PERCHERONS.

Write for prices on imported and some bred Percheron stallions, mares and fillies, now on hand at the Sunny Plain Farm.

W. C. BAUGHMAN, PULASKI, IA.

## REGISTERED PERCHERONS

Two 3-year-olds and one 2-year-old stallions. Two 5-year-old mares, one years old, one 7 years and 2 aged mares; weight 2,100 and 2,200. These are all of the ton class. Will sell worth the money. No trades. Reason for selling, quitting the business.

H. MOSBY, Route 3, LIBERTY, MO.

### PERCHERON AND BELGIAN

We offer more International first prize winners, and more stallions of serviceable age by the \$10,000 champion Carnot (66666) than does any other dealer in the world. Also Shetland ponies. If you want the best, come and see me and save money. Free circular. R. R. Station, East Orwell, O. A. W. Green, Middlefield, O.

## IMPORTED and HOME BRED STALLIONS

For sale. Can show buyers more registered stallions and mares than any farm in America owns. Come and see my horses and mares and visit the best and liveliest horse country in the West. Reference, any bank in Creston, Iowa.

L. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Iowa.

## STALLION WANTED

A low, blocky, heavy boned stallion that will serve burros.

R. HAYNES, Park View, N. M.

### IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS

of Percheron and Standard bred horses, Kentucky and Tennessee jacks. All stock guaranteed and priced to sell. Terms to suit purchaser.

SHIR & WALKER, Evansville, Ind.

the right temperature?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—A large can or jug may be used for keeping boiled water which has been allowed to cool for the purpose of cooling other boiled water down to the right temperature. It is not necessary to let it stand a great length of time. You will have better results by placing two small lamps under the pan in which the extractor is kept. These lamps can be regulated so that the right temperature can be maintained.

1628—SMALL ABSCESES—I have an imported German Coach stallion about eight years old. About a year ago I noticed some little boils or pimples on the lower side of his right testicle. It looked and acted very much like a galled place, but I have been doctoring these places for a year now. There are three in number about the size of a ten cent piece. I use boracic acid and air slacked lime, equal parts. These places seem to form a dry scab and when the scab falls off it is red and irritated under the scab. As I drove the horse a good deal to the buggy when this trouble appeared I thought likely he was galled at first, but I know now that it is no galled place. The horse seems to be in perfect health and is fat. Please tell me what is the trouble and treatment for same. I won't describe the feed and care of the horse as I know it was O. K.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that these small abscesses are due to local infection and you should have a competent veterinarian remove the interior of these places, which can usually be best accomplished by means of an instrument called a curette. This condition is liable to spread to neighboring parts, therefore should receive prompt attention.

1629—SALINE SOLUTION—In your issue of March 20, 1915, I see you state in making the saline solution to use a teaspoonful of salt to one quart of water. In April 5, 1914, issue (the first copy I ever saw) you state one teaspoonful to a pint of water. You have evidently made a mistake in one. Which one is correct?—Tennessee Subscriber.

REPLY—A teaspoon level full of salt to one pint of water, or a teaspoonful of salt to one quart of water will make about the normal saline solution. Would be glad to have you look at your papers again and see who made the mistake. There is a difference between level full and spoon full.

1630—CONSUMING AFTERBIRTH—Should a cow be allowed to eat her afterbirth or not?—Mississippi Subscriber.

REPLY—It is a very bad practice to permit a cow to consume her afterbirth, as it may cause the death of the animal, as has been frequently observed in high class dairy stock.

1631—SLOW JACK—What is good to give a slow jack? Some days he won't look at a mare.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—When everything else fails, get a little urine from a jennet in heat; place it in a bottle and cork it up so that you can have it for several days. Place a little of this on the mare's tail, or on the jack pit so that he can smell it. Increase his grain and diminish his hay. If you are not feeding oats, gradually change to oats. Keep this jack in a dark place away from all other stock. Treat him kindly. Give him a lump of sugar or anything that he likes when you go about him. See that he has plenty of water. Do not feed him any drugs. Be careful with him and he may come all right.

1632—STALLION DOES NOT EAT—I am writing you in regard to a Percheron stallion I am going to stand this season. I cannot make him eat the grain that he ought to eat. It seems to me that a 1,600-pound horse ought to eat more than an ordinary horse. He doesn't seem to care for any kind of grain but ear corn. I don't like too much corn for a stallion. What is your idea? I have tried ear corn and ground oats with a little bran and oil meal and he will leave nearly all except the ear corn. He doesn't seem to care for much hay, either.—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Animals have their likes and dislikes with reference to food the same as people. It may be that this animal has been raised largely on corn as a grain ration, hence his aversion for other grains. If this animal is at the present time in good flesh and holds his own under the exercise that should always be given a breeding animal, you need have no grave fears for his welfare because he does not eat as much as you think he should. Some animals have the fac-



The Grand Champion Shire Stallion Boro Blusterer

The Grand Champion Percheron Mare, Jole

1878

# Trumans' Champion Stud

1915

The EUROPEAN WAR did not stop our regular APRIL IMPORTATION which arrived at Bushnell April 11, consisting of the very CHOICEST STALLIONS and MARES—which gives us no less than 75 EXTRA CHOICE SHIRE, PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS—THE CREAM OF EUROPE. They are PRICED to MOVE them within the next 60 DAYS. Write us your wants. If there is no GOOD STALLION in YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD let us know.

For catalogue and other information address (mentioning American Breeder),

## TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM

Box A, BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS

## Shire Stallion

For sale; 6 years old; weight 1,750, not fat; imported by Trumans; won first at Illinois State Fair when a yearling. This horse took to masturbating, but is all right now if kept with shield on. Will let anyone give

CONWAY BROS.,

him a thorough test with microscope. Colts on farm to show breeding. Will price him right, quality considered. No use for him this year on account of his colts; haven't business for two horses. Write,

CASEY, IOWA.

## SHIRE STUD

For sale, coming 2 years; weight, 1,500; recorded; sound; 13½ inches of bone.

Address, AMOS HANSON, COLLINS, IOWA.

### SHIRE STALLION WANTED.

I want to buy an extra good 2 or 3-year-old colt, gray preferred, or an aged horse, if strictly first class and weighing 2,200 pounds. Only a good one considered.

O. B. McCLURKIN, Morning Sun, Ia.

### PARAMOUNT STOCK FARM

Breeds and Imports Percherons, Belgians and Shires.

Home of the Iowa and International Grand Champion FARCEUR 7332 (72924), the greatest Belgian stallion in the world today. Always a select lot of stallions and mares for sale at prices that cannot be beat for high class, sound, 2,000 to 2,500 lb. horses.

WM. CROWNOVER, HUDSON, IOWA.

## CLYDESDALE HORSES

Twenty mares from weanlings up. A number of extra good young stallions that will make better than ton horses.

In Shorthorns I have 5 young Scotch bulls, roans and reds, that are good ones.

W. A. DeMERRITT, Plainfield, Ill.

### SMALL AD; BIG RESULTS.

To the American Breeder:—Inclosed find check for my small ad and for three years' renewal of The Breeder. Received more than two dozen answers to my ad, so stop! stop it!—A H. Ronnenberg, Fillmore County, Minn.

### BIG BREEDERS USE NAVEL POWDER.

To the American Breeder:—Your drying navel powder for young foals is first class, par excellence. I would not be without it at this time of year. You cannot dwell too much on the benefits derived from its use.—J. O. Singmaster, Keokuk County, Ia.

1635—INSPECTING STALLIONS—Is there a limit as to distance that a man must move a stallion for inspection? (Continued on page 15.)



### BREEDING AND QUALITY In Percherons and Belgians.

Fifty stallions and mares, including my importation landed last fall and representing France and Belgium. Best draft horse blood lines. Heavy, clean bone, great weight, good colors. Well matched spans of mares. A square deal every time.

**OAKDALE STOCK FARM**  
C. G. Good, Prop. Ogden, Ia.

### Big, Rugged, Heavy Boned Registered Percherons

50 Head, Mostly Blacks and Grays. These horses are raised in the open; sound and healthy. Many are sired by our famous herd horse, Superior 40605. Unrelated mares in foal to Superior, and Superior fillies in foal to Vermouth. Come or write us.

**JAMES LOONAN & SON, Waterloo, Ia.**

### IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

#### PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perch this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.

### PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES

For sale; ages 2 to 9; grays and blacks. Priced to sell. Mares in foal by 2200 pound imported stallion.

**P. C. MARTIN, BLOOMFIELD, IOWA.**

### Imported Percheron and Belgian

#### Stallions and Mares.

Not so many, but the right kind at the right price.

**J. R. JUSTICE, GALESBURG, ILL.**

### PERCHERONS

For sale. Forty head of high class imported and home bred Percheron stallions and mares at a very low price.

**H. REDENIUS & SONS, Rushmore, Minn.**

#### TO TRADE FOR BELGIAN

A 2,100-pound black Percheron; Reg. P. S. A., 6 years, 12-inch bone; a good one. Bay Belgian preferred. Mammoth jacks (15½ hands) cheap.

**H. H. BURNS, ARGONIA, SUMNER COUNTY, KAS.**

#### HERD HEADER.

##### Percheron Stallion

for sale, Bismark 53994; foaled Oct. 13, 1904; color gray; weight 2440; sure breeder; certificate of soundness. Price \$1,500, or would exchange for horses or mules. Address

**LOCK BOX 447, SENECA, KANS.**

#### JACKS AND PERCHERONS

Forty big black Mammoth jacks, 15 to over 16 hands standard. Some extra good Percheron stallions, 2, 3 and 4 years old; weight 1,900 to 2,300 pounds. This is all high class stock. Attractive prices for 30 days.

**AL. E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KAS.**

### SOME FARM COSTS WORTH KNOWING.

In recent investigations carried on by the Missouri Agricultural College, the following was found to be the cost, per acre of producing some farm crops: Corn, \$13.52; oats, \$10.87; wheat, \$12.30; clover, \$8.10; cowpeas, \$13.60; soybeans, \$13.53.

The cost of keeping the milk cow for supplying home needs only was found to be \$47.95. This was apportioned to feed, labor and miscellaneous in the following proportions: Feed, 55.92 per cent; labor, 37.66 per cent, and miscellaneous, 6.42 per cent. The cost of keeping a cow on a dairy farm was \$85.10.

The cost of keeping a brood sow a year was \$25.91. One farm was able to reduce this cost nearly one-half by using winter pasture crops.

The cost of keeping a hen a year under farm conditions was 65.7 cents.

### IT IS NOW THE "WITTE ENGINE WORKS."

Ed. H. Witte of Kansas City, Mo., is widely known as the head of one of the biggest and oldest engine manufacturing in the West. Years ago the engine business developed from a more general manufacturing business and until this spring was continued under the old name of the Witte Iron Works. As the engine business

has for several years been exclusive, as well as extensive, the name of the company has been changed to the Witte Engine Works. Everything else is the same, Mr. Witte who owns considerably more than a controlling interest continues in the ownership and management of the company.

### CONCEIVED FROM BOTH SERVICES.

To the American Breeder:—I had an unusual thing happen last spring. I bred a mare to my horse last spring on April 9th. She was tried regularly. On the sixth week, she was in heat. I bred her again, she conceived from both heat period and lost her twins about a month ago. One was a black fully matured mare colt. The other a bay horse not fully matured yet.

I was well pleased with the demonstration here the 22nd of March and my customers were interested.—Sam Bork, Clay County, Kas.

### WHERE THE SMALL HORSE HELPS.

To the American Breeder:—I want to say a few words of praise for the small horse. Now to begin with I want to say that I am a lover of and a believer in the large, drafty class of horses for farm and other draft purposes, but do not think that we should do away altogether with our smaller servant. Not that I consider him a great money maker as a market horse, but because of his great usefulness on our farms and ranches which his larger brother cannot accomplish any more than the little fellow can take the large one's place.

Now in listening to conversation among farmers you will very often hear the remark that the small horse cannot do anything at all worth while. Well, maybe he can't because he may be one of the little, scrawny, long-necked, narrow-chested, slim-bodied, light boned kind. If he is, it is more than likely that he is a weakling and not of much force in performing hard labor. Neither would your large horse be put up the same way. But now let's see what one of the blocky, close built ones are good for. I have one of this sort weighing about 900 pounds, six years old. The first thing every morning in summer this little mare makes a trip back in the large pasture after the work horses, traveling probably two miles before she gets back. Maybe I find the fence down somewhere and come back and hitch her to an old buggy, throw in half a dozen posts and fencing tools and fix the fence and get back again while I would be getting out there with the big team.

I live one mile from a mail box. At noon I throw the saddle on her and get the mail; two more miles, you see. If I want to plow the potatoes or plant in the garden, I take the little mare because she doesn't tramp the plants down so badly and does the work pleasantly and cheerfully. Maybe wife will want to go to town. I just load her and the kids and the produce in the buggy and away they go. These little odd jobs are not all that this small horse can do in a pinch, as I found out last fall when one of my work mares foaled right in the busy season, and the pony, as we call her, went right into the large mare's harness and did her work until the other was able to work again. Now, do not understand me to say that the small horse performed the labor as easily as the large one, for I do not believe she did, but the point I am bringing up is the usefulness of this cheap horse which the assessor values at \$75. I don't know whether I could sell her for that or not. She now has a nice little mare colt and

### IMPORTED AND HOME BRED PERCHERONS and BELGIANS

I give a gilt edge guarantee good for two years with each animal. Priced to sell quick.

**W. H. RICHARDS,**

**EMPORIA, KAS.**  
(Barns four blocks from A. T. & S. F. Depot.)



## LOOK HERE

Do you want to buy an imported Belgian stallion for half of what he is worth; a stallion of quality—one that will more than pay for himself in one season? I have two and can spare one. This horse is one of the best in America, size considered (1,800 pounds); sound and sure; broke to work. Will pay car fare if not as represented. Price \$700. No trades.

**W. F. DUSELL, MONTEVIDEO, MINN.**  
(I am a graduate of the Graham Scientific Breeding School.)



## Oak Lawn Stock Farm

Breeds and imports champion draft stallions and mares; Percheron, Belgian and Shire. All stock for sale at reasonable prices. Come and see them before you buy.

Ask for our new calendar, mentioning the American Breeder.

**GEORGE EGGERT, NEWTON, IOWA**

### LEFEBURES' BELGIANS

Largest Collection on Earth.

Over 130 head on hand. Two importations received in 1914, before declaration of war. Also some choice Percherons, 1 to 5 years old, a number of home bred stallions. Write for catalog and circulars, mentioning the American Breeder.

**H. LEFEBURE & SON, Fairfax, Ia.**  
Eight miles west of Cedar Rapids.



### ROYAL BELGIAN STALLIONS

I have a few imported stallions for sale, 2 to 4 years old; well acclimated. No better horses for this country. Hardy and vigorous. Have won many blue ribbons with them. Prices right. Such horses will not be imported for the next six years. Buy them now before they are out of reach.

**LEON VAN MELDERT, Cedar Bayou, Harris County, Texas.**

#### BELGIAN FOR PERCHERON.

Will trade registered Belgian stallion, 16 hands, 8 years, brown, certified sound, for a 2-year-old Percheron stallion that is satisfactory. Write full particulars at once.

**J. M. CUPLIN, AINSWORTH, NEBR.**

#### Buy of the Breeder

and save money on registered Percheron Stallions and Mares and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares; 35 head to select from.—E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur Co., Ia.



### PERCHERON and BELGIAN

#### Prize Winners.

Won over \$1,200 in cash premiums in 1914. Buy the winners.

**Berkshire Hogs Also For Sale.**

**LONZO McCLAIN, LIMA, OHIO**

### POLLED ANGUS CATTLE

For sale, males and females.

Also imported and home bred Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares. Come and see, or write,

**F. M. CLEVENGER, Prop.**

**Valley Home Stock Farm, Centerville, Indiana.**

#### FOR SALE OR TRADE

##### For Cattle or Mules.

One extra good dark gray, registered Percheron stallion, coming 4 years old; sound; weight 1,750. One, 2 year old bay, registered Percheron stallion; sound; weight 1,400. These horses are guaranteed to be right in every way. This is a bargain for some one who wants choice stuff.

**PRAIRIE HILL FARM, Grain Valley, Missouri.**

### 2 Jacks—1 Stallion

For sale. One registered coming 5-year-old Mammoth jack, black, with white points; 15 hands standard; big bone; good breeder. Colts to show. One yearling jack; a good one.

One coming 3-year-old saddle stallion; registered. Will sell worth the money.

**R. S. SMART, Harrisonville, Mo., R. R. 5.**



## READY MADE CUTS AT LOW PRICES

We keep on hands the best line of stallion and jack cuts to be found in the country—a new line true to life, made from original photographs. Send for sample sheet and subscribers' prices. Bull cuts also. N. B.—We do not do any printing. We simply furnish the cuts.

## GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.



FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM

32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address, J. C. HUCKSTEP, Eolia, Pike County, Mo.



65 JACKS AND JENNETS. Big boned; registered; Mammoth black jacks and jennets; most all ages and sizes up to 16 hands. Prices and terms reasonable. J. H. SMITH, Kingfisher, Okla.

KENTUCKY JACKS, TROTTERS AND

Draft Stallions and Hereford Cattle. Fine Mammoth jacks from colts to 5 years old, with plenty of bone and weight. Trotting colts from 1 to 4 years, by such sires as Peter the Great, 2:07½; Vice Commodore, 2:11; Treganthe, 2:09; Siliko, 2:08½; McDougal, 2:10½, and The Tramp. Three fine draft stallions; registered Hereford bulls, from 5 to 12 months old. Write, or better, come and see stock.

U. G. SAUNDERS, Fairland Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky.

JACKS AND JENNETS

For sale. Registered jacks; ages coming 3 to coming 6. Right every way. Colts to show; mares in foal. Priced to sell. Also some first class jennets in foal.

L. W. GARRIOTT, AUSTIN, IND.

FINE KENTUCKY JACKS

For Sale. We have just shipped from Poplar Plains, Ky., to Hutchinson, Kas., 20 head of fine, registered jacks, from 3 to 8 years old; from 14½ to 16 hands high standard. All good colors, with big bone and plenty of weight. We want to say we have been shipping jacks to the West for years and this is by far the best load we have ever shipped. They are now for sale privately at the Midland barn, Hutchinson, Kas.

Saunders & Maggard, Hutchinson, Kas.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Five young jacks from one to four years old, and 8 young jennets. All black with points, and registered. Anybody who is looking for a first class young jack should come at once and take his choice.

Henry Obermann & Son, Freistatt, Mo. Located 7 miles north of Mobett on Frisco R. R.

JACK FOR AUTOMOBILE.

Jack is 8 years old; black, with white points; 14½ hands standard. Will sell or trade. Want a Ford touring car. Must be good as new.

DR. ED. A. BARR, WAVERLY, KAS.

300 HEAD of Colorado

raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.

BLACK HAWK, Jr., 6221

Heavy Bodied, Blocky Jack; Price \$800. This jack is 4 years old; black with light points; 59 inches high; 69 inches heart; good bone; big head and ear; quick server and well behaved; guaranteed in every way. He could not be bought for the money if I did not need all my time for farming. As it is, here's a bargain. J. B. ARMSTRONG, Springville, Ind.

HERD JACK FOR SALE.

One of the best aged jacks in Missouri. Registered, good server on mares and jennets, 12 years. Right in every way. First \$300 gets him. J. T. TAYLOR, FOLEY, MO.

SIX JACKS

For sale, 4 to 6 years old; 15 to 16½ hands standard; good bone; big feet; heavy bodied and guaranteed workers.

BEN M. GREEN, Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

40 JACKS AND JENNETS.

Every one a black mammoth. Jacks 2 to 5 years old; 15 to 16½ hands. Will show you more bone and body than any breeder in this country, and I will leave it to you. My barns are all full of good ones.

ED BOEN, Lawson, Mo. (38 Miles Northeast of Kansas City.)

JACKS.

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town. Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.



RECORD JACK STOCK BEFORE JUNE 1.

On June 1, 1915, a change in the requirements for registration will be made by the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America. All parties with unrecorded breeding stock of this class should write at once for information, to Wm. E. Morton, Secretary, Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Questions and Answers

Continued from Page 13

If so, what is the distance? The inspector asks me to move my horse 13 miles. Am I obliged to do this?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Write to the Secretary of the Station Registration Board at Lincoln, Neb., for this information. They probably have a ruling on this.

1636—BULL SERVICES—How many cows can a five-year-old bull handle? I have 70 head of cattle to breed this year. Will that be too many for one bull?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Seventy head are too many to breed to one bull unless the periods can be controlled, which is very difficult to satisfactorily do in animals with as short heat periods as cattle. You are taking too grave chances in ruining a good animal. Secure a second bull and in that way relieve the demands on a single animal. Do not permit the bulls to run with the herd, but keep them in comfortable, roomy quarters and permit one service to each cow only.

1637—KEEPING A JACK—Please tell me if you would advise turning a jack out permanently in a lot with a shed in it, and water in lot, and some briars, and other small brush. The lot will furnish about half enough pasture to keep him. Should he have more exercise than he will take by running at large in this lot of about an acre? What kind and amount of grain should he receive?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—The inclosure you speak of would ordinarily be satisfactory. Much depends upon the disposition of a jack. We would advise letting him out a little white each day, gradually increasing the length of time so as not to make a serious change in his general condition. Your jack will do better in a lot of this kind than in a barn. The best feed is bran and oats, equal parts by measurement, and prairie hay. If he does not like bran through the breeding season we would advise substituting some alfalfa hay. Soak the oats from one meal to the next in a tin vessel, rinsing the vessel each time so as not to let any of the grain sour. This will stimulate his appetite. This will probably not be necessary if he is allowed to have a little green grass.

1638—DESTROYING RATS—Please tell me what is good to kill rats. I have so many that I can't keep grain in my grain bin in the barn.—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—A couple of fox terrier dogs are a good asset on any farm that is annoyed with rats. These fail, however, if buildings are so constructed that rats can harbor unmolested. Poisons are, as a rule, unsafe as there is liability of their being conveyed to grain and thus endanger stock. Parke, Davis & Co. prepare a rat virus that is recommended, and it may be worth your while to try it.

1639—SHY BREEDING JENNET—I have a jennet that foaled a colt at four years old in June. I bred her at ten days. I saw no sign of her being in heat any more until I weaned the colt in October. In a few days she showed to be in heat. I carried her to a different man who examined her and found her filthy; quite a lot of rather yellowish mucous found in the vagina. He was an old stock man and ranked among the first in the country. I asked him what to do and he said, "I don't know." I flushed out the vagina twice a week for a month with strong salt water, and carried her to the third man (a prominent stock man). He said she was all right and bred her, but she did not settle. Next spring I sent her to the fourth man who bred her with a capsule. He called me up and said "your jennet is bad, and ought to be treated." In June I got my first American Breeder. I got the equipment and gave her the iodine treatment twice. When drawing off this solution after the water had drained out of the uterus, a whitish fluid with a yellowish cast flowed out, something like a pint. I followed it with the saline solution putting in a big teaspoonful to a pint of water for some

I'M SELLING JACKS AND JENNETS THROUGH THE AMERICAN BREEDER

They are right and I'm selling them right. Look through this list, get my prices and see the stock.

One 4-year-old jack; 15½ hands, heavy built. Three coming 2-year-old jacks, extra good. One herd jack, sire of the above. All high class. Six splendid jennets. All developed stock is registered and all are black with white points. Also have for sale, one German Coach stallion, 7 years old, from Crouch & Son.

O. L. POTTER (8 miles of M.K. & T. R. R.) Rocheport, Mo.

WE PAY YOUR EXPENSES

If Stock Is Not As Represented

20 BLACK MAMMOTH JACKS

For sale now, and priced to sell. We won the championship on both jacks and jennets at Kansas State Fair, 1913 and 1914.

One good Poitou Jack. Written guarantee given with every jack sold. Reference: Any bank in town. H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, DIGHTON, KAS.



Home of the Giants

Can sell you any kind of a good jack you want.

A few choice ready to use jacks at a bargain.

BRADLEY BROS., Warrensburg, Mo.



Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks and Jennets

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm. Guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Come and see them. Also big type Poland Chinas.

J. T. WATSON, New London, Ralls County, Mo.



four or more weeks; temperature 115 degrees. She seemed to improve. I examined her twice in midwinter. She seemed clean and all right, but since spring opened I discovered and found in the vagina a kind of clear fluid; doesn't seem slimy or sticky, of rather a clear nature. Would you breed her in this condition? If not, what treatment would you advise?—Tennessee Subscriber.

REPLY—Test her with blue litmus paper. If it does not change the color, breed her with a capsule about two days after she goes out of heat.

1640—WOUNDS—I have a horse that was cut on the left front foot on the inside, about five weeks ago. I doctored him with wool fat mixed with sulphur and turpentine as directed by the wool fat people. The medicine seemed to pain him so that I discontinued the use of it, and for the last ten days or two weeks I have put nothing on it. He is out on pasture and when he came in today I noticed his foot had broken and the pus was running out of it, on the outside of the foot, just above the hoof. The wound looked pretty good and was all filled in nicely. Please tell me what to do for this horse as I want to get him all right again. I have another horse that was cut almost the same way last November. He uses his foot some but it is very sore yet. The hoof is growing out larger than it was before and it is not entirely healed up. If you can help me with this horse I will be greatly obliged.—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—The general care and treatment of wounds is all governed by the condition they present so that what might be effective in one case would not be suitable in another. In the first case carefully clean out the wound with warm water and then apply the following three times a day, shaking the bottle well before using: Zinc sulphate, one ounce; lead acetate, two ounces; rain water to make one quart. The fact that your other horse continues lame is indicative that the wound was a deep one and we anticipate that it will be some time yet before he becomes serviceable.

1641—DISTRIBUTION OF DAIRY CATTLE—Can you give me any information on the distribution of the different breeds of dairy cattle in the United States? I am a student in Warrensburg State Normal, and I would like to get this for my dairy note book.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—The secretaries of the dairy breeds most widely represented in the United States are as follows: American Jersey Cattle Club, R. M. Gow, 324 West Twenty-third Street, New York City; American Guernsey Cattle Club, William H. Caldwell, Peterboro, N. H.; Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Frederick L.

30 Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets For Sale

15 jacks, 2 to 5 years old, all registered, 14½ to 15½ hands standard. Large bone and body. Nearly all are colts by Hindoo, the greatest Kentucky jack sire known. His colts have sold from \$1,200 to \$2,500. We have cut the price and will sell these jacks from \$350 to \$1,000. All fully guaranteed as represented. Will make terms on part or take part stock. Come to K. C. Stock Yards. Can show you stock in 40 minutes' auto ride. Will trade good jack for Percheron horse.

J. P. PETERS & SONS, 546 Live Stock Ex. Bldg., Stock Yards, KANSAS CITY, MO.

3 JACKS—2 BELGIAN STALLIONS

For sale. One 9-year-old black registered Tennessee jack; one 3-year-old jack, brown with white points; one 8-year-old jack, black with white points. These jacks are all broke to service. Also 2 Belgian stallions; one 9 years, not registered. One 3 years, imported in September, 1913; weight 1,900; bright bay. There is none better.

W. D. LINK, BLOCKTON, IOWA.

PRICES RIGHT

On Mammoth jacks. Registered; well boned; 1 to 6 years old. If you need a high class jack, we have them.

NEILD BROS., Ogden, Boone County, Iowa.

THREE YOUNG JACKS

For sale. Big, rugged, extra heavy bone, good head and ear; black, white points. Very reasonable. Write for description. R. W. SHRADER, CORSO, MO.

THREE JACKS

For sale, 2, 4 and 5 years old. All broke to serve mares; 14.3 and 15 hands standard; black, with white points. E. T. WRIGHT, EUREKA, KAS.

MAMMOTH JACKS

For sale. Large, heavy boned, 15 to 16 hands high. Prices from \$250 up. Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.

John Henry, Fairfax, Ia.

Houghton, Brattleboro, Vt.; Ayrshire Breeders' Association, V. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt.; Red Polled Cattle Club of America, H. A. Martin, Gotham, Wis. Each secretary should be able to give you the approximate number of his particular breed in each of the states where any considerable numbers are found.



# BREEDING APPLIANCES

**These Special Appliances are For Sale Direct and by this Company Only. No agents; No commissions.**

Some Cheap Imitations of Our Appliances are on the Market. They are Dangerous.

## Natural Temperature Semen Extractor (1915 Model)

(Patent applied for)

**Endorsed by the Graham Scientific Breeding School**

The new Natural Temperature Semen Extractor is guaranteed to be the best extractor or impregnator. It will hold the temperature longer; get the semen when others fail; no danger in using it. The mare is the surest method of retaining the temperature. It will stand continuous boiling. The improved point protector practically insures getting the semen. The part extending out of the mare (while getting the semen) has a sealed air chamber protecting it and retaining the temperature. Any boy should be able to get the semen with this instrument. The directions accompanying each extractor are very plain and are accompanied by illustrated charts showing just how it is done. It is very simple in its construction. There is nothing to get out of repair. It has a soft metallic point that will stand bending a thousand times without breaking. It is the best breeder's appliance on the market. PRICE \$7.00.

### IMPROVED CARLSON SEMEN EXTRACTOR

This instrument has been used successfully by thousands of breeders. Price, \$6.00.

### Pointed Breeding Capsules

They can be inserted into the uterus before they collapse. We have the only capsules made especially for horse breeding. Some capsules do not dissolve, leaving a foreign substance in the uterus, which will prevent conception. Other capsules are too flimsy to use for this purpose. You cannot make any mistake by buying capsules from us as we only have one kind. We have them boxed with 100 in each box. The box is tight so they will be clean. These capsules are new, properly baked, and all bacteria killed before they are mailed. Always keep the lid on the box when not in use. Price (per box of 100), \$1.50.

### Breeders' Microscopes

A special breeders' microscope for use in testing the semen of stallions or jacks. Equipped with special lens for this purpose. Boxed in fine case. Every breeder should have a microscope to test and prove the sureness of his sire. Any boy can learn to test the semen. Full directions accompany each order. Price, each, \$35.00.

### Curved Metal Impregnator

Nickel plated, 22 inches long, used for getting the semen out of the vagina only. Price \$4.00.

### NEW BREEDERS' THERMOMETER

This new thermometer is made especially for breeders. The mercury is magnified so that it is easily seen. It is protected in a substantial metal case. Each one is thoroughly tested. The proper temperature is most important in artificial breeding. Price, \$1.50.

### For Testing Acid Mares

Blue Litmus paper will turn slightly red if the mare is acid. Place a sheet of this paper between the fingers and contact it with the fluid in the mouth of the womb, 25 sheets in a package. Price, per package, 25c.

### Emasculators

We have several Kny Schaer emasculators which we are closing out. These are considered the best instruments for castration. We will sell these while they last at the reduced price of \$5.00 each.

### For Treating Barren Mares

We have a rubber hose made especially for treating barren mares. It is pure gum rubber made by hand; will stand boiling. It is the proper size. Can be used with a funnel or container. Price, 25c a foot.

### Speculum

Fourteen inches long. Very necessary in making examinations. Made of the best copper and specially polished so that the light is reflected into the mare. Any part of the vagina or cervix can be seen with this instrument. It is easily inserted. The best speculum on the market. Every stallion or jack owner should have this speculum. Price, \$3.00.

### Veterinary Thermometers

A standard clinical thermometer used by veterinarians. A metal case which insures it against breaking, with chain attached which may be pinned to the vest pocket and carried with safety. Extra length, tested and should last a lifetime. Price, \$1.25.

### Bulb Impregnator

The bulb impregnator is equipped with a rubber hose just like the ordinary impregnator which has been sold for years. It is not guaranteed to stand boiling. Price, \$3.00.

### Breeding Hobbles

Guaranteed to hold and fit any mare. Made of the strongest material. Every breeder should have a set of these hobbles. Some mares are dangerous to breed without them. Price, \$4.00.

### Breeders' Bags

Three sizes, small, medium and large. Stallions weighing 1,200 to 1,600 pounds usually require a medium size. These bags are guaranteed not to tear from any cause before March 1, 1916. If they do tear before that time, return the top part with our stamp on it and 50 cents in cash and we will send you a new bag. Price each, \$1.50.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING.

Send money orders or draft, as exchange is charged on personal checks. Always name Express Office as well as Post Office address, in order to insure prompt delivery.

We Pay Postage or Expressage on All Orders.

# THE KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR COMPANY

Twelfth and Central Sts.

Kansas City, Missouri



# THE AMERICAN BREEDER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW

A Farmers' and Breeders' Paper Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Live Stock and the Welfare of Farm Families and Homes

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, One Year 50c, Three Years \$1.00

Vol. VIII

Kansas City, Missouri, May 5, 1915

Number 17



PARTICIPANTS IN A SHORTHORN CATTLE REVIVAL. (See Also Page 8)

1—Good herd bull that changed ownership from H. H. Holmes to Miss Mary Switzer. Uncle Tom Minton, at the halter, has fitted Shorthorns in this country for a generation. 2—Kansas breeders (left to right) Strother Mitchell, Andrew Pringle, Jim Tomson, Mr. Ashcraft and H. H. Holmes. 3—Heifers sold by Harriman Bros. The lightest colored one, from a heavy milking strain, bringing \$625. 4—Type of bulls that went for \$125 to \$200 for the range. 5—George Mason, an old-time herdsman, learning "all about it" from Leslie Ross, herdsman for the Kansas Agricultural College. 6—Albert Marty, who owns a Kansas City skyscraper on the side, discussing Shorthorns with his former herdsman, Jim Williamson. 7—To buy this bull, Gus Benson, of Missouri, outbid a buyer for the Panama Pacific Exposition view herds, paying \$625. 8—Bull bought by A. D. Flinton of Kansas City to use on a foundation of dark-colored cows secured in this sale. 9—The auctioneers, R. L. Harriman, a veteran breeder as well, and Carey Jones. 10—Secretary Harding of the record association, and Secretary Hall of the Central, "co-operating." 11—Excellent type of bull from heavy milking strain, bought by Kelly Bros., of Kansas, for \$225. 12—Colorado bull buyers, J. B. Wyatt and Wm. Henn. 13—C. W. McDermott, big farmer and hog grower as well as Shorthorn breeder. 14—F. J. Zaun, who co-operated with Sale Manager Forsythe, in securing facilities for the sale in Independence. 15—Type of cow that has made the Shorthorn a "stand-by."



## Disease Germs; Fourth Lesson

*Some Ailments that Result Largely from Indirect Infection*

### Septicaemia or Blood Poison.

While those who make a special study of the causes of disease are finding that many diseases may be traced to a single individual type of germ that can be proved responsible for a certain individual disease, yet there are diseases that are apparently due to a variety of germs. These several germs produce a fairly uniform train of symptoms. Septicaemia or blood poison affords a good example of such a disease. Septicaemia may be due to one or several organisms that have been able to overcome the bodily resistance. It is to be hoped that this disease will be more fully analyzed by the bacteriologist so that the true nature of the infectious agent may become known by those undertaking to cope with it.

Septicaemia may be regarded as a serious infection for the reason that the organisms multiply rapidly and, releasing their chemical poisons, they very promptly overcome the cell resistance of the body.

As seen and recognized in general practice, septicaemia is ordinarily associated with wounds. Wounds inflicted by such instruments or agencies as have had opportunity to become contaminated with decaying filth are quite inclined to develop grave symptoms.

Especially is this true when the instrument was polluted with decaying blood, flesh or other putrefying matter.

Barn lots or stalls or paddocks that have been contaminated by foaling mares or in which animals with discharging wounds have been kept, are a menace to the life of such animals present as may have recent wounds. The filthy practices of some people in the attempted care of wounds are often a cause of these serious infections. Dirty vessels, dirty water, dirty hands, contribute to the death of many good animals.

It would be far better for the health of the victim in a great many cases were they left severely alone. The infection is not in proportion to the extent of the wound. An extensive and deep wound usually bleeds freely which, from the point of preventing infection, is really beneficial.

Hemorrhage is inclined to wash out foreign substances, including germs. The most serious kind of wound is the punctured wound. A deep puncture made by some dirty object carries the infectious material deep into the tissues and as an instrument of this kind does not ordinarily sever blood vessels, scarcely any hemorrhage follows. The swelling that results, so effectively closes the wound that even the wound secretions cannot escape, resulting in absorption of the poisonous products of the germs which quickly produce death. A few hours' time with such a patient is of the utmost importance. Often in twenty-four hours after a wound of this kind has been made a damage has been done that the best medical skill cannot overcome.

Germs responsible for septicaemia are capable of producing extensive inflammation at the point of infection, so that large, hot, painful swellings characterize this disease. The absorption of the chemical products of the disease, produce an early rise of the temperature as a rule. The heart rate is greatly increased and the animal endures much suffering.

There is loss of appetite, emaciation, great weakness in a short time, and a general tendency to result fatally. A persistent diarrhoea often becomes established, which hurries the animal on to death.

### Malignant Oedema.

This disease is due to germs that may be found in surface soil and in some localities assumes a virulence that makes it a difficult disease to cope with.

The organism responsible for this disease has a faculty of producing large doughy swellings at the point of entrance, the swelling being hot and painful at the start but in the course of time the central portion be-

comes cool and less sensitive. The fluid that pours out in the tissues is of a yellow gelatinous nature and produces a swelling of large proportions.

This disease is inclined to prove fatal and an affected animal may die in from 24 to 48 hours after the first symptoms are in evidence.

### Petechial Fever.

This is another disease characterized by extensive swellings. In this instance the swellings are apt to appear very suddenly, which may take place in one or more of the limbs or the under surface of the trunk. The exact cause of this disease is not fully understood. It is maintained by some investigators that it is secondary to some other severe ailment but this is questionable. No doubt other diseases do prepare the way by weakening the patient, but cases are often observed where no such preliminary disease has occurred. There is no question but what unsanitary environment contributes to this disease, particularly foul, ily ventilated stables. The swellings alluded to usually appear on the limbs first and are frequently in the beginning found above the knee or hock. The swelling may be confined to a single limb early but later usually extends to all the limbs.

There is a general tendency for the swellings to shift—that is, disappear and reappear on some other part of the body. The limbs may be extensively swollen and within twelve hours greatly diminish in size but there is a tendency for the reappearance of the swelling at some other point. It may appear in the head or perhaps some of the internal organs. This shifting tendency makes petechial fever a treacherous disease as the sudden filling up of some of the vital

organs such as the lungs is usually followed by death. The shifting to the head mechanically interferes with breathing and imperfect oxidation of the blood only adds one more aggravation to the conditions present.

Petechial fever presents a few points in addition to the peculiar swellings that are quite diagnostic. In the most of cases hemorrhages are in evidence into the mucous membranes particularly those of the eye and nasal passages. Hemorrhages are not frequently seen in these membranes in other diseases so are regarded as quite certain as a symptom of petechial fever.

These hemorrhages appear as small red spots which grow larger until several spots may become confluent. This may occur in severe cases to a point where the entire mucous membrane may present one uniform blotch of red.

If the case progresses favorably the spots gradually blanch until they fade out.

This disease is inclined to be long drawn out and it usually requires several months to build up an animal to a point where it will be fit for service after the animal has experienced a severe attack.

Emaciation is apt to take place extensively, notwithstanding the animal preserves a fair appetite. The swelling subsides very gradually and extensive sloughing may follow at points where the swellings were located. It is good practice to regard this disease as communicable, notwithstanding its transmissible nature has not been proved. It is safest to isolate an affected animal and thoroughly disinfect the place occupied by the patient before other horses are permitted to inhabit the same.

## MARE OWNERS RETURN CARD

RETURN this card on the date marked below. Leading breeders estimate three and one-half natural services for each colt produced. Bring this card with you each time.

Name of Mare ..... Color .....

Terms of Service .....

Name of Sire .....

19 .....	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Date Served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mare should be Returned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Scratch out MORNING or EVENING date.

Above mare should foal in about eleven months.

200 Cards Like These, 50c. For all Breeders' Supplies, address—  
**AMERICAN BREEDER, Kansas City, Mo.**

**Better Mare Owner's  
Return Cards for  
Less Money.**



We found that our subscribers were paying other parties 40 and 50 cents a hundred for mare owners' return cards, so we got up a better card and sell 200 of them for 50 cents—additional hundreds at 25 cents. As the cut shows, these cards contain all the necessary information and yet are small enough to go in the vest pocket. Our binders (at \$1.00) are as good as other parties sell at \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Our policy always is—best values and service.

## Stallion Service Record Book

This book has 200 pages like the specimen page in this ad. It is substantially bound with a good, strong waterproof cover. It has 20 index pages for keeping the owners' names in alphabetical order so that any name or mare can be found quickly.

The breeding contract at the bottom is the strongest possible kind of a note. It is a big help in making collections, as nearly every state has a law for the collection of labor debts without exemption, and this is a contract to pay for services rendered. Before it is signed run a pencil through two of the lines in the contract, leaving the line that makes the kind of a contract you want. Many will sign a contract who would refuse to give a note.

This book has a calendar and a gestation table. It can be used for several sires without carrying more than one book. This is the most complete and up-to-date service record book printed. It is a nice size and can be carried easily in any pocket. Every breeder should have one. After improving it for several years, the result is this most satisfactory book. A complete new edition is just out. Although this new book has double the capacity of those offered heretofore, it sells at the old price. It is not bulky, as it carries no advertising or other unnecessary matter. It will be the standard record book used by the leading breeders.

If you are not satisfied with the book or do not consider it the best and cheapest on the market, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. The price is 50 cents; six for \$2.75; postage prepaid. Send all orders to the

**GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.**

225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Sire Lucifer  
Mare Belle Color Gray Age 6  
Marks Left front foot white  
Womb Closed Height 16 hands Colt Yes  
Mare Owner John Brown  
P. O. Kansas City, Mo.  
Capsule DATE BREED.

Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
7									
22									

RETRIED

15									
22									

BREEDING CONTRACT

\$ 15.00 Date Feb. 1, 1914

For services rendered, I promise to pay (fill in with stallion owner's name)

or assigns fifteen dollars

When above described mare is known to be in foal

When above described mare delivers a living colt

When colt of above described mare stands and sucks

or before mare changes ownership, mortgaged or leaves county.

Signed John Brown

Page 16

Above shows exact size of page and the way to properly fill out the blank for one form of breeding contract, scratching out extra lines.



THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined  
CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW.

MAY 5, 1915.

Vol. VIII. No. 17.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE,  
Editors.

Published semi-monthly (on the 5th and  
20th of each month) by the  
GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
INCORPORATED,  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
BELL TELEPHONE, 4297 GRAND.

All communications for this paper should be addressed to the American Breeder, or the Graham Publishing Company, and not to individuals.

Subscription Rates within the United States: \$1 for 3 years; 50 cents for one year. All other countries, \$2 for 3 years; \$1 for one year.

When sending subscriptions, please state whether they are renewals or new ones. Always renew under the same name and initials as previously used, and at least two weeks before your present subscription expires, so that you will not miss any number. When changing your postoffice address, state the old address as well as the new one.

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Entered as second class matter November 28, 1911, at the postoffice at Kansas City, Mo., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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CAPSULE BREEDING.

In the last issue a number of statements (about three columns of them, in fact) were printed concerning capsule breeding. So many practical breeders have written us their experiences that we are taking space in this issue for some more of them. Every breeder should be interested in these practical experiences. This method of breeding has come to stay. There are thousands of these successful men. There are a large number of breeders who in one season breed from 200 to 600 mares to a single sire and get a better per cent of foals than they ever got with the natural service. If there are any who doubt that statement we would be glad to have them accompany the writer on an expedition. He will be glad to take any doubtful men to these places and thoroughly convince them of these facts.

The quickest method of converting customers to capsule breeding is to be able to show them colts produced by that method. Practically any community can be lined up. Every breeder who expects to use capsules in the future should breed a few clean, healthy mares during the next few weeks so as to have some capsule colts coming. During the remainder of the breeding season there should be little difficulty about keeping the right temperature which is the most important in capsule breeding. The breeder should be very careful with his work and do it according to instructions. If possible a few mares with capsule colts should be kept near the barn and well cared for so that spectators could see them with their own eyes and be convinced. A lot of mis-statements have been made con-

cerning capsule colts. The time is coming and not very far distant when practically every community where horses are bred will have a successful capsule breeder. The first man to adopt it and learn the breeding business intelligently should get the business.

Practically every breeder knows that a sire can be stood at a very cheap price when a dozen mares are bred at one service. This method of breeding has long ago passed the experimental stage. If semen is deposited in the uterus of a mare no stallion or jack can do more than that and lots of them do not do that well often enough. Every intelligent man knows that it requires only one little germ to fertilize a mare and there are billions of them in every fertile service. It is time for the breeders of this country to wake up and get busy. Modern breeding methods are within reach of every intelligent breeder. If you have not realized that the old haphazard way of breeding in the dark will be a thing of the past in most of the breeding districts within a few years, read in another column, what these progressive breeders say.

ONE HORSE FARMERS.

Agricultural conditions in this country are gradually changing. Men now living remember when all of the horses were very small. The northern half of this country has made a wonderful progress in horse power. The South has not done so well. A very large part of the farming in the Southern states is done with the single horse, or rather a small mule. Practically no improvements in the South have been noticed during the last year, owing to the cotton conditions. Lead-

ers in agriculture, interested in the South, are clamoring for more progressive methods of farming. The colored man may have had something to do with the one horse proposition, but during the awakening of the cotton interests (which has been brought about through a calamity) more are turning to diversified farming, which will call for more live stock—including a greater number of horses. One man will be taught to farm with more horse power and increase the production. The great problem that confronts the South at the present time will be felt even more keenly, as nearly all of the mares are being bred to jacks. Where will the mares come from to meet this expansive demand? More forage will make many sections of the southern states ideal stock producing territory. Before any great number of horses or mules can be raised in those sections, mares must be had. An improvement in this direction is quite sure to follow.

OPENING MARES.

An inspection tour of breeding conditions reveals a deplorable state in some breeding barns. As a stranger, the writer, witnessed several disagreeable sights recently.

One breeder kept a can partly filled with dirty lard, and before he would open the mare he would run his hand into the lard can, never thinking about washing his hands at any time, although he examined a number of diseased mares. He perhaps did not realize that the can of lard was an excellent place to grow disease germs. Another breeder had a pan of soap and water. He would soap his hand before entering the mare. Soap or

grease are both injurious in the mare. Another breeder did not make any pretense at washing his hands, or using anything on them, but would open one mare after the other, carrying plenty of disease germs from one mare to the other.

Every breeder should have some good way of boiling water. The water should be put in a container which is situated several feet from the ground. It should have a cut-off valve in it so that the hands can be rinsed with sterilized (boiled) water without contaminating the water in the vessel. When enough water has run out to rinse the hands close the cut-off valve. The hands should always be thoroughly washed with soap and water, then rinsed in sterilized water before being inserted into the vagina of a mare. He should also have a basin large enough to boil the speculum in, which could be rinsed off with cold sterilized water to cool it before using. No breeder can make an examination of mares intelligently without a nickel plated speculum.

If the cervix is open at the time the mare is bred and the mare returns at another heat period with the cervix closed, it is not advisable to manipulate the cervix, as it will usually cause an abortion. There are certain muscles surrounding the cervix which the mare can and does use. The intelligent thing to do with mares having a closed cervix is to insert a capsule, as it will remain in the uterus where it belongs. It would not take much time or expense to prepare for opening and examining mares. Practically every mare presented for breeding should be examined but the examining should be done properly. Under the old plan of opening mares there is usually more damage than benefit done.

### "LOAFERITIS," AN OLD DISEASE.

Loaferitis has been known for many centuries, but not by that name. It is a common disease among a certain class of humans. The principal symptoms are laziness. The patient gets in the habit of doing less work each day putting things off until the next day. The principal results are an empty stomach; a poor credit. It means the loss of friends and self-respect. These symptoms are occasionally seen around too many breeding barns.

The writer recently visited a barn where the owner has about \$10,000.00 invested in stock and improvements. He had employed a man whose wages were \$1.00 a day, without board, for three months. This man knew practically nothing about the breeding business and was too tired to use it, even if he had known something. The jack pit had several large nails sticking out so as to easily injure mares or jacks. Boards were knocked off of the barn here and there. Hay was scattered all over the barn floor, making an especially good place to start a fire. A good crowd of loafers was on hand to entertain this man with smutty stories. Respectable men would not care to stay long, neither would they send their boys to such a place. There was one little corner in the barn that was used for boozing purposes. The dirt and manure were several inches deep. The stalls may be cleaned out when the breeding season is over. One especially fine horse had stood in the manure so long that his feet were in a horrible condition. The jacks both had jack sores. They were afraid to take this stock out for exercise for fear that it might take cold. They had a very good comb and brush and from all appearances it will last a long time.

The stock is watered occasionally. They might need more water but it is necessary to pump the water. Fortunately the feed is handy. It is, seemingly, more easy to breed a mare at this place than to make an examination, even if this man knew how. While the writer was visiting at this place a very fine six-year-old mare came in to be bred. He asked the groom if he would object to him making an examination. She proved to have two bad ovaries. The writer told the owner of the mare that if she ever produced a colt that he would pay for the service fee. There was considerable fun made of the visitor for wanting to make a rectal examination of

BOOKS THAT WILL HELP

The American Breeder receives a great many questions about books on various subjects. As fast as we get the time we investigate the great mass of books now being offered, for selections that are worth buying and reading. Few people have time to read all the literature offered, and so we have listed only such books as came highly recommended. The list below will be increased from time to time, but we are ready to receive orders at once on any of the books listed. Remit to us the amount given as the price, and we will have the books sent, postage prepaid, direct from the publisher. Address all orders to American Breeder (Book Department), 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo. Make your order on a sheet separate from any other communication.

Read Through This List

Types and Breeds of Farm Animals.....By C. S. Plumb.....(C)....\$2.40	
Principles of Breeding.....By Eugene Davenport.....(C).... 3.00	
Principles and Practice of Poultry Breeding.....By Robinson.....(C).... 3.00	
Soil Fertility and Permanent Agriculture.....By Cyril Hopkins.....(C).... 2.70	
The Country Church and Rural Problem.....By Butterfield.....(I).... 1.10	
Beginnings in Animal Husbandry.....By Plumb.....(J).... 1.25	
Care and Training of Trotters and Pacers.....(L).... 1.00	
Sisson's Veterinary Anatomy.....By Septimus Sisson.....(G).... 7.00	
Diseases of Swine.....By Chas. L. Lynch.....(G).... 5.00	
Animal Life, a First Book of Zoology.....By Jordan and Kellogg.....(A1).... 1.32	
Plant Relations.....By John M. Coulter.....(A).... 1.22	
Plant Breeding.....By John M. Coulter.....(A).... 2.12	
Big Jack and Other True Stories of Horses.....By G. E. Jackson.....(A).... 1.12	
Education by Development.....By F. Froebel.....(A).... 1.62	
English Grammar.....By Wm. Cobbet.....(A).... 1.12	
Gas Engine Principles.....By Whitman.....(A).... 1.62	
Diseases of Poultry.....By B. F. Kaupp.....(K).... 1.50	
Poultry Book.....By Harrison Weir.....(B).... 1.65	
Open Air Schools.....By Dr. Ayers.....(B).... 1.32	
We and Our Children.....By Dr. Hutchinson.....(B).... 1.32	
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Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.....By Davidson and Chase.....(E)Net 2.00	
First Principles of Soil Fertility.....By Alfred Vivian.....(E)Net 1.00	
Rural School Agriculture.....By Chas. M. Davis.....(E).... 1.00	
Manual of Corn Judging.....By A. D. Shamel.....(E).... .50	
Clean Milk.....By S. D. Belcher, M. D.....(E).... 1.00	
Swine in America.....By F. D. Coburn.....(E)Net 2.50	
Diseases of Swine.....By Dr. R. A. Craig.....(E).... .75	
Turkeys and How to Grow Them.....By Herbert Myrick.....(E).... 1.00	
Canary Birds.....(E).... .50	
The Book of Alfalfa.....By F. D. Coburn.....(E).... 2.00	
The Book of Corn.....By Herbert Myrick.....(E).... 1.50	
Farm Grasses of the United States.....By W. J. Spillman.....(E).... 1.00	
The American Peach Orchard.....By F. A. Waugh.....(E)Net 1.00	
The American Apple Orchard.....By F. A. Waugh.....(E)Net 1.00	
Beginner's Guide to Fruit Growing.....By F. A. Waugh.....(E)Net .75	
Spraying Crops.....By C. M. Weed.....(E).... .50	
Modern House Plans for Everybody.....By S. B. Reed.....(E).... 1.00	
Handy Farm Devices and How to Make Them.....By R. Cobleigh.....(E)Net 1.50	
Demaree's Practical Farm Account Book.....(O).... 2.00	
Bacteria in Relation to Country Life.....By Lipman.....(D).... 1.64	
Farm Boys and Girls.....By McKeever.....(D).... 1.64	
Training of the Boy.....By McKeever.....(D).... 1.64	
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Farm Poultry.....By Watson.....(D).... 1.64	
The State and the Farmer.....By Bailey.....(D).... 1.37	
Agriculture.....By Oscar H. Benson, Geo. H. Betts.....(P).... 1.50	



this mare. It seemed to be new to them, but after he had volunteered to pay for the service fees if she got with foal, the owner of the mare began to be more serious, as he had paid a good price for the mare, especially for breeding purposes. After leaving this place the writer wondered why a man with so much money invested would leave it in the hands of an individual of this kind. This groom, however, pretends to be an expert and states that he had been standing stallions and jacks for twelve years, and there was very little for him to learn about the business. A qualified man could take that stock and make three times as much clear money without increasing the investment very much and be of much service to the community. It is disgusting to see such lack of ambition and waste of equipment and business opportunity.

#### SUNSHINE VS. F. & M. GERMS.

The foot and mouth disease situation in Kansas is encouraging. The hot Kansas sun, thorough disinfection and rigid inspection and quarantine eventually will win in Kansas, said Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, professor of veterinary medicine in the Kansas State Agricultural College, before the cattle-men's meeting last week.

Kansas has had six outbreaks of the foot and mouth disease. It was necessary to kill 1,217 cattle, valued at \$72,588.78; 313 hogs, valued at \$3,463.20. Of this amount the owners were reimbursed in full by the state and national governments. Besides the value of the animals for which Kansas has paid, amounting to \$38,025.99, the cost of disinfecting the premises and the necessary veterinary inspection will make the total cost of the foot and mouth disease to Kansas \$50,000 or \$60,000.

"When the infected farms are restocked with cattle and hogs, we may probably expect a little more trouble," said Dr. Schoenleber. "Since stock cars and yards may harbor infection for some time to come, it will be necessary to maintain rigid veterinary inspection upon farms located in the infected districts."

#### WASHING THE PENIS.

The average stallion should be cleansed every week or two with the bran mash method. The bran should be mixed with warm water, then inserted, hand full after hand full into the sheath and worked around so as to contract all of the inside surface. Let the bran come out as it will. When it is removed it will cleanse these parts well in ordinary cases. There might be an occasional horse which had been cleansed with soap or grease that would need some special treatment. Soap and grease are both injurious to these parts. After being cleansed a few times with the bran the penis will have a smooth surface which is not so liable to carry disease germs and foster their development.

#### MEAT PRODUCTION ON NATIONAL FORESTS INCREASES.

Receipts from grazing permits on the National Forests for the season of 1915 will contribute to the public revenues approximately \$1,200,000, or about \$200,000 more than last year, according to an estimate made from the allowances just authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture. The forest reserves this year will furnish forage for 1,983,775 cattle and horses, 8,747,025 sheep and goats, and 64,040 swine, the figures indicating a material increase of meat production on the government regulated ranges.

The increase of 92,656 cattle and horses over the allowances for 1914 is accompanied by a decrease of 120,381 sheep and goats, showing that in many parts of the west sheep are giving way to cattle. It is thought that last fall's high price of beef has been encouraging many farmers and former sheepmen to go into the cattle business, though it will be the first time in the last five years that the allowance of sheep has not increased over that of the previous season. There are localities, however, where the demand for sheep range is far in excess of the supply.

## AMERICAN JACK STOCK

An inquiry has been received asking us what is a grade jack. Ordinarily a grade is an animal sired by or out of a dam which is registered, but having one ancestor which is a grade or a mongrel. A grade generally is produced in "grading up," or improving the blood lines. The jack situation in this country has been poorly managed. Little reliable information has been printed on this most important subject.

The writer became early dissatisfied with the condition of affairs, and in his investigations made a trip to France and Spain in addition to investigating the principal jack districts in this country. Numerous breeds have been imported, the history of which might be discussed in this connection, but the principal thing is to get a correct idea of the foundation we have upon which to build the best breed of jacks in the world, and which should be known as the Standard American jack. All the jacks early used for improvement in this country as foundation stock were imported from either France or Spain.

"Mammoth Jacks" frequently spoken of, are only a strain of jacks originally imported from Spain and not a breed.

There is only one record association in Europe which has much value. This association records Poitou jacks, only a few of which have found their way to this country. An association was formed in this country nearly thirty years ago for the purpose of recording jacks and jennets and was known as the Jack Stock Stud Book of Tennessee. A comparatively small number of animals have been registered in that association (and a very few of them have registered ancestors) during all these years.

We might say that that record association has not lived up to its opportunities. Its physical requirements have been height and color only. Naturally, its principal patronage would be those who wish to register animals on color and height, and doubtless such registration has helped to work off many a "shadow" on an unsuspecting customer. Some men connected with that association do not believe that the leniency of the rules should be advertised, as this might interfere with the sale of animals having no recorded blood lines. We might reply that so far as that association's real value is concerned, it might be considered a joke. Any association requiring only height and color, for registration, and kept standing wide open for over twenty-five years, should not be considered a record association as it has failed in the only legitimate function, the building up of a breed. How true this is, is indicated by the fact that it has failed to develop any adequate following. We might add further that even the lenient rules have not always been complied with. When all these facts are taken into consideration, its improving power would certainly be seen to be very small.

With such an important industry at stake as that of producing jacks, jennets and mules, it became necessary to do something to improve this class of live stock. A number of prominent jack breeders and mule dealers talked the matter over, and requested Frank B. Graham, the editor of this paper, to establish a record. This was done and the record known as the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America.

The founder feels a pardonable pride in the fact that at the end of four years the "Standard" was the largest record association conducted by one individual in this country. It had made its reputation secure, and was then turned over to the jack breeders of America. All of those who had registered animals in it were given a voice in the naming of the new officers. The founder of this association after working diligently for four years, in addition to spending a lot of money, and reaching the point where profits were certain, turned over all records to the jack breeders, without any charge. He did not retain any of the stock or authority in the association.

If a jack or jennet is registered as foundation stock only, it does not improve the breeding value any. The object of the Standard association is to encourage breeders to register the jacks and jennets as foundation stock, in order to continue to record the offspring from registered ancestors. That association has a clause preventing the use of inferior sires, which automatically raises the quality of the American jacks. This is a model record association. It is founded on better principles than many old established record associations.

Occasionally a good looking big jack does not breed true. The sire or dam may have been small and inferior. If the sire and dam had had the measurements to be eligible for registry in the Standard association the chances of producing an inferior breeder would be lessened. Every animal registered in this association must meet the requirements, as to height, bone and body. There are a lot of animals that are either too light of bone or too light in the body, or do not have sufficient height to put them in a class of well proportioned animals having strong constitutions. This record association practically eliminated the weaknesses found in a lot of jacks that are being sold to the inexperienced buyers. This is one reason why buyers should insist upon jack stock being registered in the Standard association, even though they be only for foundation stock. The color craze is only an American invention. There are all colors of jacks and jennets in both France and Spain. In the mule market there is practically no difference, except in favor of red sorrel and steel gray. These are the highest priced colors in the mule markets. The principal need in jack record rules is to eliminate the inferior animals and allow the breeders to make their own selections as to color.

The Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America is in a prosperous condition. It is practically the only association for this class of stock which is being patronized. More than 4,000 animals were registered in it last year. It has sixty-three officers. These officers probably own more jacks and jennets than there are living animals registered in any other jack record association. These substantial breeders are making this association grow rapidly. These men are spending their time and money without compensation. They are soliciting and working for improvement. We believe every man interested in jacks, jennets and mules should make a canvass for this record association. If everyone would do this, and explain to their friends and neighbors that stock can be registered as foundation stock up to June 1, 1915, without having to trace any blood lines, provided it meets the rules two and three of this association, they will be doing a great service for this class of live stock. A word from a disinterested man will have much influence. Request them to write for application blanks. If all jack breeders will devote themselves to the work of improving this class of live stock, great results will follow. There will come a time in the very near future when jacks and jennets can not be registered unless their sire and dam are registered. Those who neglect this opportunity can only blame themselves. Buyers are going to demand that jacks and jennets be registered in this association before they separate from their money. There will be a few opposed to this improvement, as it will reduce their opportunities for disposing of mongrel stuff to the unsuspecting public.

In June, 1914, new rules were made effective in the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry. The new rules made the requirements more difficult to meet. A number of breeders complained that they had not been notified in time, although they had. Of course, some of their jack stock became barred from registry as foundation stock. On June 1, 1915, the requirements are being tightened up again. There is a

lot of good jack stock in the country that can be registered under the present rules that will not be able to get in after June 1, 1915. We are giving jack owners this information and they will have no cause to complain if they neglect this opportunity, as they have a month left in which to secure blanks and get their stuff registered. Every owner of a good jack should insist upon jennet owners registering their good jennets in the Standard Jack Registry. The cost of registering is \$2.00 per animal for non-members, and \$1.00 per animal for members. A membership costs only \$10.00 and that cost is saved on the first ten animals registered. No dues of any kind are assessed against members and no liability is incurred by becoming a member. You simply get the benefit of the lower rates and the privilege of participating in the meetings of the registry, which is run by its members. The present rules are as follows:

1. Each application must give animal's name, color, sex, date of foaling, and name and address of owner. Also give breeder's name and address if possible.
2. Jacks must measure 14½ hands, standard, in height; at least 62 inches around the heart girth in average condition, and at least 7 inches around the front leg at the smallest place between the ankle and the knee, the leg to be normal size.
3. Jennets must measure 14 hands, standard, in height; at least 60 inches around the heart girth, and at least 6½ inches around the front leg at the smallest place between the ankle and the knee, the leg to be normal size.
4. Any color admitted, upon compliance with the requirements of rules 1 and 2, 1 and 3, or 1, 5, and 6.
5. Young undeveloped jacks and jennets may be registered when their sires and dams are registered in this Registry, provided the sire fills the above measurements.
6. Each application for the registry of an animal under rule 5 must give the measurements of the sire (see page 2), unless the sire was registered as foundation stock under rule 2.
7. Each application must be sworn to before a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace.
8. In registering foundation stock give the names (barn name) of sires and dams as far as possible.
9. This Registry will not recognize any other Jack Registry unless the animal meets the requirements of this Registry.
10. The transfer of a jennet must be recorded before the new owner can record her offspring.
11. The fees in the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America are:
  - (a) For registering jacks and jennets, one dollar to members and two dollars to non-members, for each animal registered.
  - (b) For duplicate of lost or destroyed Certificate of Registry, fifty cents to members and one dollar to non-members for each duplicate.
  - (c) For certified copy of pedigree, one dollar. (An uncertified copy of a pedigree will be furnished free of charge to the breeder or owner.)
  - (d) Membership fee is ten dollars.
  - (e) Transfers will be made free of charge in all cases where the application for same, and the certificate of registry for the animal to be transferred, is received at the Registry office within 60 days from the date of the sale. Otherwise, a fee of fifty cents to members and one dollar to non-members will be required.
  - (f) The fee, in all cases, must accompany the application.

For blanks or other information, write Wm. E. Morton, Secretary, Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

#### FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AT PHILADELPHIA.

The presence of the foot and mouth disease in the vicinity of the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, has led the state authorities to urge the owners of herds in this locality to send their hogs to slaughter at once. Approximately 8,000 hogs are usually feeding in what is locally known as the "Neck." They are fed chiefly on garbage from the city, but whether the disease has been conveyed to them in this way is still uncertain. At the present time the pestilence has appeared in only a mild form, and there is reason to believe that a large portion of the hogs can be marketed before the infection has had time to spread.

The vicinity of Philadelphia was one of the first places to become infected when the plague made its appearance last fall, and more or less infection has lingered there ever since.

Somebody proposes to set up a stone where the first King Road Drag was used. The idea! Who would put a stone in the path of D. Ward King, the greatest of all pathway smoothers!



## MAKING BREEDING STOCK PROFITABLE

When several mares are bred from one service of the stallion, there is a distinct profit derived for the owner of the sire. When non-producing mares are made producers it is an advantage to the owners of sire and dam. Every breeder should be interested in the latest developments in his line. If the stock or surroundings are not suitable for up-to-date methods he may some time be able to be more successful. There is one important question and, that is, if one breeder can be successful, why not others? Every breeder should be interested in a report of what other breeders are doing. In this and succeeding columns we print the names and addresses so that any one doubting the statements can go and see for himself. These men are under no obligations to answer correspondence. They have no financial interest in the development of the capsule system, except that they would like to see more successful men engaged in it because they have found it to be profitable. Every breeder will do well to read the following statements:

"Several times I have bred nine mares at one service and got seven in foal. Also have good success with jennets, as my jack would not serve jennets. I have five jack colts out of seven last year, all by artificial breeding. Also have bred several registered cows with good success, one of which your representative took a picture of. Can get affidavits if necessary of three men who saw this cow bred.—W. P. Hodgden, Enid, Okla."

"I bred eight mares from one service a week ago last Friday. Tomorrow I have six on my list. I have only a two year old and use him every ten days.—Hy Holste, Ludell, Kansas."

"I have found the capsule system to be all right. It is surer than the natural service on old mares that have missed for several years. I got one jennet with foal by capsuling her, after she had missed for 17 years by natural service. The AMERICAN BREEDER is the breeder's best friend for advice and information.—Frank Young, Red Oak, Iowa."

"It is not only possible but practical to breed several mares from a single service of a jack or stallion by the use of capsules and some mare owners in this locality prefer capsule breeding to natural service. I think in some cases capsule breeding is more effective than natural service.—Owen L. Fitch, Barry, Ill."

"I will say that the capsule system of breeding is all right. Have bred seven mares at one service and got four colts and had plenty of semen left. Could have bred 15 mares if they had been here. I have settled lots of mares that have been bred with the natural service two and three years. Have settled them the first time with a capsule. The microscope is the best investment I ever made. I would not be without one, as it shows you what condition your stallion or jack is in and proves to the mare owners that the stallion is not to blame when their mares do not settle.—Frank N. Taylor, Meridian, Idaho."

"I had no trouble with capsule service. I think it the only way. The owners of stallions and jacks should know the scientific method or stop business.—W. T. Rodecker, Brown, Cal."

"In regard to capsule breeding must say I bred six mares from one service of the stallion and all are in foal. I find it a great success. Also a great thing when I have a bunch of mares come to be bred at one time (which I have quite a number of times) which I could not serve if I did not have the capsules.—Jacob Price, Antigo, Wis."

"I used the capsule system extensively last season with two stallions and have the best per cent of mares showing in foal that I ever had; 75 to 80 per cent. Had good success

with every other year mares. Made three services a week with my three year old Percheron. Bred as high as seven at one time and threw half of the semen away. Semen always tested strong and vigorous.—J. M. Tallman, Marsland, Neb."

"I have been breeding with capsules for years. No man can afford to breed the natural service in this country. I bred over 500 mares artificially last year and am getting all I can do now. I bred seven mares to a two year old jack yesterday. I expect to breed 100 mares to him this year, making one and two services a week alternately. I had a man in my barn a few days ago who was from eastern Tennessee. He had kept a horse as a side line on the farm, but did not believe in capsule breeding. I asked him if he had ever tried it and he said no. I then asked him what kind of a cultivator he had always farmed with, he said in Tennessee a single shovel but in this country a two row. I told him there was just as much to be gained in capsule breeding over the natural way, as there was in the two row over the single shovel.—W. P. Smith, Apache, Okla."

"I do not claim to have attained perfection in capsule breeding by any means, but do know that I have settled mares that have failed for two and three years to bring colts by natural service. Also young mares that never were bred only with capsule service, and they are bringing colts. I am sure if the semen is kept at the right temperature the last mare bred is as sure to settle as the first one bred, without regard to the number bred. I have been using capsules two seasons and this is the third year and can show lots of capsule colts to anyone who is in doubt.—Jas. Nail, Custer, Okla."

"I am having good results with capsule breeding. We breed practically all of our jennets with capsules. We think this a much better way than the natural service.—Geo. E. Hine-man, Dighton, Kan."

"I have been using the capsule method for two years and find that it is not only a success but very beneficial as well as increasing financial asset.—Amos Corr, Colo, Iowa."

"I think the capsule method of breeding is better than all others, natural service included. Am using the microscope, extractor, speculum and catheter and find them to be very helpful and essential.—E. Vincil Little, Woodlandville, Mo."

"There can be several mares bred with as good results as one and the capsule breeding is the sure way of getting them in foal. I have got several in foal that I could not get any other way. I have some men come to my barn who do not favor it, but before they go away they change their minds. One must have a microscope to be successful in capsule breeding. We want to be 'shown,' if we are not from Missouri.—L. P. Kessler, Iowa City, Ia."

"I have great faith in the capsule business. Have settled mares with capsules that could not be bred any other way. I have got four colts from one service and could have bred that many more if the mares had been present.—E. H. Leas, Mound Valley, Kan."

"The breeding of horses would be a discouraging business if it were not for scientific breeding. The capsule is the most practical way of impregnation. I have mares that were impossible to foal otherwise. Five are the most I have bred with one service, getting three colts. Taking into consideration the condition of mares bred I know the same results could not have been obtained with five separate natural services. Yours for the spread of the good cause of scientific breeding.—John Strother, Alva, Okla."

"I know that several mares can be successfully bred with one service of the horse. I know that some mares can be settled by the use of capsules that could not be settled by the nat-

ural service. Capsule breeding is a success and profitable.—F. S. Adams, Udall, Kan."

"I have had very good results with capsules. I got one five year old mare in foal with a capsule that had been bred to three different horses for two years, and I think it is a surer way to settle mares than with the natural service.—Ed. Darnell, Rochester, Minn."

"I have gotten mares in foal a number of times with capsules when I could not with the natural service.—S. Waddington, Anselmo, Neb."

"This is my second year for capsule breeding and the first year with great success. Here is one that I think is a record breaker. I bred seven mares for one man. Six of them were bred with capsules and he is going to get seven colts. Now does this sound profitable to nonbelievers.—L. B. Cantwell, Sterling, Kan."

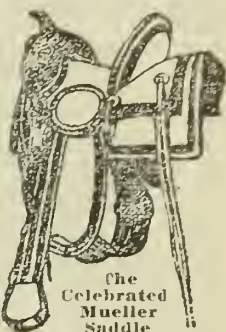
"In answer to your inquiry will say I have had the best of success and would quit the business if I had to return to the natural service today. Have bred mares that never conceived with natural service. Have one mare that was barren for years which had

a capsule mule last year, and I cap-suled her again and she is in foal. Can settle eight out of ten if I pick the mares.—Moss Roberts, Tecumseh, Neb."

"The capsule method is the only way to do breeding and do it right. You know what you have done and it is done right. I bred one mare with a capsule last year (north of Wall Lake) that had been bred for

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Our latest Swell Fork Saddle 14-inch swell front, 28-inch wool lined skirt, 3-inch stirrup leather, ¾ rig, made of best leather, guaranteed; beef hide covered solid steel fork.



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## The Condition of Your Breeding Stock



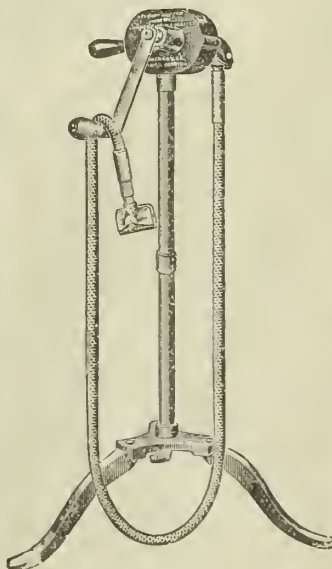
Just at this season is of the greatest importance, if you want results from every service of stallion or jack. Remember, they are not living under natural conditions. Their heavy winter coats, often more or less filled with dirt (and sometimes carrying germs or vermin) not only hold moisture and increase the danger from chilling after exercise or service. These heavy coats also make it impossible to get the animals thoroughly clean and sanitary and add greatly to the rubbing, discomfort and fretfulness that so often come with warmer days. You know that colds and fretfulness hinder fertility.

## A GOOD CLIPPING

Is what your horses and jacks need, and the best help you can have in the careful feeding, handling and grooming you are giving them. It will help your work stock, too—just as surely. The biggest users of horse power the country over have long ago recognized

### THE STEWART BALL-BEARING CLIPPING MACHINE

as a spring necessity, and with them it is a part of every barn equipment—a preventive of horse sickness and a real aid to efficiency. You need one at once. Send \$2 for immediate shipment, balance C. O. D., and all your money and transportation charges refunded if not satisfactory.



CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO. 618 N. LASALLE STREET CHICAGO, ILL.



ten years and never had a colt. Now she has a fine colt by her side. Everybody comes to see that colt.—Frank A. Dutter, Breda, Ia."

"I have been using capsules for the last few years and find that if they are handled right it is the surest way I know of to settle mares. I have a mare on my books that is 20 years old and has her first colt this spring. I have several other mares that are up in their teens with colts that never would have had a colt if it had not been for the capsule system. My customers are most all in favor of this method of breeding as I have proved without a doubt that it is the way to settle their mares perfectly.—L. R. Hughey, Alva, Okla."

"Would not stay in the breeding business if I could not use capsules. I had a nine day old mule brought back to my place yesterday for the mare to be bred, that is a capsule colt. It measured three feet and six inches when it first stood up. That is the best I have heard of yet. I bred four mares last spring for one man and three for another. The four mares were never returned as the man lives a long distance. I heard three of them are going to bring colts and two of the other three will foal. That was five out of seven if they have good luck. I am glad to speak a word any time for the scientific method.—M. A. Harris, Sasakwa, Okla."

"I have great faith in capsule breeding. Have gotten a number of mares in foal that could not get in foal by the natural service. We have one mare that was bred for two years and failed. We capsuled her and she got in foal, and then bred her for two successive years with natural service and failed. This year we are going to capsule all mares.—C. W. Green, Dublin, Va."

"Have gotten mares in foal that I could not settle with the natural service. If those who think that several mares cannot be settled with one service will use a microscope it ought to convince them that they can settle a number of mares with one service. I have bred as high as seven mares with one service of my horse and got six out of the seven in foal, with capsules.—Wm. C. Cooper, Bluff City, Kan."

"I foaled four out of five mares at one service, and one of these foaled a pair of twins. I have several capsule colts in this vicinity and all are good ones. A person should never own a stallion without using a microscope. I found this out today upon examining my horse. I found him off today.—C. E. Wilson, Litchfield, Neb."

"In regard to using capsules, I have never had but four mares in heat at one time. I used capsules on them and they are all going to have mule colts this spring. Two of these mares have not had colts for three years. I use the natural temperature semen extractor which I think is the best.—W. H. Holms, Foster, Neb."

"Two years ago a mare came to my place that was seven years old and had been giving trouble in settling, in fact, had never settled. I examined her and found nothing wrong. I bred her with the natural service and she came back, so I used a capsule alone and settled her. You can easily breed eight to ten mares with one service.—W. S. Tompkins, Helena, Okla."

"There is a light harness mare near this farm which had not bred for years. At 13 years of age she was at our barn and was capsuled and produced a living foal. J. S. Boulting of New Hampton, Mo., owned a 16 year old mare that had never been known to be in foal. She was capsuled and produced a living foal. These shy breeders are certainly evidence that the capsule system is a success. Many other mares have been bred with capsules here and produced colts.—W. R. Clelland, New Hampton, Mo."

"I started the capsule breeding in the middle of May last year. There was no capsule breeding ever done here before. Now that the colts are coming, all those who don't believe in capsule work will have these colts to look at. I am going to have them pick the capsule colts out of a bunch of colts and see if they can tell the difference. I have bred mares that

didn't catch for a season or two, and I got them in foal. I think it was good for the first time, especially where a horse is traveled, making it hard to keep things clean.—Joseph H. Lutmer, Lismore, Minn."

"I will take a bunch of men out among six capsule colts and six natural service colts and they will pick the wrong colts every time. As far as I can see there is no difference whatever.—Walter Smith, Woodson, Ill."

"Capsule breeding is a success, and can breed as many as six or eight mares with one service very easily. If a man has several mares he can have them bred at one trip and save time and trouble. I have several colts from mares that were bred out of heat.—S. R. Oliver, Indian Creek, Tex."

"The capsule method has given me satisfaction. I am sure it will beat the horse or jack under favorable conditions.—Thos. McDonald, Amorita, Okla."

"I believe capsule breeding is more sure on any mare if properly done. First you know she is bred and the semen is more likely to remain in the womb. I had a mare five years old that had never been in heat. I impregnated her with one capsule and that convinced me. You can breed five to ten mares very easily at one service of the horse or pack. A man who can succeed the old way could do fine with capsules if he would only try.—W. G. Taylor, Sedan, Kan."

"Capsule breeding was new in my neighborhood and people were afraid of deformed colts. Bred a few that were not bringing colts and will have a few colts to show. A mare just brought with a nine day colt to my place, had been bred for five years with natural service without getting in foal. I settled her last year with one capsule. Her colt is one of the best I have seen this year. I expect to do more capsule breeding this year.—Chas. Poe, Orrick, Mo."

"Up to date we have only two colts from our last year's service and one is a capsule colt. People in our country never knew anything of capsule breeding before, so it was difficult to get them interested, but now 50 per cent do not want a natural service. One of the mares that has foaled was 12 years old and was known to never produce a colt.—Toney J. Berkemeyer, St. Vincent, Ark."

#### CAPSULE COLTS BEING SAVED FOR BROOD MARES.

To the American Breeder:—I enclose photos of two capsule colts. They are not from the same service. The black with the star is a month



CAPSULE FILLIES BEING SAVED FOR BROOD MARES.

younger than the other. They were foaled in April and May, and they are good ones. The capsule system is all right and it has come to stay. I have settled several mares with capsules which after being bred twice with the natural service had failed to settle. I feel proud of my capsule colts. They are all right and I am going to keep them for brood mares. I have a microscope and also the natural temperature semen extractor, and I had the new improved point put on this spring.—Wm. Cameron, Wilmet, S. Dak.

## THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

## SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and \$1.00; \$5.00 and \$10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

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#### SILAGE SUBSTITUTE FOR SMALL FARM

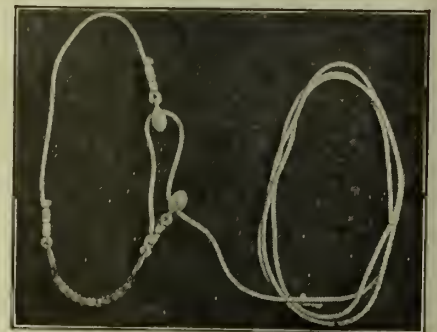
To the American Breeder: On large farms succulent feed is provided in the form of ensilage. On smaller farms, or where there is no silo, root crops, such as mangels, rutabagas and stock carrots, may be used with profit as a substitute. Silage is produced almost entirely with machine labor. Roots require a good deal of hand labor, but entail little or no extra expenses for machinery.

Ten tons of roots per acre—about the amount that can be grown on land that will yield 50 bushels of corn to the acre is not a profitable crop, but 20, or even 25, tons may easily be secured under good management, and will pay well.

Experience shows that a definite system of cropping should be arranged so that one may be preparing for his root crop a year or more ahead. Heavy manuring, followed by a crop of potatoes that can be cultivated with horse labor, will result in a good crop of potatoes, will enrich the soil, destroy weeds, and leave the soil in good shape for a root crop.

Mangels, as a rule, are the best roots to grow. They should be planted in rows from 2 feet to 30 inches apart, to allow for cultivation with a horse. From 8 to 12 pounds of seed will be required for an acre. The seed should be planted about corn-planting time, or very soon after, on deep-plowed, thoroughly disked and pulverized soil. The cultivation at first, can be done with a wheel hand-

## "CONQUEROR" STALLION BRIDLE



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This bridle is made of especially selected material. Can be adjusted to fit any size head and for either hard or tender mouths. Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers. Price, each, \$2.50.

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just as valuable for young stock and brood sows.—Minnesota University Farm.

#### WINTER WHEAT "DOPE" FOR APRIL.

Government bulletins in April gave the condition of winter wheat in the United States as slightly above the average for the past ten years on the same date. The ten-year average was given as 87.6 per cent of full crop condition, while this year, on April 1, conditions for the winter wheat territory averaged 88.8 per cent.

The April bulletin of the Kansas Board of Agriculture reports conditions from which the crop sharks have figured that the Kansas winter wheat crop this year may yield 150,000,000 bushels.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, which for years has carried on a "fetching" campaign for settlers from the United States, using exhibits, lectures and advertising, recently lost one of its best men by the appointment of W. H. Phipps to be Dairy Inspector for Kansas City.



# REVIEW OF THE MARKETS

Depletion of Supplies Causes Moving of War Horse Inspections to Points Distant From Market Centers. More Mules Being Taken. Cattle Strength Is in Stockers. Hogs Now \$1 Above Bottom for 1915. Lambs Reached \$11.00.

Dealers who are handling contracts with foreign governments for horses and mules feel the pinch of diminishing supplies. This fact was demonstrated last week when Kansas City dealers began receiving range horses in Miles City, Mont., and Denver, Colo., to place on army contracts. At the same time so few horses were offered in Kansas City that British inspectors withdrew to Lathrop and continue inspections there. Dealers say that the rush of farm work in the Missouri and Mississippi valleys is causing a temporary shortage in the supply, and that in a few weeks farmers will be selling again. It is the general experience, however, that rush farm work is a pretty continuous affair from the time it starts in the spring until it winds up with corn gathering in December. It is fairly within the bounds of existing conditions to say that horses have been sold far more freely than is generally believed, and but for the indifference of domestic trade available supplies would be far short of requirements. Mules continue to sell in St. Louis and Kansas City to foreign governments, and this section of the country is the only locality in which the hybrids of the right measurements can be obtained. All these mules are clearing for export from New Orleans. It is the assertion of British army officers that England will continue to buy horses and mules as long as the war continues. In that case there will be no surplus animals at any time this summer.

The domestic trade shows no increase over former weeks, though some business is reported in both horses and mules. Demand comes from a wide area, through this market, largely from Kansas and Missouri. It is usual for country demand to slacken as the season advances, and in the three hot summer months the movement is small. Growers who have big, heavy horses show no uneasiness about their holdings; in fact, they are confident that heavy horses are bound to meet an expanding demand this fall. Summer dullness in the market begins late in June and lasts through August. If cotton prices improve and the prospective cotton crop holds its present good condition there may be considerable mid-summer demand from the south.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 5 to 7 years old, are as follows:

<b>Horses—</b>	
Drafters, 1,700-pound, extra quality	\$215@250
Drafters, good to choice	175@210
Drafters, fair to good	160@185
Chunks, good	150@160
Chunks, fair	115@145
Southerners, good to choice	140@180
Southerners	60@135
<b>Mules—</b>	
13½ to 14½ hands	\$90@110
14½ to 15½ hands	105@135
15½ to 16 hands	130@175
16½ or better	175@250

## Light Weight Cattle in Demand.

Tidy weight steers, heifers and mixed grades have increased in favor in the past two weeks and now command a premium over the heavy steers. Yearling steers in Kansas City sold up to \$9 last week, while heavy steers brought only \$8.40 and the top price for yearling steers in Chicago was \$8.75, and heavy steers, \$8.50. Where degrees of less finish

show about the same relative price position is maintained through the entire list between the light and heavy grades in favor of the former. The cause of this condition is that light weight cattle are being turned to grass, while heavy steers have no other than a killing outlet. Also demand is for smaller cuts of beef because of warm weather.

If export demand for fresh beef would improve, this situation would be reversed and heavy steers meet an increased call. Compared with two weeks ago, yearling steers are quoted up 25 to 40 cents, while heavy steers are barely steady. However, there are conditions which point to a material increase in demand for beef. Industrial conditions have improved materially in the past month, all other foodstuffs are relatively higher than beef and the period of enforced liquidation of cattle which has prevailed since last October is ended. Grass is here with a cheapening effect in handling cattle, and not only is it being used early, but promises to be more universally used than for many years past. Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico report better grass conditions now than ever before. Colorado is marketing here beet pulp and hay fed steers and Texas is sending in a good many meal fed grades. Unless prices improve materially, cattle will be held on grass for the late fall market.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	\$8.25@8.50
Prime yearlings	8.50@9.00
Good to choice steers	7.65@8.20
Fair to good steers	7.40@7.70
Common to fair steers	6.75@7.35
Meal fed, choice	7.75@8.35
Meal fed, common to fair	7.40@7.70
Quarantine steers, fed	6.65@7.50

## Shestuff Unusually Scarce.

Prices for heifers ruled 15 to 25 cents higher, though cow prices remained firm. The top price for heifers was \$8.65, for steers and heifers mixed \$8.75, and cows \$7.25. Probably never before in the history of the markets have fewer heifers been offered. As a rule, they have not been fed but are being held for breeding purposes. The insistent call for "canners" in the past two years has about cleared the country of the aged, decrepit class. Calves broke \$1 to \$1.50 and recovered most of the loss.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

<b>Cows—</b>	
Choice	\$6.75@7.25
Common to choice	5.25@5.75
Good to choice	6.15@6.70
Canners	5.80@6.10
<b>Heifers—</b>	
Choice	4.50@5.20
Good to choice	8.15@8.50
Plain to fair	7.60@8.10
Common	7.60@8.10
Veal calves	6.50@10.00
Bulls	6.00@9.25

## Big Call for Stock Cattle.

Illinois and Iowa are buying some feeding steers, but the country west of the Mississippi river is in a lively scramble for everything offered in the stock or breeding line. Stock steers sold as high as \$8.70, and feeders up to \$8.50, and the bulk of thin cattle sold at \$7.50 to \$8, or as high per pound, and relatively higher, cost of production considered than fat steers. The eastern half of the country has an enormous job of restocking when all quarantine restrictions are removed. So it looks as though call for

thin cattle will not be indifferent at any time this summer.

The following quotations are for the various grades of stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	\$8.00@8.50
Good to choice feeders	7.50@8.00
Fair to good feeders	7.35@7.50
Main to fair feeders	6.85@7.30
Selected stockers	8.00@8.70
Good to choice stockers	7.50@8.00
Stock calves	7.00@7.45
Stock cows	5.50@6.00
Stock heifers	5.85@7.50
Milch cows	40.00@90.00

## Active Trade in Hogs.

Hog prices in the past two weeks have held around \$7.35 to \$7.60 as the highest this year and about \$1 above the low position in March. The movement is decreasing and at the same time more sows and rough mixed hogs are coming. This in the opinion of traders, indicates that the big bulk of winter fed hogs have been marketed. Shippers are buying less freely, but demand from packers is increasing. Most guesses place the summer prices at \$8 and better. June however, is usually a month of fairly liberal receipts.

The range in prices of hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

<b>Preceding Week.</b>	
Monday	\$7.30@7.55 7.40@7.65
Tuesday	7.25@7.45 7.35@7.60
Wednesday	7.25@7.40 7.35@7.60
Thursday	7.30@7.50 7.30@7.55
Friday	7.35@7.52½ 7.30@7.55
Saturday	7.35@7.55 7.25@7.52½

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.	\$7.40@7.45
Medium, 200@250 lbs.	7.45@7.55
Mixed, 190@215 lbs.	7.45@7.55
Light weights	7.40@7.55
Light lights	7.25@7.55
Common mixed	7.00@7.30
Rough heavy	7.25@7.35
Stags	6.00@7.40
Boars	4.25@5.50
Bulk of sales	7.40@7.50

New Record Price for Lambs. Fed lambs in Kansas City sold up to \$10.85, and up to \$11 in Chicago in the closing days in April. However, in the past few days spring lambs and Southwest grass fat sheep in-

## Save Your Hogs



**30 Days Free Trial**

### Prevent Sickness and Skin Diseases

Get this latest and best Hog Lubricator. Works on absolutely new principle. No Valves, Springs, Wheels or Gears. Lice, Nits, Mange and other Vermin-caused Skin Diseases can be cured and prevented with

### Meyer's Hog Lubricator

Saves your Hogs by keeping them clean and healthy. Effective for Cholera, and Hoof and Mouth Disease. Prevents Worms by Hogs eating our specially prepared Antiseptic and Disinfectant Hog Oil. Saves Money—uses less oil than any other oil. No upkeep expense—first cost lowest. Guaranteed by \$10,000 Bond. Nothing to Wear or Get Out of Order. Write for 30 Day Free Trial Offer. Agents Wanted

**THE MEYER CORPORATION**  
132 Main Street Morton, Ill.

## Hogs Do Better

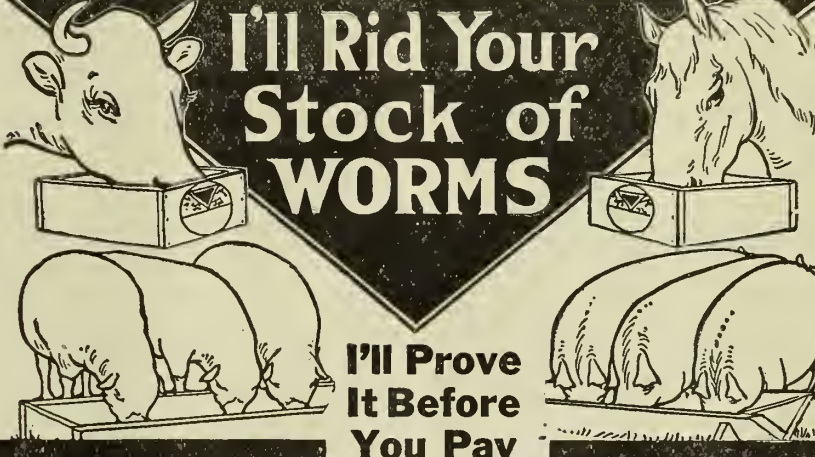
They thrive, fatten and ward off disease with a fresh, clean water supply in place of the dirty open trough. Equip every hog-lot with

### THE DAISY HOG WATERER

It's scientific, foul-proof, everlasting; simplest and easiest to attach. The cheapest hog insurance you can buy. Ask dealer or send for circular—\$1.50.

Quinn Wire & Iron Works, D St., Boone, Ia.

# I'll Rid Your Stock of WORMS



## I'll Prove It Before You Pay

If you will fill out the coupon below telling me how many head of stock you have, I'll ship you enough SAL-VET—my great conditioner and worm destroyer—to last all your stock 60 days. I want you to know the great value of SAL-VET. I want to prove to you on your own farm how it will rid your stock of intestinal and stomach worms—put them in healthy condition—easier to keep on no more feed—more profitable—and less liable to disease. I don't ask you to send me a penny in advance—just mail the coupon—I'll ship the SAL-VET just as agreed, let you feed it 60 days—if it doesn't do what I claim, then I'll cancel the charges—you take no risk.

**SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres. of The Feil Mfg. Co.**

**The Great Worm Destroyer**



**The Great Live Stock Conditioner**

is the medicated salt which contains no antimony, and is easily fed. There is no dosing, no drenching—no trouble—your farm animals will take it readily—and so doctor themselves. It is just what they need to keep healthy—free from worms, thrifty and profitable. Thousands write like this:

"I enclose check in payment for the SAL-VET sent recently. Four times this sum would not begin to pay for the benefit I derived from feeding it."

W. H. WALLACE, Frankfort, Va.

Nearly half a million farmers are now using SAL-VET. I want you to feed it 60 days at my risk and see its value, too.

## Send No Money Just the COUPON

Tell me how many head of stock you have; I'll ship enough SAL-VET to last them 60 days. You pay the freight charges on arrival and feed it according to directions. If SAL-VET has not done all I claim and you report results in 60 days I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a penny.

**SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres. THE FEIL MFG CO. Cleveland, Ohio**

**THE FEIL MFG. COMPANY**  
Dept. AB 5-15 Cleveland, Ohio

Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock sixty days. I agree to pay the freight, feed it as directed, and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it fails and I so report in 60 days you are to cancel the charge and I will owe you nothing.

I have.....hogs.....sheep.....horses.....cattle.

Name.....

P. O.....

Shipping Sta.....State.....

Look for this Label on every SAL-VET Package Never Sold in Bulk

**PRICES**

40 lbs.	\$2.25
100 lbs.	5.00
200 lbs.	9.00
300 lbs.	13.00
500 lbs.	21.12

No order filled for less than 40 lbs. on this 60 day trial offer. Shipments for 60 days' trial based on 1 lb. of SAL-VET for each sheep or hog and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle.

# THE BIGGEST BREEDERS USE

## AMERICAN BREEDER NAVEL POWDER

An antiseptic drying powder made from our own formula, put up in convenient metal shakers and sold exclusively by us for use on the navel cords of newly born colts and other young stock.

Price 50c Per Can.

"Your drying Navel Powder for young foals is first class, par excellence. I would not be without it at this time of the year. You cannot dwell too much on the benefits derived from its use. I inclose check for two cans—J. O. Singmaster, Keota, Iowa."

Orders filled promptly by mail, postage prepaid; full directions with each can. Address,

AMERICAN BREEDER, 225 WEST 12TH STREET, KANSAS CITY MO.



## BIGGER HOG PROFITS

**Free Circular**



For 4c a year per hog keeps hogs free from lice, scurvy, mange. Rapidly taken on fat—bigger profits for you.

**"STAR" HOG OILER**

Is most practical, economical, labor-saving device known. Gets to the hog at the proper place. No work for you. Works automatically—no waste. Pays for itself quickly.

**Standard Chemical Mfg. Co.**  
Dept. 17. Omaha, Neb.

**Starbuck Mfg. Co.**  
Dept. 17. Peoria, Ill.

Increased in supply and the market fell back 25 to 40 cents, and in the next few weeks will decline further as the supply increases. Southern spring lambs will be a factor in the Chicago supply for the next three months. Both spring and fed lambs are quoted at \$10 to \$10.35, yearlings \$8.75 to \$9.50, wethers \$8.25 to \$8.75, and ewes \$7.75 to \$8.50. Clipped sheep are selling at \$6.50 to \$7.50, and goats \$4.50 to \$5.50.

#### Grain Prices Remain High.

Despite the fact that the growing wheat crop is making rapid headway under favorable conditions, old wheat prices remain high, on the basis of export demand and rapidly diminishing supplies. Though last year's crop was unusually large, the surplus is smallest ever reported from any crop year. Conditions that drew heavily on last year's crop will draw on the 1915 yield also. Feeds remain high though in less general demand.

<b>Wheat—</b>		
No. 2 hard.....	\$1.56½ @	1.58
No. 3 hard.....	1.55 @	1.57
No. 2 red.....	1.56 @	1.56½
No. 3 red.....	1.54½ @	1.55½
<b>Corn—</b>		
No. 2 white.....	.76 @	.76½
No. 3 white.....	.75½ @	.76
No. 2 mixed.....	.76 @	.76½
No. 3 mixed.....	.75 @	.75½
<b>Oats—</b>		
No. 2 white.....	.54½ @	.55
No. 2 mixed.....	.51½ @	.52
Corn chop.....	1.46 @	
Shorts.....	1.35 @	1.40
Bran.....	1.18 @	
Rye.....	1.11 @	
Barley.....	.70 @	.71

#### Immense Receipts of Hay.

More than 4,000 car loads of hay were received in Kansas City in April, the largest supply ever reported at any market in one month. The extent of the demand is reflected in the fact that prices showed no important decline except the lowest grades, which are off about \$1 a ton. An export order for 1,000 tons was filled. It went to the British government.

Quotations follow: Prairie, choice, \$12.50@13.50; No. 1, \$10.50@12.50; No. 2, \$8.50@10.50; No. 3, \$5@8.50. Alfalfa, choice, \$15.50@16.50; No. 1, \$14.50@15.50. Standard, \$11@14; No. 2, \$8@11; No. 3, \$7@8. Timothy, No. 1, \$8.50@11; No. 2, \$11@14; No. 3, \$15.50@16.50. Clover, mixed choice, \$15@16; No. 1, \$14@15; No. 2, \$12@14. Clover, choice, \$14@14.50; No. 1, \$13@13.50. Straw, \$4.50@5.

#### VOLUME 46 AMERICAN BERKSHIRE RECORD.

To the American Breeder:—Volume 46, American Berkshire Record, is now ready for delivery. Since the membership fee in the association has been reduced to ten dollars, our membership has almost doubled, and is increasing very rapidly. It has therefore been found necessary to make a nominal charge for the volumes to members in order that only the number of volumes necessary may be printed. The price has been fixed by the directors at \$1.00 to members, and to non-members at cost, or \$2.50. —Frank S. Springer, Secretary American Berkshire Association.

#### NEW SHORTHORN RECORD VOLUME.

Volume 84 of the American Shorthorn Herd Book is being sent out from the office of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, No. 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Non-members may secure this volume for \$2 by addressing F. W. Harding, Secretary, at the address given above. The volume contains 20,000 pedigrees, of which 8,000 are bulls and the high number, 402,000.

## A SHORTHORN CATTLE "REVIVAL"

Second Annual Sale and Seventeenth Annual Meeting of Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Mark Important Progress in Giving the Cow Her Dues.

Livestock improvers in the big territory embracing large portions of Iowa and Nebraska and all of Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma, as well as parts again of Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and New Mexico, have felt that breed headquarters in Chicago did not adequately meet their needs. This feeling found expression long ago in the location of Hereford headquarters at Kansas City, and its return again to Kansas City after a short "sojourn" in Chicago, and the location of the Hereford "heart" centrally, with regard to the great cattle producing country, which its "system" pervades, has given the Hereford breed an advantage which everybody recognizes.

Over 30 years ago some of the active Shorthorn breeders of Missouri and Kansas undertook to help their own favorite breed in a similar way. The Shorthorn record, by incorporation, was located in Illinois, so these men organized the Missouri and Kansas Shorthorn Cattle Breeders' Association, for the purpose only of giving the breeders an annual meeting place near home, at the seat of the greatest stocker and feeder market—the place where the first market-value demonstrations of Shorthorn blood are presented to the public.

Seventeen years ago breeders of Nebraska, Iowa, Texas, Colorado, Oklahoma and other states asked to be taken in, and the name was changed to the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association. B. O. Cowan, whose father before him was a Shorthorn breeder, was the secretary at this time, and held the position until his failing health took him to California. Then a younger generation assumed the heavy work, and the new secretary, E. M. Hall, with the advice and co-operation of the members, started the idea of an annual public sale under the auspices, and by the members, of the "Central" association.

This departure, we believe, will prove the "big idea" of the Central Association. To help start it right, Mr. Cowan was persuaded last year to come to Kansas City, from the Pacific Coast, and the association enjoys regularly the active co-operation of such charter members as H. C. Duncan, Andrew Pringle, N. H. Gentry, T. K. Tomson's Sons, and others.

The first sale was a success, but this year—at a sale and meeting held April 27 and 28—the lines to be followed with best results to all concerned, were even more clearly drawn.

What the Shorthorn breeders of Scotland have long profited by in the annual bull sales at Perth, is now, we believe, assured to the Shorthorn breeders of Kansas City territory in the annual sales of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association. The Central sales are not limited to bulls, but the natural result of conditions was to give a majority for that sex, the catalogued offering being 60 bulls and 30 females, of which 89 head were actually sold. While the offering was fairly creditable on the whole, the quality was only such as could easily be duplicated any time, and without fail, should be improved upon for each succeeding event. We believe that W. A. Forsythe, now in his second year as sales manager, has done his work well, and that if he has the support of all members he will speedily correct such abuses as have been common to nearly all public sales in this country, and which are the only things likely to interfere with the growing usefulness of this important institution.

Hampering quarantines and "scare," as well as actualities, forced the postponement of the sales from the regular time, early in March, until the busiest part of the planting season. Nevertheless, the attendance was one of the most representative any similar meeting has had in a year. Demand was brisk and cattle averaged more than expected—the 89 head

bringing nearly \$20,000, an average of \$220. Bulls were admitted (if in passable condition) to fit farm or range trade, as well as a few of herd heading quality, while many of the females were suitable for herd foundation material and averaged \$250, against the bulls' average of \$206. The contributors to the sale were as follows:

Ashcraft Bros., Atchison, Kas.; F. C. Barber & Sons, Skidmore, Mo.; Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.; W. A. Bronaugh, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; H. R. Coffey, Savannah, Mo.; J. R. Cox & Son, Buffalo, Mo.; Fleming Bros., Pleasant Hill, Mo.; R. A. Ford, Lawson, Mo.; W. S. Forsythe, Strother, Mo.; Harriman Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo.; L. L. Hart, Burlington Junction, Mo.; H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kas.; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas.; Jones Bros., Warrensburg, Mo.; C. E. Leonard & Son, Bunceton, Mo.; D. C. Owen, Mexico, Mo.; W. W. Pollock, Mexico, Mo.; T. J. Sands, Robinson, Kas.; William Schwaderer, La Plata, Mo.; University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; W. S. Robertson, Longrun, Mo.

For quarantine reasons the sale was held at Independence, Mo. (ten miles from Kansas City) instead of at the stock yards.

We want our readers to see who bought, what buyers had to pay, and the ages and colors offered, so print the sale list in full at the close of this article. Next to horse stock, which is universal, this territory's most important farm animal is the cow that will consume our vast production of coarse feeds, often not profitably merchantable in any other way, and in this way help to balance the farm's production while enriching the land and swelling the farm income. On a majority of our farms an "all purpose" cow does this best, and the greatest future for the Shorthorn breeders lies in constantly remembering this fact and forgetting fashions and family names, except as they reveal essential qualities or performances of "close up" ancestors. Happily the Shorthorn breed is free of the color fad which a generation ago was blinding so many breeders to their own interests.

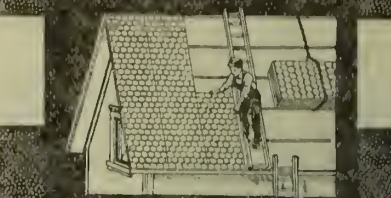
At its regular business and social meeting held the evening of the first day's sale, H. C. Lookabaugh of Watonga, Okla., was chosen president, and Howard Hill of La Fontaine, Kas., vice-president; E. M. Hall and W. A. Forsythe were re-elected secretary and sales manager, respectively. Frank W. Harding, the new secretary of the Shorthorn record association, was at both the sale and the meeting, helping where he could. There was some talk of making next year's sale offering larger, and following the English plan of selling by the hour glass, giving each animal exactly so many minutes. It is hoped that such a plan will help to give each contributor a square deal and make each animal sell as nearly as possible on its merits. There are, of course, some plausible arguments in favor of giving extra time to a valuable animal about which there is much to be said, but the practice is too often abused, and small breeders, or breeders who scorn to avail themselves of such an advantage, too often get less than they would under the plan the Central Association is considering.

Following, in catalog order, we give a complete list of the sales, showing sex of animal, catalog number, name, color, date calved, buyer and price:

#### BULLS.

1—Violet's Dale, red, April 16, 1914, J. Rickliff, Troy, Kas., \$155.  
4—Crown Prince 2d, roan, July 21, 1914, John Tomson, Dover, Kas., \$105.  
5—Prince Sturdy, roan, October 14, 1913, L. J. Wirt, Carman, Okla., \$450.  
10—Gazelle Lad, red, November 4, 1913, J. H. Blagg, Edgerton, Kas., \$115.  
11—Diamond Favorite, roan, June 13, 1912, Gus Benson, Bucklin, Mo., \$625.  
Belle's Lord, red, August 22, 1913, H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kas., \$130.  
15—May's Victor, roan, June 16, 1913, Painter & Wyatt, Denver, Colo., \$125.

## EDWARDS



## METAL SHINGLES

Five times easier to lay than wood shingles. Each shingle dipped separately in molten zinc after it is cut. The famous Edwards "Tight-cote" process and Interlocking Device insure a tight roof and a tight-on roof—ALWAYS!

## Save Roof Cost

No more wood shingles! Your roof is wear-proof, fire-proof, sun-proof, waterproof, rot-proof, EXPENSE-PROOF, when you use Edwards Metal Shingles.

## Free Lightning Insurance

A \$10,000 bond covers you against lightning loss. That's another big EDWARDS' advantage.

Prices on all galvanized materials have advanced. Order NOW—at our present low prices. Write today for bargain prices and Catalog 576 Give dimensions of roof. Hammer and nails are all you need the EDWARDS way. Write today—right NOW.

**THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.**  
526-576 Lock St. Cincinnati, Ohio

#### NO CLIMBING OF TOWERS IN OURS

Every bearing is constantly flooded with oil. Two quarts of oil in the gear case of the 8-foot Auto-oiled Aermotor will keep the gears and every bearing flooded with oil for a year or more. With its duplicate gears and two pulleys lifting the load straight up it is unbreakable. It runs in a breath of air. The galvanized helmet covers the gears, keeps out rain, keeps out dust, keeps in oil. If you are tired of climbing a windmill tower, if you are tired of buying and having them put on; if you are tired of waiting for a big wind, let us furnish you this self-oiling, ever-going mill to go on any old tower. It costs but little and you will get the difference between no water in a light wind and an abundance of water in almost no wind. Write Aermotor Co., 1146 S. Campbell Ave., Chicago, Ill. Show your tower.

#### Why Pay Two Prices for Fences?

Buy direct from our factory. Hundreds of exclusive styles. Wire and Ornamental Iron guaranteed. Fences for every purpose; Gates, etc. Write for Free Catalog, First Order and Early Buyers' Offer! **WARD MFG. CO.** 718 Ward St., Decatur, Ind.

Write for FREE CATALOG  
UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO. 990 10th St. Terre Haute, Ind.

**Cheap as Wood** We manufacture Lawns and Farm Fence. Sell direct, shipping to users only at manufacturers' prices.

Write for FREE CATALOG  
UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO. 990 10th St. Terre Haute, Ind.

#### ORNAMENTAL FENCE

Designs—all steel. Handsome, costs less than wood, more durable. We can save you money. Write for free catalog and special prices. **KOKOMO FENCE MACH. CO.** 451 North Street, Kokomo, Ind.

17—Elsie's Goods 5th, red, September 14, 1913, H. M. Hill, \$125.

18—Constable, red, white marks, September 4, 1913, H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., \$200.

19—Clansmann, roan, November 22, 1912, T. J. Blake, Hiawatha, Kas., \$305.

22—Roan Sultan, roan, April 3, 1914, H. C. Lookabaugh, \$150.

23—Nonpareil Sultan, red, February 5, 1914, Ed N. Regnier, Westmoreland, Kas., \$160.

24—Proud Goods, red, January 15, 1914, H. M. Hill, \$120.

27—Burr Oak Sultan, red, January 4, 1914, Fred Cowley, Hallowell, Kas., \$195.

28—Sultan Viscount, white, November 11, 1913, Robert Russell, Muscotah, Kas., \$200.

29—Butterfly Sultan, roan, February 28, 1914, C. W. Merriam, Topeka, Kas., \$300.

30—Burr Oak Goods, red and white, April 20, 1913, Painter & Wyatt, \$135.

31—Combination's Sultan, roan, July 28, 1912, Painter & Wyatt, Denver, Colo., \$180.

32—Pacemaker, red roan, May 21, 1913, Painter & Wyatt, \$135.

37—(Sub.) Proud Sybil, roan, June 1, 1914, H. C. Lookabaugh, \$215.

38—Scotch Monarch, roan, October 10, 1913, Kelly Brothers, Gardner, Kas., \$225.



## PERCHERONS---SHORTHORNS

Three Percheron mares, all in foal; weight 2,000 to 2,200; two imported; one an imported daughter of Etudiant. All these are extra good; all grays. Can suit anyone in Shorthorns, bulls or females, from one to a carload. Everything registered. Address, F. C. BARBER & SONS, Skidmore, Mo.

**ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES.**  
Stock of either sex for sale.  
**LOVE OAK STOCK FARM.**  
F. S. DALLNER, Prop. Lockridge, Ia.

## POLLED ANGUS CATTLE

For sale, males and females. Also imported and home bred Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares. Come and see, or write.

**F. M. CLEVENGER, Prop.**  
Valley Home Stock Farm,  
Centerville, Indiana.

## FOR SALE OR TRADE

For Cattle or Mules.  
One extra good dark gray, registered Percheron stallion, coming 4 years old; sound; weight 1,750. One, 2 year old bay, registered Percheron stallion; sound; weight 1,400. These horses are guaranteed to be right in every way. This is a bargain for some one who wants choice stuff.

**PRAIRIE HILL FARM,**  
Grain Valley, Missouri.

## Bulls

For Sale and Wanted.  
Mine are Anxiety bred Herefords—calves to nearly 2 years. Also a few heifers. Prices reasonable. When you write state what you want or what you have for sale. Always mention American Breeder.

**W. F. SIPES, WINDSOR, MO.**

## HEREFORDS

For sale. Three registered Hereford heifers. They are genuine show heifers.

**W. A. CARLISLE, CHEROKEE, OKLA.**

## RED POLLED CATTLE.

The Real Milk and Beef Breed.  
Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale.

**C. M. CHAMBERS, BARTLETT, IOWA.**

- 40—Royal Monarch 2d, red, July 1, 1913, Gordon Becker, Maitland, Mo., \$650.
- 43—Snowball, white, March 11, 1913, A. O. Flinton, Kansas City, Mo., \$175.
- 44—Orange Captain 2d, roan, August 28, 1913, Painter & Wyatt, \$135.
- 45—White Chief, white, March 14, 1913, J. E. Scott, Freeman, Mo., \$195.
- 46—Silver Count, roan, March 8, 1913, G. N. Hogan, Belvidere, Kas., \$300.
- 47—Good Mixture, roan, October 29, 1913, Colonel Andy James, Lenexa, Kas., \$165.
- 48—Tom Wornall, red, August 11, 1913, J. H. Blagg, \$140.
- 49—Perfection, red, March 14, 1914, J. W. Strange, Holden, Mo., \$105.
- 50—Matchless Knight, red and white, October 26, 1913, A. W. Peet, Kansas City, Mo., \$195.
- 51—Matchless Duke, red, April 15, 1913, Painter & Wyatt, \$200.
- 53—Marengo's Gloster, roan, August 10, 1913, T. M. Hogan, Belvidere, Kas., \$490.
- 54—Victoria's Choice, roan, November 2, 1913, S. D. Mitchell, Allen, Kas., \$300.
- 55—Ardmore's Choice 2d, roan, October 12, 1913, W. P. Holmes, Parkville, Mo., \$730.
- 56½—White Count, white, January 7, 1914, H. A. Barber, Windsor, Mo., \$245.
- 59—Golden Goods, red, January 14, 1914, A. C. Blakemore, Dadeville, Mo., \$210.
- 61—Rose's Goods, red and little white, April 2, 1914, E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo., \$175.
- 65—Royal Gloster, roan, March 14, 1913, Miss Mary Switzer, Kansas City, Mo., \$340.
- 68—Lindenwold Silas, red, October 9, 1913, J. E. Maxwell, St. Joseph, Mo., \$125.
- 69—Lindenwold Asa, red and white, October 9, 1913, J. H. Blagg, \$125.
- 70—Lindenwold Adam, roan, December 21, 1913, H. M. Hill, \$145.
- 71—Walter Hill, red, February, 1914, W. F. Robinson, Hardin, Mo., \$135.
- 72—John R., roan, July, 1913, Painter & Wyatt, \$195.
- 73—Jones Duke, red, August 15, 1913, Painter & Wyatt, \$125.
- 74—Diamond Gloster, red, December 20, 1913, Ed Hegland, Lancaster, Kas., \$145.
- 75—Goldie's Choice, red, September 7, 1913, H. M. Hill, \$170.
- 76—Silver's Choice, red, July 14, 1913, Painter & Wyatt, \$135.
- 77—Lee Abington, red, August 1, 1913, H. M. Hill, \$135.
- 78—Bill Boy, red, September, 1913, H. M. Hill, \$140.
- 79—Add Long, red, September, 1913, Painter & Wyatt, \$135.
- 80—Forest Boy, red, June 12, 1913, F. E. Maxwell, \$125.
- 81—Vindicator, red, August 15, 1913, J. S. Triplett, Troy, Kas., \$125.
- 82—Josh, red and little white, May 29, 1913, Painter & Wyatt, \$120.

- \$3—Alexander, roan, January 26, 1913, J. Z. Hartzler, East Lynn, Mo., \$140.
- \$4—Lavender General, red, October 30, 1913, W. S. Forsythe, Strother, Mo., \$280.
- \$5—Young Victorious, white, November 17, 1913, J. L. Kennedy, Sweet Springs, Mo., \$120.
- \$6—Red Knight, red, October 4, 1913, Painter & Wyatt, \$135.
- \$7—Golden Crown, roan, January 18, 1914, F. E. Maxwell, \$100.
- \$9—Overthwaite Sultan, roan, January 28, 1914, H. A. Barber, Windsor, Mo., \$175.

## FEMALES.

- 2—Barmpton Rose, red, white marks, March 17, 1909, A. D. Flinton, Kansas City, Mo., \$360.
- 3—Amelia and cow calf, red, June 10, 1910, H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo., \$330.
- 6—Esther's Maid, red and white, April 20, 1910, H. C. Lookabaugh, \$200.
- 7—Charming Princess, red, February 6, 1914, A. D. Flinton, \$230.
- 8—Shadewell Flora and bull calf, roan, October 24, 1907, Miss Mary Switzer, Kansas City, Mo., \$365.
- 13—Victor's Belle 2d and cow calf, red, July 21, 1911, W. C. Davidson, Randolph, Mo., \$195.
- 14—Daisy Lavender 2d and cow calf, roan, March 22, 1912, A. D. Flinton, \$300.
- 20—Vinnie, roan, November 20, 1912, A. L. Reynolds, Pond Creek, Ok., \$200.
- 21—Vera, roan, November 6, 1912, A. L. Reynolds, Pond Creek, Ok., \$305.
- 25—Roan Mary, roan, November 25, 1912, A. D. Flinton, \$175.
- 26—Viola 3d, roan, February 8, 1913, Miss Mary Switzer, Kansas City, Mo., \$255.
- 35—Kate and bull calf, red, March 3, 1909, H. C. Lookabaugh, \$145.
- 36—Lavender Victoria and bull calf, roan, May 23, 1908, J. W. Wharton, Pond Creek, Ok., \$305.
- 39—Proud Lady Star, roan, March 12, 1913, Miss Mary Switzer, \$625.
- 41—Proud Lady, roan, October 25, 1912, Gordon Decker, Maitland, Mo., \$420.
- 42—Third Lassie Violet and bull calf, roan, April 16, 1910, H. C. Lookabaugh, \$400.
- 52—Pavonia 2d, white, October 2, 1909, E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo., \$200.
- 56—Wrange Viscountess, roan, September 14, 1913, Gordon Decker, \$400.
- 57—Marengo's Lady, red, October 27, 1913, J. W. Wharton, Pond Creek, Ok., \$400.
- 68—Ella May, red, June 4, 1905, A. D. Flinton, \$120.
- 60—Rose, red, March 21, 1914, A. D. Flinton, \$140.
- 62—Belle, roan, March 25, 1914, C. C. Jackson, Westmoreland, Kas., \$105.
- 64—Echo's Jessie, roan, September 8, 1913, W. P. Holmes, Parkville, Mo., \$165.
- 88—Knight's Violet 2d, roan, January 10, 1914, Miss Mary Switzer, \$145.
- 90—Lady Sale, white, November 13, 1913, C. C. Jackson, \$95.
- 92—Lovely Duchess, roan, October 16, 1913, C. C. Jackson, Westmoreland, Kas., \$180.
- 93—Violet's Sultana, roan, August 30, 1913, Gordon Decker, \$250.
- 94—Knight's Aconite, roan, December 12, 1911, A. L. Reynolds, \$210.
- 97—Lovely Victoria, red, January 30, 1913, J. W. Wharton, \$130.
- 98—Sultana's Rose, roan, October 16, 1913, A. D. Flinton, \$150.

## PASTURE MANAGEMENT TO IMPROVE THE GRASS.

A central Kansas ranch has granted to the agricultural college of that state the use of 400 acres of grazing land for the purpose of conducting an experiment to determine the best way to build up the carrying capacity of Kansas pastures. The experiment is to continue for three years under college supervision. The ranch will supply any animals needed to carry on the experiment successfully.

"The deferred grazing system which has been followed with good results by the forestry service in some of the forestry reserves will form the basis of the plan here. By means of cross fences we will pasture two-thirds of the field the first year, allowing one-third to mature seed before turning in the cattle. The second year the rotation will continue and another third will be given an opportunity to rest while the land which was given a rest the preceding year will be pastured. In this way at the close of three years each third of the tract will have been given a rest.

"As soon as the pasture matures its seed, cattle will be turned into eat the grass and to tramp the seed into the ground. Where pasture is used continuously, the weeds often kill out a large part of the grass. Where the land is not pastured the grass is given an opportunity to counteract the effect of the weeds."

## POLAND CHINA HISTORY AND MANUAL FREE.

The Standard Poland China Record Association has just issued a thirty-two page booklet entitled "A Pedigree Manual" and a "Short Story of the Early History of Poland Chinas." Nu-

# SUDAN GRASS

## The Big Hay Crop That Never Fails

It produces more feeding value to the acre than any other hay crop. It is the greatest drouth resister known. It smiles when it is dry and laughs when it rains. It will grow in any soil that is not waterlogged or absolute desert, and in any climate that is not over 5,000 feet elevation. If you want to fill your barn and stack lot with the best hay you ever fed, plant Sudan Grass. All kinds of live stock will eat it in preference to any other hay. Can be sown, grown and harvested with less expense than any other hay crop. Two pounds of seed drilled in rows three feet apart to the acre, four pounds in 18 inch rows; 15 pounds broadcast. We will furnish you pure, well matured, recleaned, officially inspected Sudan Grass Seed at 40 cents per pound delivered. It can be planted as late as July 15th and make a big hay crop. It yields from three to four cuttings each season. It will mature a crop of hay in 50 days from planting. Is a splendid follow crop after harvesting the wheat and oats. Free booklet, the Story of Sudan Grass, on request. Address.

## LUBBOCK SUDAN GRASS SEED ASSOCIATION

F. E. Wheelock, Secy.

Lubbock, Tex.

merous requests have been received from breeders, students and instructors in agricultural colleges, farm demonstrators and instructors in public schools, for a condensed history of the Poland China breed. This booklet has been prepared to meet these requests.

The Poland Chinas are strictly an American breed and this booklet deals with not only their origin and early history, but what Poland Chinas are doing today. Instruction for the writing of pedigrees giving in detail how to write a pedigree, is one of the main features of this booklet.

Copies of this booklet will be sent free upon application to the Standard Poland China Record Association, Ray Davis, Secretary, Maryville, Mo.

## COTTONSEED MEAL IN CATTLE FEEDING.

In a bulletin (Farmers' Bulletin 655) reporting the investigations of cottonseed meal by the United States Department of Agriculture, the following conclusions are given concerning the use of this important "concentrate" in cattle feeding:

1. Do not feed young calves heavily on cottonseed meal.
2. Secure prices on both cottonseed meal and linseed meal and use the cheaper feed.
3. If cottonseed meal does not cost over \$34 a ton it can probably be used to advantage in wintering the breeding herd.
4. By feeding a ration of 2 pounds of cottonseed cake with corn silage, or 2½ pounds of cottonseed cake with coarse roughages such as oat straw, corn stover, etc., mature cattle can be wintered very economically.
5. One pound of cottonseed meal is usually worth as much as 2 pounds of corn for feeding cattle.
6. In sections where much corn, stover, fodder, timothy or other carbohydrate feeds are used, it is extremely important that some feed like cottonseed meal be used.
7. Cottonseed meal stimulates the appetite of fattening animals and causes them to consume more feed and likewise to make greater gains.
8. Heavy feeding of cottonseed meal should be discontinued after 100 to 120 days where dry roughage is fed and after 150 days where succulent feeds are used.
9. Cottonseed cake can be used very profitably as a supplemental feed for fattening cattle on pasture.
10. Five times as many farmers should be using cottonseed meal as are doing so at the present time. Are you one of them?

## TO MAKE WOOL BRING ITS VALUE.

If American growers were in a position to understand a little better the needs of the manufacturer and the reasons for his preference for properly graded and packed fleeces, they would unquestionably be much more willing

## Wanted SALESMEN

Our representatives are earning \$50 to \$150 per week. Write quick for sample and territory. It's selling like wild-fire. Everybody's a Customer. Hytee's Factories, Majestic Bldg. Indianapolis, Ind.

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2-Horse 3-Stroke Self-Feed. Guaranteed. Two men can run it. Saves ½ the labor. Takes a feed with division board. Absolutely safe. Send us your orders and consignments of Hay. Catalog Free. Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1645 Wyoming, Kansas City, Mo.

## CASH FOR BAGS

Don't throw them away. Save them and ship to us. We'll pay you HIGHEST MARKET PRICE. Get your neighbor to ship his bags with yours. Established 1870. 714 S. 7th St. Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills ST. LOUIS, MO.

## THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN COUNTRY

Has good land at low prices. Descriptive magazine free for a year.

W. Q. NICHOLSON, IMGR. AGENT, K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. BUSH, Minneapolis, Minn.

to alter their methods. A recent bulletin (No. 206) of the Department of Agriculture, gives in considerable detail much information on these points. It also suggests 15 rules for the wool grower which, it is said, no wool grower, or wool growers' association, can afford to neglect if at all solicitous of the reputation of the clip or desirous of building a market on the merits thereof. The rules are as follows:

1. Adhere to a settled policy of breeding the type of sheep suitable to the locality.
2. Sack lambs, ewes, wethers and all buck, or very oily fleeces separately. If the bucks or part of the ewes or wethers have wool of widely different kind from the remainder of the flock, shear such separately and put the wool in separate sacks so marked.
3. Shear all black sheep at one time, preferably last, and put the wool in separate sacks.
4. Remove and sack separately all tags, and then allow no tag discount upon the clip as a whole.
5. Have slatted floors in the holding pens.
6. Use a smooth, light and hard glazed (preferably paper) twine.
7. Securely knot the string on each fleece.
8. Turn sacks wrong side out and shake well before filling.
9. Keep wool dry at all times.
10. Make the brands on the sheep as small as possible and use a branding material that will scour out.
11. Know the grade and value of your wool and price it accordingly.
12. Do not sweat sheep excessively before shearing.
13. Keep the corral sweepings out of the wool.
14. Do not sell the wool before it is grown.
15. When all these rules are followed, place your personal brand or your name upon the bags or bales.



## LESSONS FROM A BIG EXPERIMENT STATION

Large areas of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas, as well as the western half of Kansas, are benefited from the lessons learned on the big experiment station at Hays, Kas. The conditions under which tests are made at this station, and the problems which these tests are intended to solve, apply to a greater or less degree to most of the big plains territory this side of the Rocky Mountains known as sub-humid or semi-arid. In fact, although most of the work at the Hays station is under the supervision of the various departments of the Kansas Experiment Station and Agricultural College at Manhattan, the Hays station is also a national institution, and results of its work are made available to those who seek them, throughout the area indicated. At Hays and other stations of its class, experts and specialists working under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, are constantly employed, and the results of their more strictly investigative work are at all times available in any and all of the station's activities.

Each year, sometime in April, there is held at the Hays station what is known as their "round up," with a view to increasing the interest of stock men and farmers in the counties adjacent. The energies of all stations of this class, so far as the expenditure of state money is concerned, are devoted chiefly to solving such practical problems as arise in the agriculture of this part of the West, and considerable benefit has resulted from keeping in close touch with the most progressive and intelligent men who are handling herds, flocks and farms as a business.

The "round up" at the Hays station for this year was held April 23, or just after the close of four different cattle feeding tests the station had been conducting.

### Forage Test on Wintering Stock Heifers.

The first of these tests was made to determine the relative value of different forages in the wintering of heifers being reserved for breeding herds. In this test four different forms of roughage were employed. One lot of heifers got Sudan hay; one lot, Kafir stover; one lot, coarse alfalfa (the third grade of alfalfa produced at the station last season), and the fourth lot getting sweet sorghum stover. In addition to this roughage, all the heifers were fed silage, some wheat straw and a little linseed meal. Every bit of the feed they ate, excepting the linseed meal, was produced on the Hays station and was only such feed as could be produced on every Western Kansas farm. The gains made on the different feeds varied so little as to be negligible. The lot receiving Sudan hay for roughness, however, made its gains at a slightly lower cost than the lots fed Kafir and alfalfa, and at the same cost as the lot fed sorghum stover. This is the first official feeding test in which hay from Sudan Grass was used.

No attempt was made to feed these heifers for profit, the idea being to handle them with a view of developing them into good breeding cows. It was found, however, that the average gain of about 81 pounds on each heifer which was made during the four months of the winter feeding had cost eight and a half to nine cents per pound; the heifers were valued at eight and a half cents per pound as high class stockers by a committee of breeders, buyers and feeders experienced with this class of animals, so that their gains would about cover the cost of wintering.

### Relative Cost of Full Feed and Growing Rations.

In another test, two lots of heifers were given the same feeds, but one lot was full fed, while the other was given what might be called merely a growing ration. The average gain on the full fed lot was 1.2 pounds per day, and on the growing or main-

tenance ration the gain was .68 of a pound per day. It cost \$9.87 per animal of the full fed lot for the 120 days' feeding period, while in the lot given only the growing ration the cost was \$6.75 per animal for the same period. At the close of the period the full fed heifers had gained 144.6 pounds per head and the heifers on the growing ration, 82 pounds per head.

This experiment is to be continued by a test of the progress of the two lots on pasture, with a view to developing them into breeding cows.

### Breed Test With Steer Calves.

With four lots of steer calves, a breed test was made in feeding 99 days for baby beef. The test was really intended to see what Holstein steer calves would do in comparison to steers of the beef breeds, for it was recognized that tests of this sort with limited numbers have very little value in determining the fine points of difference between the different beef breeds.

In this test the four lots were as follows: Six Galloways, six Herefords, six Shorthorns and six Holsteins. It was stated that the steers from the beef bred cows were sub-standard; the better bull calves having all been previously selected for other uses. The Holstein steers were taken just as they came from the calves to the dairy herds, one of the important considerations of the test being to see how successfully the steer calves of this class could be disposed of in this manner. Each lot was given full feed of the same amount and value, the total value for feed and labor for each lot being \$107.71. The costs per one hundred pounds of gain were as follows: Galloways, \$9.36 6-10; Herefords, \$9.36 6-10; Shorthorns, \$8.15 9-10, and Holsteins, \$10.25 8-10; the daily gains per animal having averaged 1.93 pounds for Galloways and Herefords, 2.22 for Shorthorns and 1.77 for Holsteins. Professor O. A. Reed, head of the dairy department, expressed the belief that farmers producing their own feeds, as it done at the Hays station, could afford to feed out their dairy steer calves in this manner, unless especially well situated for selling veals.

The fourth experiment was in wintering three lots of breeding cows, two in dry lot and one on pasture. The dry lot cows cost \$8.23 per head, the only difference in their feed being that one lot got cottonseed cake and the other linseed meal. The range fed lot cost \$8.84 per head.

### FEEDING YOUNG CHICKS.

We sprinkle a little clover chaff, shredded alfalfa, fine cut straw, or clean litter, free from must and mold, over the floor of the brooder or hover before the chicks are placed in it, writes Superintendent Quisenberry, of the poultry experiment station at Mountain Grove, Mo. We provide a small fountain of sour milk or buttermilk for at least the first half of the day, and water may be provided for the last half. If you cannot get the milk, then see that pure water is always before them. We prefer sour milk to the use of sweet milk for the reason that much of the bacteria which we find in the intestinal tract cannot grow and develop in sour milk or buttermilk, but sweet milk hasn't this same effect. The acid of sour milk aids digestion, kills bacteria, and has an appetizing effect. The chicks are not fed for 48 hours or more after they are hatched. Don't feed too soon. Give the chicks time to assimilate the yolk of the egg which contains enough food to last them several days.

Begin by feeding a mixture of two-thirds rolled oats and one-third wheat bran, mixed with a small amount of charcoal. Oatmeal is the finest food known to give young animals. This is fed on a clean board or paper four or five times a day and only a small quantity fed at a time. We remove the feeding board after the chicks are through eating. Clean, coarse sand or

fine grit is given about the time the first feed is given, and no grit is given before. After the chicks are four days old and you have been feeding them rolled oats and bran for a day or two, we begin to add a little commercial chick feed to the above mixture, and gradually increase this until the rolled oats and bran are eliminated from the first or grain feed. The rolled oats and bran are fed morning, noon and night, and a good grade of commercial chick feed is thrown into the litter between meals. This compels the little fellows to exercise, and they soon begin to scratch as vigorously as if they had been at it for many weeks. You can almost see them grow and develop, and become active and husky.

At the age of four or five days begin to feed a dry mash made as follows: Two parts wheat bran, one part corn meal, one part shorts, one-half part rolled oats or oatmeal. To every hundred pounds of the above mixture we add a handful of fine charcoal, a handful of bone meal, and a half pound of fine table salt, mixing it in thoroughly.

When the chicks are about six weeks old, their ration of chick feed and rolled oats can be gradually changed to cracked corn, wheat and kaffir corn. Continue the dry mash, look out for lice and mites. Keep the chicks dry. Sour milk used for the start will check white diarrhoea. Get the chicks into colony houses and on free range and fresh ground as soon as possible. Feed them from hoppers. They will grow faster and do better as a rule. The average amateur doesn't know as much about feeding as the chicks themselves. Let the grain food for the growing stock be composed principally of equal parts of cracked corn and wheat fed in hoppers. Feed the dry mash in the same way. Give a moistened mash to the growing stock once each day. We have had a number of cockerels fed in this way that developed so rapidly that they were crowing vigorously when seven weeks old.

### IMPORTANT MONTHS IN EGG LAYING CONTEST.

In the national egg laying contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., the highest ten Missouri pens for the five months ending April 1 are as follows:

- Pen 34—Barred Plymouth Rocks, 386 eggs.
- Pen 40—Barred Plymouth Rocks, 383 eggs.
- Pen 38—White Plymouth Rocks, 379 eggs.
- Pen 4—S. C. White Leghorns, 372 eggs.
- Pen 26—Buff Wyandottes, 368 eggs.
- Pen 47—Buff Orpingtons, 360 eggs.
- Pen 14—S. C. White Leghorns, 352 eggs.
- Pen 24—White Wyandottes, 351 eggs.
- Pen 36—Buff Plymouth Rocks, 350 eggs.
- Pen 2—S. C. White Leghorns, 336 eggs.

### BIG ILLINOIS JACK COLT.

To the American Breeder:—I have a jack colt 29 months old that I think is a right good colt. I had him reg-

### HOTEL CONVENTION.

#### European Plan.

#### Twelfth and Broadway.

Special attention given to stockmen. Rates 50c to \$1.00 per day. Bath free. Take Twelfth Street car from in front of Live Stock Exchange Building and get off at Broadway, or take any north bound car at the Union Depot, and transfer west on Twelfth. Car stops at our door.

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Hand-woven, soft, durable, comfortable. Good as the South American Panama but cooler, lighter, more dressy. Direct from maker to you, \$1.50 postpaid. State size and send money order. Money refunded if you are not perfectly satisfied. Very stylish for ladies this year.

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P. O. Box 148, G-20 San German, Porto Rico.

Reference: Bank de Economias, San German.

istered. Would like to hear from some jack raiser as to what they think of him. He is black with white points; 60 inches standard; girth 63 inches; flank 64 inches; forearm 19 inches; knee 15 inches; shin 9 inches; stifle 27 inches; hock 18 inches; below hock 10 inches. What could this jack make at six years old with good care? He has not sired anything yet but I think I will use him soon when the weather warms up. He measures 15 inches around hair of hoof and has a 33 inch ear.—F. F. Fabert, Franklin County, Ill.



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These collars are the only kind suitable for working on a stallion. We make them to fit any size and kind of trace. In ordering describe style of hames you use. If single trace hames be sure to state width of trace and length of hame tug from hame to buckle. If you use chain or Moeller hook traces, so state.

Sizes 15 to 25 inches, \$7.50 each; larger than 25 inches, 50 cents extra. We prepay shipping charges.

BREEDERS' HARNESS & WHIP CO., Williamson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

Sign Your Name and Address to all Questions.

**1642—ABORTION**—Last year in August I had a registered mare lose her colt in pasture at about nine months. I did not think anything strange of it as I thought she might have been hurt by some of the other horses. I bred her again in about three months but did not get her in foal. This spring her mate lost her colt at about nine months. These mares are five years old and raised a fine pair of colts at three years old. Would not like to injure my stallions. I had some registered cattle lose their calves and would like to know if the horses could take it from the cows?—Pennsylvania Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Under no circumstances breed a mare that has aborted directly to your stallion. This practice is helping to ruin the horse breeding business. Give your mare a year's time to clean up. Some experiments seem to prove that abortion may be communicated to animals of other species but the data at this time does not appear to be sufficient to justify one in making the statement that it is positive. The careful breeder will take no chances, however.

**1643—NUMBER OF SERVICES**—I leased a registered Percheron stallion two years and want to use him again. He is six years old now. How many mares should I breed him to in one day, to do him justice, and how long between services?—Canadian Subscriber.

**REPLY**—There is only one way to tell just how many fertile services a stallion can make and that is with the microscope. It is not advisable to use any stallion to excess if he is to be kept for a number of years for breeding purposes. If you have no microscope we would place the limit on the horse of two mares one day and one the next, making in all nine services per week, no two services closer than eight hours apart. Your stallion will probably make several services each day for a great length of time and discharge semen, but this is not evidence that he will produce colts at all of these services, and the chances of injuring the stallion are too great to follow such practice. If you have a large number of mares we would advise you to adopt the capsule system or at least use the Natural Temperature Semen Extractor as an impregnator. The number of mares can be doubled by breeding one extra mare at each service, even with the impregnator.

**1644—BOTS**—I have lost two valuable colts this winter which were under the care of a good veterinarian, and on opening them found their stomachs full of bots; they had worked through the stomach of one. The veterinarian said he had never seen anything like it. I have three or four others that appear to be in the same way. They get poor, gradually run down and start scouring several days before they die. Would like to know if there is any remedy for them.—Pennsylvania Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Bots may be found in the stomachs of nearly all horses in country districts the major portion of the year. It is only occasionally that it can be shown that they do serious harm. Their almost universal presence argues against their being seriously harmful when post mortem finding in colic cases almost universally proves death due to something else. These parasites are very difficult to dislodge or even kill by agents that are safe to give horses so that the veterinarian rarely attempts to treat an animal for bots. Your veterinarian should continue his investigations and particularly should the post mortem examinations be thorough and complete.

**1645—SHY BREEDING MARE**—I have a grade Percheron mare eight years old which had a colt at five years of age, but I have not been able to get her in foal since. Bred her at six and also at seven years of age but she missed both years. She is in good shape; not too fat; she is naturally a little nervous.—Canadian Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Try breeding your mare

with a capsule about two days after she has gone out of heat.

**1646—ABORTION**—What must I do for my mares? All of them, 20 head, lost their colts all the way from five to ten months along; some of them on their first colts. Almost all the mares in this part of the country had the same trouble this winter. Some mare owners say we do not have to do anything for them only to put them on grass and they will be all right next season, while others say they should be cleaned out. Even should we clean up some owners will not do anything only breed them again. Is there any danger of clean mares getting it again from the stallion? I have no stallion of my own. We have no capsule breeder around here.—South Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—There appears to be many, many cases of abortion in the northwest, judging from the numerous complaints that come from that section. While such cases should be cleaned up properly by a qualified veterinarian, we find that it is rarely practiced by owners when they have a number of mares. Such animals should be given a season without breeding and when bred should be bred with capsule, and never, under any circumstances, bred to the stallion direct. Direct breeding is largely responsible for the spread of the trouble in your locality. We suspect you are not safe in breeding a sound mare to any of the stallions of your section for the reason that it is very difficult for stallions to evade infection. There must be some co-operation between mare and stallion owners in your and other states if the progress of this disease is to be checked.

**1647—GETTING THE SEMEN**—If a horse makes a good cover will there be any semen outside of the uterus? Can you take the semen all out of the uterus so that the mare will not get with foal?—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—About half of the services are deposited in uterus. The stallion with a short penis when mated with a normal healthy mare of about the same size will deposit the semen in the uterus in most cases. A large stallion mated with a smaller mare or one having a mal-formed uterus or a diseased condition of the uterus will not be likely to deposit semen in the uterus. When semen is not deposited either in the uterus by the sire or by hand the percent of foals in such cases will be very small. It is not likely that a capsule breeder will take all of the semen out of the uterus when it is found there, but it is advisable to make a practice of capsuling the mare which has been used for the natural service.

**1648—BREEDING COLT**—I have a pure bred Percheron colt two years old last month; weight 1450 pounds. He took the distemper; swelled under throat latch and I opened it and he run at the nose. Now he is perfectly all right. What I am wanting to know is, would this colt be all right to cover a few mares this season, or not, and how soon would it be safe to commence to serve mares? He has not served any mares yet.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

**REPLY**—If this animal has fully recovered from the disease in question he may be safely bred to a few mares this season.

**1649—A BARREN COW**—I have a Jersey cow which has not had a calf for four years, although served by several bulls. She is quite valuable and would appreciate some advice on this line.—Colorado Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Make an examination of the ovaries. If one diseased ovary is found, have it removed. A good veterinarian should be able to do this without much danger to the cow. When one ovary is diseased it may affect the other to the extent that the cow will not get with calf. If her ovaries are in good condition breed her with a capsule. This should be done soon after the service as she

Read the Stallion Service advertisements below for suggestions



# ASTRAL KING

AT STUD

## SERVICE FEE, \$50, CASH

With All Return Privileges also

Three High Class Young Saddlers at \$25. We expect every customer to get results. For full particulars, catalog, etc., address

# JAMES HOUCHIN,

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI



# Casino (45462) 27830

Champion of Many Shows AT STUD

## Service Fee \$100

To Insure Living Colt

For Further Information, Address--

# J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAS.

### BREED YOUR BEST MARES

TO IMPORTED CRONSTADT (44910) 34112—The Greatest Percheron Sire  
Sire of Dragon, owned by E. B. White of Leesburg, Va., winner of the first prize at the Ohio State Fair, American Royal, International, Vt. and N. Y. State Fairs. Sired winners at the above mentioned Fairs and Horse Shows. CRONSTADT sired Etudiant (59291), the winner at Paris and Nogent in 1909 over the \$10,000.00 Carnot (the only show Carnot ever lost), also a sire of many other noted winners on both Continents. Service fee, \$25.00.

## L. W. HOYT

BARRY (Pike County) ILLINOIS. 16 Miles East of Hannibal, Mo.

may go out of heat soon and be more difficult to handle.

**1650—CASTRATING MULE**—When would you advise to castrate a jack mule?—Minnesota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—As a rule there are several good reasons for castrating a mule as a yearling, and everything else considered, we would advise that he be operated on at this age.

**INCLUS 80810 (80655).**  
Service Fee, \$50.  
Imported Percheron. Weight 2240. Champion Kansas and Missouri State Fairs and American Royal. Referred to by Dr. C. W. McCampbell as one of the best types of Percheron stallions in the world. Breed to the best.  
**BRUCE SAUNDERS, HOLTON, KAS.**

### REGISTERED SADDLERS.

Foss McDonald, Easter Cloud and Star McDonald, a trio of the greatest stallions in America, individually, blood lines and action. Their produce for sale at all times. Season now open. Book your mare before it is too late.  
Foss McDonald and Easter Cloud at \$50 each for living colt or \$25 cash for season. Star McDonald, \$25.  
Good blue grass pasture at \$3.00 per month. Address  
**H. A. GREENWELL, LAKENAN, MO.**

tirely white or orange yellow, and thin. They get weak, but not poor, and die one after another. With one sow they seemed to have difficulty in breathing; they started to die when three to six weeks old. I clean my barn every week and always have fresh bedding and fresh air; it's plenty warm enough. I feed the sows corn, oats, bran and skim milk, warm from separator, also two doses of Sal Vet a day.—Minnesota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Get in correspondence with your state veterinarian as there are several diseases that might give rise to a train of symptoms such as described.

**1653—TOP CROSSES**—I have a mare that was sired by a Standardbred horse. I bred her to a Standardbred horse and got a filly colt. I then bred it to a Standardbred horse and got a horse colt. Can I get it registered? If I can please tell me who to write to.—Kentucky Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Write to Frank E. Best, Secretary of the American Trotting Association, Chicago, Ill., for information and application blanks.

**1654—SICK COLT**—Will you please tell me what to do for a young colt than pants and breathes short? Don't seem to have any fever that I can detect. I think it will die. Is it navel ill? Except breathing short it seems all right.—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is difficult to form an idea from your description as to what ails your colt. It may be due to navel infection, as alluded to, or it may be induced by a failure of some of the

**1652—SICK PIGS**—My little pigs are dying so fast so I come to you for advice. They show sickness the second day and sometimes not until five or six days. They have good appetite; are well in flesh; don't grow very fast. Their stomachs or bellies look quite clumsy; tall always hanging down. I have noticed that the manure is en-



## PLEASANT VIEW PERCHERONS

I still have a number of extra good stallions and mares for sale at reasonable prices. Anyone in need of a good horse should come and see them.

Barnum 4013! (51951) and Konfluent (93572) 87272 champions of many shows, at stud. Service fee, \$50.00. For further information, address, CHAS. P. QUINN, MARCUS, IOWA. (Mareus is located 44 miles northwest of Sioux City.)



### 3 PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, including my imported herd stallion, Marquis, a grandson of Besique. Marquis has the famous blood lines on both sire and dam's side; sound and sure. Also two black, coming 4-year-olds; will mature to better than ton horses; sound, with size and quality. Registered in P. S. of A. They are priced to sell at a bargain. Come and buy one.

I. C. EVANS, TROY, Davis Co., IOWA.

### PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. One 3-year-old, one 2-year-old and one yearling; all blacks; recorded and sound. Also one imported gray; 8 years old; a good breeder and sound. Will sell one or all together. Priced to sell.

Also White Wyandotte eggs for setting from prize winning stock.

J. C. STEWART

Monmouth, R. R. No. 6, Illinois

### PERCHERON MARES

For sale. Mares due to foal this season and mares with colts by side and bred again.

Several young stallions and fillies coming 2 years old. Buy of the breeder where you can see the sires, dams and granddams. All recorded in Percheron Society of America. Prices reasonable. WRIGHT BROS., MT. PLEASANT, IA.

### 2 REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, coming 3 years old; black; sound and right; weight about 1,800 each. Prices right.

Also a few young registered mares. W. R. HANKINS, RAVENNA, NEBR.

### MAPLEWOOD PERCHERONS

I have a splendid lot of young stallions and mares on hand, also an extra choice black 2-year-old; weight 1,900 pounds.

C. G. ANDERSON, HECTOR, MINN. C. M. & St. P. R. R.

### PERCHERON COLT

For sale. Tirus 100174; black, with star; foaled August 1, 1912. Very heavy bone, line bred Brilliant. A great prospect.

A. C. BOYD, JOLIET, ILL.

## LEFEBURES' BELGIANS

Largest Collection on Earth.

Over 130 head on hand. Two importations received in 1914, before declaration of war. Also some choice Percherons, 1 to 5 years old, a number of home bred stallions. Write for catalog and circulars, mentioning the American Breeder.

H. LEFEBURE & SON, Fairfax, Ia. Eight miles west of Cedar Rapids.



foetal heart openings to properly close. In either event the outcome does not appear to be very encouraging.

1655—CATCHING THE SEMEN—I am greatly in need of a vessel for catching the semen as the stallion dismounts. Where can I find something that will hold temperature for several minutes with a lid on it so that the sun will not strike the semen?—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—The Kansas City Impregnator Company has invented a semen catcher with a funnel top which makes it easy to catch the semen. The fluid flows into a basin through a small hole where it is dark. This prevents the light from injuring the semen. The semen is surrounded by warm water. As the water is placed in the container it has a screw valve which makes it air tight and holds the temperature for a considerable length of time. This is a splendid arrangement for this purpose. Capsules can be filled from the semen catcher or placed in the extractor for future use. The new instrument is mentioned in the firm's advertisement in this issue.

1656—SWEENEY—About ten weeks ago I was disking a piece of ground and I sweetened my horse on both shoulders. The hide is loose yet and has not grown to the flesh. He is five years old and is not lame from the sweeney. What can I do for this to bring his shoulders out full again?—Arizona Subscriber.

REPLY—Atrophy of the shoulder muscles is often induced in young

horses during their first working experience. One of the causes originates from using a collar that does not properly fit the individual horse. Even should a collar fit well when first put on it does not signify that the same collar will be suitable two weeks from that time. We would advise that this animal be used for light work only, or better turned to pasture for a few months.

1657—SHY BREEDING JACK—Will a jack that was once sure but overbred until he was not sure for the past two seasons ever be sure again? Is there anything I could do to make him sure again? Do jacks that are sure ever have off years and not sure from other causes and then be sure again?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—We would not advise standing a jack or a stallion that has been a shy breeder for two years and more especially when it is known that he has been used to a damaging degree. This jack might, however, make a complete service every other day. You could try him for a while with the use of a microscope and know what you are doing. You cannot afford to ruin your reputation as a breeder by using stock which is not reasonably sure. The breeder who expects to succeed should not recommend anything to his friends which he knows is doubtful.

1658—UNTHRIFTY HORSE—I have a three year old horse that had a bad case of distemper last fall and has not done well since. He has a rough coat and gets foul and scours very easily. He has passed a worm that looked similar to a grub worm; it was about an inch long and had ereases around it, and on these ereases there was something that looked like fuzzy stuff and it was blunt at each end. Is there such a thing as a horse having a tape worm?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—First have the young horse's teeth examined so as to be sure that he is able to fully and properly masticate his food, as perfect mastication is essential to good digestion. Next arrange so that the animal will be forced to eat slowly which can be done by placing several smooth, round stones in the feed box as large as one's fist. Study his case and feed only such food as best agrees with him. As a rule, clean oats and sweet upland prairie hay are best. Do not water after feeding. It may be that this animal has intestinal parasites, and if such are suspected he should be treated by a veterinarian who may have the privilege of giving him a careful examination. Try giving three-fourths of an ounce of Fowler's solution in his feed three times a day.

1659—TOP CROSS BELGIANS—How many crosses does it take to register a Belgian horse?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—You cannot register animals of this kind. The sire and dam both must be registered before the progeny can be registered.

1660—INJURED SHOULDER—I have a three year old colt and after working him a few days on the plow I noticed one evening that he handled his one front foot very awkward, but next morning he seemed all right, but after a couple of hours' work it returned. When he walks the joint in the point of his shoulder appears to slip out. He stands firm on his feet without pain. It is only noticeable by the movement of the bones in his shoulder when walking or trotting. What would you advise?—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—The work the horse has been doing has no doubt brought about an injury involving the nerves that control the muscles of the part. This may have been induced by a poor fitting collar or putting the horse to too severe a task for a young animal not accustomed to work. He should be discontinued from service at once and turned to pasture until he fully recovers. Nothing is gained in trying to work a young animal in this condition. Your chances for making the condition a chronic one are too great.

1661—MARES ABORT—We have two Percheron mares about ten years old that have been breeding quite regularly. One miscarried her colt in February, 1914, but showed no ill effect from it and was worked last summer. She was bred May 16 and June 8, 1914, and tried once or twice a week the fore part of summer, but failed to come in heat again, and now proves not to be in foal. The other raised a colt in 1913, but was unthrifty and failed to settle, but last year she was worked and was bred May 15, and tried the same as the other, and she is not in foal. She did not come in heat but the once. Both mares were in good work flesh; were fed mixed timothy and

# 1878 Trumans' 1915 Champion Stud

WEEKLY BULLETIN.

We had a visit last week from O. H. Gray of Monroe County, Ia. Mr. Gray has been on the lookout for a Shire stallion for some time. He is an old customer of ours and the outcome of his visit was that we sold him an outstanding, rising four year old, imported Shire stallion.

T. J. Ryther of Olmstead County, Minn., selected a Percheron stallion; H. E. Popple of the same county selected an imported Shire stallion; Ford Watson of Marion County, Ind., came here to look for a Percheron stallion but after seeing our Shires, and being especially interested in the champion geldings which we exhibited at the leading state fairs, he decided to purchase an imported Shire stallion. To Clyde Kenney of Knox County, Ill., we sold an outstanding, imported gray Percheron stallion, weighing 2,200 pounds. We believe him to be one of the best horses of the breed on this side.

W. F. A. Rabe of Chickasaw County, Ia., selected a black, imported Shire stallion shown by us at the state fairs last fall with success. He should be a valuable addition to the draft horse interests of that county. To B. H. Saunders of Shelby County, Mo., we sold an outstanding black, imported Shire stallion; I. N. Ware of Box Butte Co., Nebraska, after looking around considerably for a draft stallion, selected an outstanding two year old, Shire stallion, weighing over 1,800 pounds.

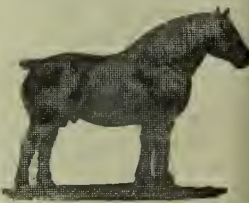
Our last importation are doing nicely and we are now placing them on sale. We have a few very choice imported Shire fillies which we shall be pleased to show any one wishing to purchase high class foundation stock. Send for catalogue, addressing

## Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm Bushnell, Ill. Box A

### IMPORTED AND HOME BRED PERCHERONS and BELGIANS

I give a gilt edge guarantee good for two years with each animal. Priced to sell quick.

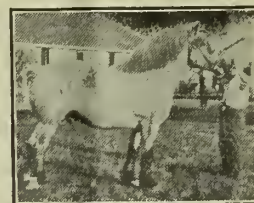
W. H. RICHARDS, EMPORIA, KAS.  
(Barns four blocks from A. T. & S. F. Depot.)



## LOOK HERE

Do you want to buy an imported Belgian stallion for half of what he is worth; a stallion of quality—one that will more than pay for himself in one season? I have two and can spare one. This horse is one of the best in America, size considered (1,800 pounds); sound and sure; broke to work. Will pay car fare if not as represented. Price \$700. No trades.

W. F. DUSELL, MONTEVIDEO, MINN.  
(I am a graduate of the Graham Scientific Breeding School.)



## Oak Lawn Stock Farm

Breeds and imports champion draft stallions and mares; Percheron, Belgian and Shire. All stock for sale at reasonable prices. Come and see them before you buy.

Ask for our new calendar, mentioning the American Breeder.

GEORGE EGGERT, NEWTON, IOWA

clover hay, with about four quarts of oats and three ears of corn at a feed, and run in a blue grass pasture at night.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Your mares have probably lost their colts and you did not know it. It might be advisable in this case to let these mares go until fall, and breed them if they are healthy and clean in every way.

1662—BREEDING QUESTION—What do you think about a mare or a jennet getting in foal that has a lump just under the womb? I have a very valuable jennet that way.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Your inquiry carries with it a very indefinite description of the nature and size of the object. If this enlargement is a tumor then we should say that tumors in a general way are against conception. This statement cannot be made to apply to every case because some mares hav-

ing tumors, particularly of the benign sort, conceive. The best way to decide the point is to try her, which we will venture to say you have already done.

1663—TOO MUCH TEASING—I have a Percheron stallion that is 11 or 12 years old and is in good shape, but at times will pay no attention to a mare. He has been bred heavy when younger, but is still a sure breeder when I can get him to serve. Have been using him as a teaser the last two years. He eats both hay and grain well and is doing good when he will not look at a mare. If I turn him in the lot he will kick and play like a colt. I feed him corn, oats and good bright hay. Please tell me something I can do to get him to tease, as I need him to tease for the jacks. I do not breed him much any more.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—You might try the hitch rack method of teasing with this stallion. He is probably doing more teas-



**PERCHERON STALLION**

For Sale At a Bargain.

Color, brilliant bay; weight 1,700 pounds; foaled in 1912; good performer. Colts to show. Registered in Percheron Society of America.

**C. H. STEPHENS**  
Rte. 2 Vandalia, Ill.

**SHIRE STALLIONS**  
For sale. One 5 years old, one 3 years old and two 2 years old; sound; registered; good individuals, and priced to sell.  
J. C. SAVAGE, FT. DODGE, IOWA.

**BLACK PERCHERON STUD COLT**  
For sale. One year old; 9-inch bone; weight 950 pounds. First prize winner. Also young work horses and mares.  
Geo. Danner, Route 3, Covington, Ky.

**PERCHERON STUD COLT**  
For sale. Foaled April 24, 1914; dark gray; registered; best of blood. Priced to sell.  
V. J. BERAN, VERDIGRE, NEBR.

**PERCHERONS**  
For sale. Forty head of high class imported and home bred Percheron stallions and mares at a very low price.  
H. REDENIUS & SONS, Rushmore, Minn.

**TO TRADE FOR BELGIAN**  
A 2,100-pound black Percheron; Reg. P. S. A., 6 years, 12-inch bone; a good one. Bay Belgian preferred. Mammoth jacks (15½ hands) cheap.  
H. H. BURNS, ARGONIA, SUMNER COUNTY, KAS.

**HERD HEADER.**  
Percheron Stallion  
For sale. Bismark 53994; foaled Oct. 13, 1904; color gray; weight 2440; sure breeder; certificate of soundness. Price \$1,500, or would exchange for horses or mules. Address  
LOCK BOX 447, SENECA, KANS.

**IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.**  
**PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.**  
The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perch this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. Address Hart Bros., McCola, Iowa.

**PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES**  
For sale; ages 2 to 9; grays and blacks. Priced to sell. Mares in foal by 2200 pound imported stallion.  
P. C. MARTIN, BLOOMFIELD, IOWA.

**IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS**  
of Percheron and Standard bred horses, Kentucky and Tennessee jacks. All stock guaranteed and priced to sell. Terms to suit purchaser.  
FISHER & WALKER, Evansville, Ind.

**IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION**  
For sale. Registered; black, foaled April 1, 1908; weight 1,800 pounds; good server; sure breeder; lots of style and action. Colts to show. Write,  
NELSON & GANS, L. F. D. No. 2, New Cambria, Kas.

**SIX PERCHERON STALLIONS**  
For sale, including our imported herd stallion, Sirocco, a grandson of Besique. Plenty of size, bone and quality. All sound and recorded in the Percheron Society of America.  
M. DILL & SONS, Washington, Kas.

ng than breeding. It may be necessary to get a mare occasionally and keep her for several days so as to make a reasonable number of services with his horse. This happens occasionally where an aged stallion does much easing. If this is a good sire you might encourage some of your customers to raise mares so as to even up the business between him and the packs.

**1664—PARTURITION DIFFICULTIES**  
For quite a few years we have been using some of our big cows. Some cows cannot deliver their calves on account of coming the wrong way. Some come with their head and neck bent backward, and some come with their hind feet first and the cows can't deliver them at all. Sometimes in winter some cows have calves and they un along with this placenta until part of it drops and the other parts stay inside, and this makes the cows look sick. I hope you will tell me what causes this and a remedy.—New Mexico Subscriber.

**REPLY**—If a man has an occasional

trouble, such as complained of in a small herd, he thinks nothing of it, but when the herd is increased several fold in numbers these difficulties become more noticeable. It is difficult to explain why there should be mal-presentations, but such do occur. We believe that the matter of care and feed influences these things to a great degree, and in seasons of unusual annoyance one can, as a rule, find something to be criticised in the way the stock has been handled. Such is very noticeable in smaller animals, such as sheep and pigs. When these conditions arise they have to be met by one who knows the manual end of it and have to best relieve the case with the chief thought in mind, save the life of the animal. To relieve these cases of the offending condition is often easily done, but to do that and save the life of the patient is a more serious question. As a rule, such cases should be entrusted to a skilled veterinarian.

**1665—DISEASED MARE**—I have some registered mares and one of them has been in heat for about three weeks. I bred her on April 3rd, 20th and 24th. Can you tell me the cause of her staying in heat? This mare is four years old and raised a fine colt at three years. She was bred six times last year with no results. I had her examined by a veterinarian and he said she was in good, healthy condition. When at work I notice that she will throw off once or twice a day when she starts after resting.—Indiana Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Your mare has diseased ovaries, or some part of the genital tract may be out of order. There are not very many healthy mares that stay in heat this length of time.

**1666—FORAGE POISONING**—I have a mare six years old on April 16. She was taken sick and I had a first class veterinarian with her and he said it was worm poison corn. She is a hearty eater and seems all right in every way only she can hardly see and is about half way a dummy. The veterinarian said her eyes will come all right but that it might take four or five months. Can you give me a remedy or any information? I lost a four year old just the day before; she went blind and crazy on the first start.—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is quite probable your veterinarian was right in his diagnosis of your case, and it will be several months before your animal recovers, if at all. Some of these cases ultimately get all right, while others remain permanently impaired. It is largely a question of extent of injury to brain and nerve tissue. Rest, with doses of one dram of powdered nuxvomica in the feed three times a day is about all that can be advised.

**1667—THREE YEAR OLD SERVICES**  
—How many mares ought a three year old jack serve in one season?—Arkansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Three or four mares a week for three months should be the limit on a jack of this age for the best results, no two services closer than 24 hours apart.

**1668—ENLARGEMENT ON NECK**—I have a registered yearling filly that developed a bunch on the lower part of the neck, midway between shoulder and jaw, about two weeks ago. There appeared to be a soft spot in the center where I made an incision with a knife; blood and water escaped and there is still amber colored matter running rather watery. The swelling has increased to about the size of a fist, and is rather hard as if made up mostly of membranes. Kindly advise treatment.—Minnesota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—The enlargement complained of may have been brought about from a bruise which may have been inflicted by some other horse in the way of a kick. The character of the discharge indicates such a state of affairs. If the wound is draining well it will perhaps get well without further attention. If the parts remain hard, paint it over with tincture of iodine once a day.

**1669—WRONG ENTRY**—Please let me know my responsibility in regard to the handling of my stallion during service. The groom allowed said stallion to enter rectum of mare twice and the third time he entered the right channel during same service. Do you know of similar accidents? What would you suggest doing in a legal sense to avoid trouble and unnecessary expense? The mare died from effects of the injury Wednesday a. m., about two and a half days after accident. The roof of howel was torn through.—Oregon Subscriber.

**REPLY**—The safest plan would be to fire the groom. There is practically no use making two wrong en-

**WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLY CO.**

LINCOLN, NEB.

Bargain prices for next 30 days. Imported Shire, Percheron and Belgian stallions; 3 to 6 years old; weigh 1,900 to 2,200 pounds. Tried and guaranteed breeders.  
A few home bred 2-year-old Percheron colts.

**ACCLIMATED PERCHERONS**

We are well supplied with good, sound young stallions of good dark color, with plenty of size and bone. Among them is the first prize, 2,100-pound, 3-year-old at the 1914 Nebraska State Fair.

We sell stallions according to the law of Nebraska, and furnish state license.

Fortunately we are in position to raise and handle stallions cheaper than most dealers and can save you money on a good horse.

Reference, either bank in Arlington or the Packers' National, South Omaha.

On the main line of the C. N. W. R. R., 33 miles northwest of Omaha; 55 miles north of Lincoln and 8 miles east of Fremont. Twelve passenger trains every day. See us at once or write today.

**RHEA BROS., Arlington, Nebr.**

**Closing Out Bargains in Percherons**

I am preparing to quit the farm and My Entire Herd of 50 Percherons—Mostly High Class Mares and Fillies—Is for Sale.

I have a few good stallions, of course, and will make close prices on them, but any man who will take all, or a large part, of my mares and fillies, will get a bargain he cannot find anywhere else. Good registered draft mares will be the money makers for years to come.  
**GEORGE HIRSCHMAN,**

**PIERSON, IOWA.**

**WHITEOAK STOCK FARM**

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had direct from the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to D. Augusta, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.

**PERCHERONS.**

Write for prices on imported and home bred Percheron stallions, mares and fillies, now on hand at the Sunny Plain Farm.

**W. C. BAUGHMAN, PULASKI, IA.**

**REGISTERED PERCHERONS**

Two 3-year-olds and one 2-year-old stallions. Two 5-year-old mares, one 4 years old, one 7 years and 2 aged mares; weight 2,100 and 2,200. These are all of the ton class. Will sell worth the money. No trades. Reason for selling, quitting the business.

**J. H. MOSBY, Route 3, LIBERTY, MO.**

We offer more International PERCHERON AND BELGIAN

first prize winners, and more stallions of serviceable age by the \$10,000 champion Carnot (66666) than does any other dealer in the world. Also Shetland ponies. If you want the best, come and see me and save money. Free circular. R. R. Station, East Orwell, O. A. W. Green, Middlefield, O.

**IMPORTED and HOME BRED STALLIONS**

For sale. Can show buyers more registered stallions and mares than any firm in America owns. Come and see my horses and mares and visit the best and liveliest horse country in the West. Reference, any bank in Creston, Iowa.

**A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Iowa.**

**BREEDING AND QUALITY In Percherons and Belgians.**

Fifty stallions and mares, including my importation landed last fall and representing France and Belgium. Best draft horse blood lines. Heavy, clean bone, great weight, good colors. Well matched spans of mares. A square deal every time.

**OKDALE STOCK FARM**  
C. G. Good, Prop. Ogden, Ia.

**Big, Rugged, Heavy Boned Registered Percherons**

**50 Head, Mostly Blacks and Grays.**  
These horses are raised in the open; sound and healthy. Many are sired by our famous herd horse, Superior 40605. Unrelated mares in foal to Superior, and Superior fillies in foal to Vermouth. Come or write us.  
**JAMES LOONAN & SON, Waterloo, Ia.**

**PROTECTING HIS COLTS AGAINST NAVEL ILL.**

To the American Breeder:—Inclosed find 50c. I lost a good many valuable colts from navel ill before I knew what was the cause of death, as I keep two stallions and breed quite extensively. Many of your suggestions are good. I see our friend, McMillan, is in for it this time. You should keep after him. Success to you.—W. H. Dockstader, Minnehaha County, So. Dak.

**AS AN ADVERTISER FEELS.**

To the American Breeder:—Inclosed find check for \$11.50 for advertising. Yours for the best paper printed.—Peter J. Tisserat, Dallas County, Ia.

A Wyoming jeweler gathered and threshed with a flail \$600 worth of sweet clover seed near his vacation camp. Those of us who have bought sweet clover seed recognize the fact that it belongs in the jewelry business.



## KODOMA 43372.

The Great Ton Show Stallion and Percheron sire, for sale. Height 16.3; color gray; age 9 years. Absolutely sound and clean, with the best of feet, bone and pasterns. His sloping shoulders support a beautifully carried head and neck, while his short, broad back, over a deep ribbed middle, smoothly molds into strong loins and level croup over the best draft hocks imaginable. Kodoma has 12-lb bone below his hocks and scales 1,920 pounds; today in active stud condition weighing some 2,200 pounds; fitted for showing. Guaranteed to get 60 per cent foals. Price \$1,000.

W. T. WILKINSON,  
Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri.

## CLOSING OUT BARGAINS

### ON PERCHERONS.

My entire herd of 25 Percherons—mostly high class mares and fillies. I have some stallions and will make close prices on them, but any man who will take all or a large part of my mares and fillies will get a bargain he cannot find anywhere else. Will give special price on the entire bunch.

Also some Shetland ponies for sale.

I. H. VANNORSDEL  
KINGSLEY, IA.

### SHIRE STALLION WANTED.

I want to buy an extra good 2 or 3-year-old colt, gray preferred, or an aged horse, if strictly first class and weighing 2,200 pounds. Only a good one considered.

O. B. McCLURKIN, Morning Sun, Ia.

### PARAMOUNT STOCK FARM

Breeds and Imports  
Percherons, Belgians and Shires.

Home of the Iowa and International Grand Champion FARCEUR 7332 (72924), the greatest Belgian stallion in the world today. Always a select lot of stallions and mares for sale at prices that cannot be beat for high class, sound, 2,000 to 2,500 lb. horses. WM. CROWNOVER, HUDSON, IOWA.

## CLYDESDALE HORSES

Twenty mares from weanlings up. A number of extra good young stallions that will make better than ton horses.

In Shorthorns I have 5 young Scotch bulls, roans and reds, that are good ones.

W. A. DeMERRITT, Plainfield, Ill.

### Buy of the Breeder

and save money on registered Percheron Stallions and Mares and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares; 35 head to select from.—E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur Co., Ia.

## PERCHERON and BELGIAN

### Prize Winners.

Won over \$1,200 in cash premiums in 1914. Buy the winners.

Berkshire Hogs Also For Sale.

LONZO McCLAIN, LIMA, OHIO

## PORK IS PRODUCED CHEAPLY ON PASTURE.

To the American Breeder:—Pork is produced from 8 to 10 per cent more cheaply on pasture than in the dry lot. Last year at the Iowa Station, with corn at 50 cents, the feed-cost for 100 pounds of pork was \$3.73 on alfalfa pasture and \$4.07 in the dry lot. After adding the original cost of the pig and interest on the investment, there is left a good profit.

For Minnesota, the best pasture crops for hogs are alfalfa, rape, clover and combinations of field peas, oats, rape or clover. The following figures from three experiment stations are given for comparison and also to indicate the possible value of a good pasture:

### Pork Produced Per Acre.

	Missouri	Kansas	Iowa
Crop	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Alfalfa	591.8	408	744
Red clover	560.7	400	728
Rape	274	202	865
Oats, peas and rape	394	....	966

In all of the above tests liberal grain rations were fed with pastureage.

At the Minnesota Station last year, three quarters of an acre of rape furnished plenty of pasture for twenty

pigs from the middle of June until frost. They were given, in addition, 3 pounds of corn per day for each 100 live weight.

Allow an acre of pasture for each 15 pigs, grain being fed. Seed rape now or later, using four or six pounds of seed per acre. By making a couple of seedings the best of pasture is available all summer.

Good pasture combinations are: Rape (early spring), rape (summer); corn in field and rape (fall); rape, alfalfa, corn; rape, clover, oats and peas.—Minnesota University Farm.

## WORKING STALLIONS TOGETHER.

To the American Breeder:—I have been reading your paper for a number of years and find much valuable information in its columns. In short, will say that the education you are giving the average breeder cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Have been in the breeding business for eight years and still have much to learn. Regarding the care of the stallion, will say that we do not believe in putting him away after the season is closed like we do our fly nets or summer hats. Put him to work and don't isolate him; keep him where he can see other horses and handle him in such a way that he will always be glad to see you. When our stallion is not at work he is in a paddock where there are other horses in an adjoin-



PETER BROS'. STALLIONS AT WORK.  
The Percheron Weighs 1,900; the Belgian (at 22 Months), Weighs 1,650.

ing lot. He never offers to molest any of them. We work him with a mare or gelding and find him the best work horse on the ranch. His box stall consists of two boards and a pole over the top. The sides of the barn make up two sides of it and the manger the other side. Have had three different stallions and handled them all the same way; never tie them up except when there is a horse in the stall next to him. Feed a half gallon of oats with a little bran twice a day in the winter and three gallons per day through the season. If a stallion is not stuffed with grain through the winter he will be on the gain, if the grain ration is increased about a month before the season; less feed and plenty of exercise is much better than plenty of feed and little exercise. Have a Belgian colt 22 months old which weighs 1,650 pounds; his height is 66½ inches; heart girth 80 inches; arm 27 inches; cannon bone front 10½ inches; behind 11½. Is broke to harness and is tied in a stall nights with other horses. Now, I do not think that all stallions can be handled in this way, but I do know that proper handling plays an important part with all breeding stock. Later we will send you a picture of a mare that has raised 13 colts without a break, and has picked her own living winter and summer.—Peter Bros., Lyman County So. Dak.

## WHO CAN BEAT THIS?

To the American Breeder:—On April 15, 1915, William Cross bred a mare to my jack. She is now 26 years old and has a nice mule colt at her side. This is her fourteenth, she having foaled the first one at the age of ten. If there are any "doubting Thomases" we are in a position to substantiate this story. We have been in the breeding business more than 35 years, and at the present time have five head

of breeding stock, two horses and three jacks, and can truthfully say the American Breeder has been the most helpful paper we have ever read, and we have taken and read many.—J. W. Maupin, Shelby County, Mo.

## CASTRATION CONSIDERATIONS.

To the American Breeder: One of the problems that presents itself to every stockman, is when to castrate the young males. One says that the proper time to castrate the colt is when he is very young while another says to let him go until he is even three or four years old. One will say to castrate the bull calf by cutting off practically all of the scrotum while another will say that the right way is to make two slits in the scrotum or cod sack for the removal of the seeds and so leave the whole sack on the animal. Each of the opinions will be correct in a certain number of cases but wrong in other cases.

A male as long as left entire will develop in the fore quarters. Look at any entire male, stallion, bull, boar or dog and you will notice that the older he gets the more development we have, comparatively, in the fore quarters. After a male is castrated there is apt to be a better balanced development of the hind quarters. From this view of castration it will be seen that what would be the proper time for one animal would be the wrong time for another and that no hard and fast rule can be laid down. If a colt is born on the farm its conformation should be looked at in order to decide when it should go under the knife. Unless absolutely necessary it is not a good rule to castrate young colts, as with them the inguinal canal is not sufficiently closed and scrotal hernias and water seeds are liable to be the result of castration at this time.

If the colt is born with a well developed fore quarter but with a rather peaked hind quarter then we should castrate early, remembering that the development after castration is relatively better in the hind quarters. When a colt is well developed behind but is rather small and under developed in front it will pay to let it run a stallion, sometimes as long as three years, to get a well proportioned animal.

Some have the idea that the proper way is to castrate a colt "proud" in the hope that he will develop a more muscular appearance and a greater show of nervous energy. If the horse really needs the development let it run entire for a little longer and then cut it clean. Proper training and plenty of good feed and care will develop the energy. Nothing is meaner to have around than a proud cut gelding or mule. They are always a bother and many times knock colts out of the mares on the farm. But if a colt is let run a stallion in order to develop a part of the body, do not make the mistake by leaving it entire and using it as a stallion even though it finally may develop into a good individual.

A calf is castrated to produce a beef animal and we should remember our rule. The choice cuts of meat in the beef animal are carried in the hind quarters. The better hind quarters that we can produce in our beef cattle without making too much of a wedge shaped animal, the better beef we produce. For the growth of these high priced cuts we should castrate the calf as early as possible. It will not set it back so much as if left until a latter period and it will give us the beef steer. In cutting the calf we should keep the sale of the animal in mind. Steer for steer, one with a large, well filled cod will bring more per pound than one without. The last part of an animal to lay on fat is the genital organs or in the steer the cod sack. In order to produce the large cod we should leave as much of the scrotum as possible but be sure that in castrating we leave a good hole low down for drainage. When the animal is being fitted for the market this cod sack will be the last place to fatten and when he goes into the stock yards with a large cod well filled he will bring a better price, for buyers will know that his flesh will have the marble of fat and lean that is so much desired, while another steer that

## REGISTERED MORGANS FOR SALE.

A choice lot of young stallions and mares, weanlings to 4 years old. Weanlings and yearlings can be crated and delivered at any point by express at a moderate price. Can sell fillies and stallions of different breeding that would be suitable to mate together. Could sell a car load of registered mares and fillies that have been bred to registered Morgan stallions, at a very moderate price. Most of my young stock is out of The Admiral. Headlight Morgan is now at the head of my stud and I am expecting at least 40 colts from him next spring.

RICHARD SELLMAN, Rochelle, Texas.

## MORGAN HORSES AND COLTS

of both sexes for sale. My breeding operations have never been on an extensive scale, but for the number shown I have been unusually successful at the great shows, and have sold breeding stock to 15 different states and South America, including sales to Mountain Vale and Brook Nook, the most extensive Morgan breeding establishments in the world. Prices always right.

C. F. DEWEY, AMHOY, ILL.

## STALLIONS FOR SALE OR LEASE.

Six Morgan stallions and one Percheron stallion for sale, or lease to responsible parties.

HECK'S STOCK FARM, Keysville, Mo.

## SADDLE STALLIONS, STANDARD BRED STALLIONS, OLDENBERG COACH STALLIONS

For sale. The breeding is of the best. Prices reasonable. These stallions are closely related to such famous sires as Walnut Boy 8018, Artist Montrose and Rex McDonald. Address,

A. M. BROCK, HUFFALO, WYO.

## ENGLISH HACKNEYS

One four year old bay and one two year old chestnut; both high class stallions and show prospects; imported sire and dam. One imported mare in foal and two home bred mares. Can sell you mares from yearlings up.

One aged imported stallion for sale, or trade at a bargain.

F. S. CASTLE, Rte. 3, JOY, ILL.

## FOR SALE OR TRADE

Grand race horse; Thoroughbred; imported blood. Raced seven years and retired sound; best of records; could go more distance; carry more weight than any horse of his day.

Will sell cheap, trade for similar horse, draft stallion, jack or anything worth the money. Selling on account of breeding his fillies. Pedigree, photo and race records sent to any one interested.

Box 62 CONCORD, NEB.

## FOR SALE OR TRADE

Fusel Oil 47703, grandson of Allerton 5128, and is a credit to his sires. Registered as Standard in Volume 8 of A. T. R.

Mammoth jack; 15 hands; good breeder; 6 years old. Prices right.

T. H. STONE, ELSBERRY, MO.

## EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville Republic County, Kansas. Member American Shetland Pony Club.

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200 head in herd. Stallions, mares geldings. All registered and high class ponies. Let us send you free pony book telling all about this great herd.

WOODLAWN FARM, STERLING, ILL.

N. B.—A Shetland stallion is a paying investment in most breeding barns

## WILL SELL CHEAP Or Trade for Cows.

A car load of Indian pony mares. DR. HAYNES, Park View, New Mex

seems equally as good but whose colt is small or not filled, will bring a less price as the buyer knows that he is not carrying as much marble in his flesh as he might.—E. S. H., II

## USED NAVEL POWDER; ORDER MORE.

To the American Breeder:—I use your navel powder last year without losing a colt. Find inclosed 50c for another box. Send immediately.—C. F. Eaton, Ward County, N. Dak.

## LATE COMMENT ON JACK NO. 4

To the American Breeder:—My view in regard to Jack No. 4 is: He lacks just a little in the neck and back and his hind legs should stand under body just a little more. The top of his neck should have the lower line and the top line should be the



## WE PAY YOUR EXPENSES

If Stock Is Not As Represented

### 20 BLACK MAMMOTH JACKS

For sale now, and priced to sell. We won the championship on both jacks and jennets at Kansas State Fair, 1913 and 1914.

One good Poitou Jack.

Written guarantee given with every jack sold.

Reference: Any bank in town.

H. T. HINEMAN & SONS,

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## Home of the Giants

Can sell you any kind of a good jack you want.

A few choice ready to use jacks at a bargain.

**BRADLEY BROS., Warrensburg, Mo.**



## HENRY BECK, OF MERIDIAN, IDAHO

Formerly of Litchfield, Nebr.,

Can sell you a registered jack, jennet, stallion or mare for less money than any man in the West. He has 14 registered jacks from 2 to 5 years old; some tried jacks and sure breeders. 25 head of registered jennets from 1 to 9 years old; several heavy in foal; all black, mealy points; 14 to 15½ hands high.

Young pasture raised draft stallions, Percherons, Belgians and Shires and Percheron fillies, on Hendershott Ranch, one mile north of Meridian, 9 miles west of Boise; all street cars from Boise to Caldwell stop at Ranch. For further particulars write me as above, or better, come and see me.

### JACKS

For sale. One 3 year old black jack with white points; 14½ hands high; good bone; fine head and ear; will make better than 15 hand jack. Fine server on mares as he was raised with them; \$500 takes him if taken at once.

One gray jack; 6 years old; 14½ hands high; good head and ear and good bone. He has promise to be a good breeder. Price, \$300.

E. W. BRECKENRIDGE,

Route 5, Olathe, Kas.

**300 HEAD of Colorado**  
raised Jacks, Jennets,  
Mules and Brood Mares.  
All guaranteed. Prices  
right. Lewis Swink &  
Son, Rocky Ford, Otero  
County, Colorado.



### BLACK HAWK, Jr., 6221

Heavy Bodied, Blocky Jack; Price \$500.  
This jack is 4 years old; black with light points; 59 inches high; 69 inches heart; good bone; big head and ear; quick server and well behaved; guaranteed in every way. He could not be bought for the money if I did not need all my time for farming. As it is, here's a bargain.

J. B. ARMSTRONG, Springville, Ind.

**KENTUCKY JACKS, TROTTERS AND**  
Draft Stallions and Hereford Cattle.  
Fine Mammoth jacks from colts to 5 years old, with plenty of bone and weight. Trotting colts from 1 to 4 years, by such sires as Peter the Great, 2:07¼; Vice Commodore, 2:11; Treganville, 2:09; Silko, 2:08¼; McDougal, 2:10¼; and The Tramp. Three fine draft stallions; registered Hereford bulls, from 5 to 12 months old. Write, or better, come and see stock.

U. G. SAUNDERS,

Fairland Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky.

### JACKS AND JENNETS

For sale. Registered jacks; ages coming 3 to coming 6. Right every way. Colts to show; mares in foal. Priced to sell. Also some first class jennets in foal.

W. GARRIOTT, AUSTIN, IND.

### FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM

32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address:

J. C. HUCKSTEP,  
Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

## MAMMOTH JACKS

For sale. Large, heavy boned, 15 to 16 hands high. Prices from \$250 up. Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.

**John Henry, Fairfax, Ia.**

### CLOSING OUT SALE.

Five young jacks from one to four years old, and 8 young jennets. All lack with points, and registered. Anybody who is looking for a first class young jack should come at once and take his choice.

Henry Obermann & Son, Freistatt, Mo.  
Located 7 miles north of Mobett on Frisco R. R.

### JACKS.

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town.

Bill Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.



lower line of the neck. I believe this jack is one among the very best jacks to be found. His back should be almost straight.—E. L. Fisher, Hale County, Texas.

## "SLOW" JACK SUGGESTIONS

To some extent slow serving may be hereditary, but in nearly every case where a jack is extremely slow he has been made so by man. A young jack should never see, smell or hear a jennet or mule until he is well broke to mares. His early associations should be horses. Some men were never intended to handle jacks. Occasionally a man is found who can handle most any jack. When a nervous man is waiting for a jack to get ready, minutes seem like hours. The average jack will require some little time. Ordinarily from two to five minutes. This is necessary in the handling of jacks, unless a jack is properly broke. Jacks can be taught to be prompt servers from the start. A jack can also be spoiled at most any time in life, but more easily injured in this respect during his early years. There are numerous ways of spoiling jacks.

The writer once had a fine jack, six years old, that was always ready by the time the mare was in the pit, but a careless groom forgot to put the bar up in front of the mare and as the jack mounted the mare walked out from under him. It required several weeks of very careful handling to get that jack to serve in a pit again. Another very fine jack was made a slow performer by getting kicked. Jacks remember all of these things. A jack must have confidence in his groom. When a new jack is acquired, the most important thing is to learn just how that jack was handled. He should be handled in that manner by the new groom for a while at least. If anything is to be taught the new jack, it should be done after the jack and the groom get better acquainted. If a jack is slow and the new manager is well acquainted with the jack so that they are on friendly terms, it may be advisable to try the jack a few minutes. If he does not get ready, quietly put him back in the stall. Take the bridle off and close the door. After a little while go and get the jack and try him again. This very often hurries a jack along. Some of them get in a habit of soldiering and like to be entertained, but when they find that it is the dark stall for them again and the mare may go away, things may change. Some jacks get slow as the weather gets warmer. Such jacks should be clipped, and blanketed for a short time with a light blanket in case of a cold spell.

Some jacks have been poorly cared for. The general system is in a run-down condition, which very often results in constipation. In such cases a teaspoonful of Glauber salts should be given in the evening feed. The quantity of the Glauber salts should be regulated according to the condition of the bowels, so as to keep them

in a good healthy condition. There are some jacks which do not drink enough water. A small quantity of salt can be mixed with the feed to encourage more fluid. A bucket of clean water might be kept in the stall conveniently. Plenty of rubbing and brushing is good for any jack and especially slow jacks. Oats is the best grain for slow serving animals. Gradually increase the oats and diminish the roughness. The appetite can be sharpened slightly by feeding a little green grass, just a few handfuls each day. A reasonable amount of exercise should be given.

Great care should be taken not to have a severe bridle, or to speak harshly or to strike a jack at any time, which has a tendency to be slow. Kindness is very important with practically all kinds of stock and especially jack stock. Jacks which are not accustomed to dogs, cats or any strange object will pay entirely too much attention to such scenery. Even a cornstalk or any new object around the barn will attract the attention. Very frequently a new bucket will upset matters from a breeding standpoint, and frequently when asked to drink from a new vessel jacks will go without water for several days. These animals have not had an opportunity to investigate peculiar conditions and are slow to understand many things. We have thought that if jack breeders could place their young jacks near a public highway where all kinds of things could be seen they might not be so timid, but there would be the difficulty of becoming infatuated with jennets or mules, which might happen by. If every jack breeder in the country would make a general canvass and instruct all of the jennet owners on the necessity of separating young jacks from their long-eared relatives at weaning time, and keeping them separated from such stock at all times, fewer slow jacks would be developed. Then incorporate into business that one big word kindness, and better results will be obtained from jacks. The jack industry is growing. Perhaps no other animal (for the same investment) will net a greater revenue than a good, big, well proportioned jack.

KEEPS A COMPLETE FILE.

To the American Breeder:—Enclosed find coin for renewal of subscription as per your offer. We think the American Breeder the greatest paper in its class and that it has done more for the upbuilding of the horse and mule industry than any other periodical ever published. We have a complete file of all issues since we

## SORES GUARANTEED HEALED

The advance in cost of drugs necessitates an increase in the price of **JACKSORINE**. We now include an additional remedy to make a complete course of treatment with Jacksorine *and guarantee to cure any sore on horses, jack stock or mules*, except warts, fistulous sores or sores extending into the hoof, providing the treatment is given according to directions.

Hundreds of fine stock and especially jacks have been cured by our method. The best of references and testimonials furnished. Many valuable animals are lost by neglect. This treatment does not interfere with service. Full directions for treatment sent with each order.

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that make a horse Wheeze,  
Roar, have Thick Wind  
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\$3 Package guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1 Package sufficient for ordinary cases.  
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**THREE YOUNG JACKS**  
For sale. Big, rugged, extra heavy bone, good head and ear; black, white points. Very reasonable. Write for description.  
R. W. SHRADER, CORSO, MO.

**THREE JACKS**  
For sale. 2, 4 and 5 years old. All broke to serve mares; 14.3 and 15 hands standard; black, with white points.  
E. T. WRIGHT, EUREKA, KAS.

became a subscriber to the present time. Long life to the American Breeder.—G. T. Poage, Christian County, Mo.

THE USUAL EXPERIENCE.

To the American Breeder:—Please discontinue our ad in your paper. We have had very good results from the advertising.—Daniel Kelly & Son, Lancaster County, Neb.

To the American Breeder:—Am sending bank draft for advertising, which was appreciated judging by the success we had. Will give you more next spring.—Ewing Brothers, Barton County, Kan.



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Some Cheap Imitations of Our Appliances are on the Market. They are Dangerous.

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**Endorsed by the Graham Scientific Breeding School**

The new Natural Temperature Semen Extractor is guaranteed to be the best extractor or impregnator. It will hold the temperature longer; get the semen when others fail; no danger in using it. The mare is the surest method of retaining the temperature. It will stand continuous boiling. The improved point protector practically insures getting the semen. The part extending out of the mare (while getting the semen) has a sealed air chamber protecting it and retaining the temperature. Any boy should be able to get the semen with this instrument. The directions accompanying each extractor are very plain and are accompanied by illustrated charts showing just how it is done. It is very simple in its construction. There is nothing to get out of repair. It has a soft metallic point that will stand bending a thousand times without breaking. It is the best breeder's appliance on the market. PRICE \$7.00.

### Improved Carlson Semen Extractor

This instrument has been used successfully by thousands of breeders. Price, \$6.00.

### Pointed Breeding Capsules

They can be inserted into the uterus before they collapse. We have the only capsules made especially for horse breeding. Some capsules do not dissolve, leaving a foreign substance in the uterus, which will prevent conception. Other capsules are too flimsy to use for this purpose. You cannot make any mistake by buying capsules from us as we only have one kind. We have them boxed with 100 in each box. The box is tight so they will be clean. These capsules are new, properly baked, and all bacteria killed before they are mailed. Always keep the lid on the box when not in use. Price (per box of 100), \$1.50.

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A special breeders' microscope for use in testing the semen of stallions or jacks. Equipped with special lens for this purpose. Boxed in fine case. Every breeder should have a microscope to test and prove the sureness of his sire. Any boy can learn to test the semen. Full directions accompany each order. Price, each, \$35.00.

### Semen Catcher

We have invented an instrument to catch the semen when it is withdrawn at the time of service. The semen is immediately deposited in a dark enclosure which is surrounded by warm water. The vessel is air tight which retains the proper temperature. It prevents the semen from being chilled or exposed to light. Price, \$5.00.

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This new thermometer is made especially for breeders. The mercury is magnified so that it is easily seen. It is protected in a substantial metal case. Each one is thoroughly tested. The proper temperature is most important in artificial breeding. Price, \$1.50.

### For Testing Acid Mares

Blue Litmus paper will turn slightly red if the mare is acid. Place a sheet of this paper between the fingers and contact it with the fluid in the mouth of the womb, 25 sheets in a package. Price, per package, 25c.

### Emasculators

We have several Kny Schaer emasculators which we are closing out. These are considered the best instruments for castration. We will sell these while they last at the reduced price of \$5.00 each.

### For Treating Barren Mares

We have a rubber hose made especially for treating barren mares. It is pure gum rubber made by hand; will stand boiling. It is the proper size. Can be used with a funnel or container. Price, 25c a foot.

### Speculum

Fourteen inches long. Very necessary in making examinations. Made of the best copper and specially polished so that the light is reflected into the mare. Any part of the vagina or cervix can be seen with this instrument. It is easily inserted. The best speculum on the market. Every stallion or jack owner should have this speculum. Price, \$3.00.

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A standard clinical thermometer used by veterinarians. A metal case which insures it against breaking, with chain attached which may be pinned to the vest pocket and carried with safety. Extra length, tested and should last a lifetime. Price, \$1.25.

### Bulb Impregnator

The bulb impregnator is equipped with a rubber hose just like the ordinary impregnator which has been sold for years. It is not guaranteed to stand boiling. Price, \$3.00.

### Breeding Hobbles

Guaranteed to hold and fit any mare. Made of the strongest material. Every breeder should have a set of these hobbles. Some mares are dangerous to breed without them. Price, \$4.00.

### Breeders' Bags

Three sizes, small, medium and large. Stallions weighing 1,200 to 1,600 pounds usually require a medium size. These bags are guaranteed not to tear from any cause before March 1, 1916. If they do tear before that time, return the top part with our stamp on it and 50 cents in cash and we will send you a new bag. Price each, \$1.50.

### Directions for Ordering

Send money orders or draft, as exchange is charged on personal checks. Always name Express Office as well as Post Office address, in order to insure prompt delivery.

We Pay Postage or Expressage on All Orders.

# THE KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR COMPANY

**Twelfth and Central Sts.**

**Kansas City, Missouri**



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# THE AMERICAN BREEDER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW

A Farmers' and Breeders' Paper Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Live Stock and the Welfare of Farm Families and Homes

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, One Year 50c, Three Years \$1.00

Vol. VIII

Kansas City, Missouri, May 20, 1915

Number 18



AT THE HORSE SHOW GIVEN BY MISS LOULA LONG FOR BENEFIT OF THE ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE

1—Miss Long's niece. 2, 3 and 4—The potato race, won by Manager Tucker of Longview farm. 5 and 6—In the contest for tandem teams. 7—Heavy carriage team. 8—Winner of the mule race. 9—Mr. R. A. Long. 10—Miss Long. 11—An "outlaw" after four weeks of training; Hayden up. 12, 13, 15 and 16—In the saddle horse contest. 14—Miss Long wins a trotting race. 17 and 18—Registered Percherons do the heavy work. 19—"Getting the flag" in the mule race. 20—The humble road drag is indispensable. 21—A trick mule performs. 22—My Major Dare, as a gentleman's driver.

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# NEW SUBSCRIBERS

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# Letters from Horse Breeders

Communications from practical breeders throughout the country continue to come. We are glad to have this correspondence describing actual results.

A new era in horse breeding has been brought about during the last few years. One can travel in any direction and find successful horse breeders producing several colts from a single service. There is practically no limit as to the number of foals that can be produced from a single sire, when mares are available. What this means in rapid improvement, through breeding only to the best, is plain. More breeders are thinking seriously about breeding conditions today than

ever before. Every American citizen ought to feel proud that practically all of this improvement has been brought about in this country. Had it not been for the war a number of big breeders from foreign countries would have visited this country for the purpose of studying scientific breeding methods.

This work is yet only in its infancy and marvelous changes will take place in this country during the next few years. The scarcity of horses and the promised high prices will stimulate owners of good sires.

We print the full addresses of the writers of these communications so that anyone can write or visit them

## THE BIGGEST BREEDERS USE AMERICAN BREEDER NAVEL POWDER

An antiseptic drying powder made from our own formula, put up in convenient metal shakers and sold exclusively by us for use on the navel cords of newly born colts and other young stock.

Price 50c Per Can.

"Your drying Navel Powder for young foals is first class, par excellence. I would not be without it at this time of the year. You cannot dwell too much on the benefits derived from its use. I inclose check for two cans—J. O. Singmaster, Keota, Iowa."

Orders filled promptly by mail, postage prepaid; full directions with each can. Address,

**AMERICAN BREEDER, 225 WEST 12TH STREET, KANSAS CITY MO.**



CAPSULE COLT FROM MARE BELONGING TO JOHN H. WITTEN. Bred When Not in Heat, by R. G. Hynicka, Lebanon, Pa.

## Stallion Service Record Book

This book has 200 pages like the specimen page in this ad. It is substantially bound with a good, strong waterproof cover. It has 20 index pages for keeping the owners' names in alphabetical order so that any name or mare can be found quickly.

The breeding contract at the bottom is the strongest possible kind of a note. It is a big help in making collections, as nearly every state has a law for the collection of labor debts without exemption, and this is a contract to pay for services rendered. Before it is signed run a pencil through two of the lines in the contract, leaving the line that makes the kind of a contract you want. Many will sign a contract who would refuse to give a note.

This book has a calendar and a gestation table. It can be used for several sires without carrying more than one book. This is the most complete and up-to-date service record book printed. It is a nice size and can be carried easily in any pocket. Every breeder should have one. After improving it for several years, the result is this most satisfactory book. A complete new edition is just out. Although this new book has double the capacity of those offered heretofore, it sells at the old price. It is not bulky, as it carries no advertising or other unnecessary matter. It will be the standard record book used by the leading breeders.

If you are not satisfied with the book or do not consider it the best and cheapest on the market, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. The price is 50 cents; six for \$2.75; postage prepaid. Send all orders to the

**GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.**

225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Sire Lucifer  
Mare Belle Color Gray Age 6  
Marks Left front foot white  
Womb ☒ Closed ☒ Healthy ☐ Loose Height 16 hands Colt ☒ Yes ☐ No  
Mare Owner John Brown  
P. O. Kansas City, Mo.  
Capsule DATE BREED.

Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
7									
22									

RETRIED									
	15								
	22								

BREEDING CONTRACT  
\$ 15.00 Date Feb. 1, 1914

For services rendered, I promise to pay (fill in with stallion owner's name)

or assigns fifteen dollars

~~When above described mare is known to be in heat~~

~~When above described mare delivers a living colt~~

When colt of above described mare stands and sucks

or before mare changes ownership, mortgaged or leaves county.

Signed John Brown

Page 16

Above shows exact size of page and the way to properly fill out the blank for one form of breeding contract, scratching out extra lines.

and talk to the mare owners and see the colts. These men are not under any obligation to answer correspondence, but they simply volunteer to give their experience so that others may profit by it. Read what each man says:

"I am beginning my third year of capsule breeding. Will say that it is the only way to breed. I have a young imported Belgian stallion coming four years old this spring. He is a splendid individual, consequently I am doing a large business. I paid a big price for him, which I could not have done if it were not for using capsules. Mares are coming to my barn every day with capsule colts by their sides from last year's breeding. I have no trouble in getting my customers to use the capsules. I breed my horse once a day. I bred five yesterday and three more coming today that I know of, and likely to be eight or ten by breeding time. I have lots of capsule colts coming one-year-old this spring. I have settled many mares with capsules which had been bred to both horses and jacks without success. I am always very careful to keep everything clean and sanitary. I don't think I have had any better success than anyone can have if they follow instructions of the Breeding School. I think the money I spent to go to the school was the best money I ever spent and by using capsules it enables everyone to breed to the best stock in the country. If a man raises scrub stock it is his own fault. I have received pay for as many as eight colts from one service of my stallion. If I had to breed the old way I would sell my horse and quit the business.—C. L. Crabtree, Laverne, Okla."

"Have had very good results from last season's work, especially with the capsules, though I did not get as good a per cent of natural service colts as I am getting this year. I attended the school last January, and believe I will be benefited about 50 per cent in this season's work; about 25 per cent more colts, and then, of course, my neighbors know I am trying to learn up-to-date methods in breeding, consequently I am getting more mares than last year. Last year I only bred a few mares with capsules and had very good results. This year a number of

(Continued on page 9.)



THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined  
CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW.

Vol. VIII. MAY 20, 1915. No. 18.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE,  
Editors.

Published semi-monthly (on the 5th and  
20th of each month) by the  
GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
INCORPORATED,  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
BELL TELEPHONE, 4297 GRAND.

All communications for this paper  
should be addressed to the American  
Breeder, or the Graham Publishing  
Company, and not to individuals.

Subscription Rates within the United States: \$1 for 3 years; 50 cents for one year. All other countries, \$2 for 3 years; \$1 for one year.

When sending subscriptions, please state whether they are renewals or new ones. Always renew under the same name and initials as previously used, and at least two weeks before your present subscription expires, so that you will not miss any number. When changing your postoffice address, state the old address as well as the new one.  
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Entered as second class matter November 28, 1911, at the postoffice at Kansas City, Mo., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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Space	One Issue	One Month	Two Months
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3/4 inch	3.00	5.00	8.75
1 inch	3.50	6.00	11.50

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BREEDER MAKES A DISCOVERY.

A breeder has made a remarkable discovery. For years he has maintained a good stallion. He has employed a cheap hand, who knew practically nothing about the business, to handle this stallion. The owner of the stallion was a hard working, successful farmer. His physician advised him that it would be necessary to quit working so hard. This man had been getting up at four o'clock in the morning and working at any of the rough, hard, manual labor on that farm. His hired hand in charge of the stallion erected a very nice, soft, easy chair which he occupied about three-fourths of the time. The stallion business was not very profitable. He decided to make a change in his operations.

He employed a good, stout, active farm hand who could do the heavy, manual labor, and has been making a study of the breeding business. He attended the Breeding School and has his work arranged so that practically all the breeding is done at four o'clock in the afternoon. This gives him plenty of time for recreation and looking after the farm work. He also buys a cheap mare occasionally, keeps up his collection better, and is getting along better in every way. The farm hand is a big, husky young fellow, who can do more work than the farmer, do it better, and operate under the supervision of an intelligent boss.

When it comes time to breed the mares at four o'clock the farm hand comes to the barn and helps for about half an hour. This farmer recently said: "I do not understand why I did not think of this years ago, as I am well acquainted with everybody throughout this county and could have doubled the business of my stallion,

which means enough more to pay the expense of keeping a hand."

We are wondering how many breeders throughout the country could study this man's case with profit. It is not always the man who performs the most manual labor that accomplishes the greatest results. This breeder expects to visit a number of successful breeders throughout the country and get away from home occasionally, so he can broaden his views. He also expects to change this stallion for one of the best that money will buy, and make three stands next year.

PERCHERON SOCIETY AFFAIRS.

We much rather would have proclaimed the good qualities of H. G. McMillan, Wayne Dinsmore, Robert Burgess, and their lieutenants, than to have exposed them. We have no personal animosity against any of these parties. It is not a personal fight. The integrity of live stock registration in America, and especially in the draft horse business, is of far greater importance to the public, and especially to those interested in pure bred live stock, than the personal interests of these parties.

We had hoped that it would not be necessary to mention the name of Wayne Dinsmore in this controversy. He is a young man, well educated, and his influence could be of great value. We knew that he was helping direct McMillan's defense. He has refused honest Percheron breeders who are members of the Percheron Society of America, the privilege of investigating the records. In the face of all this, we tried to avoid bringing his name into the controversy. We believe the Percheron breeders would do well to eliminate the McMillan influence from the Percheron Society of America. There are plenty of good, reputable men to fill the offices of the Percheron Society.

CHINESE WALL NOT NEEDED.

The Missouri State Fair management has put out a "news item" commending itself on the construction of a fair ground fence to keep out the boys that otherwise might "beat their way" into the grounds. This is a "bull" mitigated only very slightly by the claim that the new "improvement" has some merit as a fence building demonstration. But even at that the fence stunt is about as near zero for advertising purposes as anything could be. What the Missouri fair needs is facilities for getting people to their fair—not keeping them out—and the new management must be unfamiliar with the state fair situation generally, or it would understand that fact. The scorching given by some agricultural papers last fall must have been taken with the "reverse English" if this new and excluding fence is the result. Every Missouri taxpayer ought to "burn it into" his representatives in the legislature, and on the State Board of Agriculture, that Missouri's state fair investment entitles it to five times the annual attendance it gets, and that their job is to get the people to the fair, even if they have to move the fair so people can get to it.

REMEMBERING MARES.

The writer visited a breeder the other day who made careful examinations on all mares bred, but he did not keep a record to help him remember the condition of the mares from one heat period to the next.

Every mare should be carefully examined when she is presented for breeding; a record should be kept of that particular mare and of everything pertaining to her as a breeder. Also, certain conditions should be noted in the record book at the time of service on each mare.

A physician having a large practice has a card index. Each card contains a complete history of a case. The patient is watched, and notations are made on the card. This serves as a record and statistics may be formed from it. It also saves the necessity of making a complete examination each time the patient returns. The effects of any treatment given are noted on the card, for guidance in planning further treatment.

The breeder who serves every mare

without an examination, and trusts to luck, is not likely to get very far as a breeder.

STARTING A NEW STALLION.

Introducing a new sire sometimes takes several seasons. Breeders are beginning to understand the necessity of keeping faith with their customers and thoroughly advertising their breeding stock.

Mr. L. R. Hughey of Woods County, Okla., purchased a very fine draft stallion this spring. This horse ordinarily would stand for \$20 but Mr. Hughey decided that he could afford to stand it for \$10 and insure the colt to stand and suck, as he is a graduate of the Breeding School and has been very successful with capsules and examinations. He sent a large number of "Mare Owner Editions" of the American Breeder to his customers and has followed our plan of sending out literature to his customers and prospects over a very large territory. This spring he is breeding from five to 25 mares at each service of this new stallion and expects to breed 400 mares by the middle of June.

The writer visited Mr. Hughey's place recently and made considerable inquiry as to the success breeders are having in that section. There are a large number of graduates of the breeding school in that part of Oklahoma and their work has greatly enlightened the mare owners throughout that section. A traveling lecturer for the Scientific Breeding School has given these breeders much assistance. Mr. Hughey has exploded one theory, concerning the need of standing a stallion in town. His nearest town is four and a half miles and his county seat town is 13 miles away. If this breeder can secure 400 good, prospective brood mares for a new stallion in the country, why cannot others do likewise?

The writer visited a German who lived in a German settlement nearby. This party had a mare which had been bred with natural service for a great many years. In fact, the mare is 20 years of age and until last season had never produced a living colt. She had been bred in Illinois and all over the country. Mr. Hughey settled her with the first capsule, and the mare is probably in foal again, from another capsule. That settlement of Germans is now favorable to capsule breeding. "Nothing succeeds like success."

The writer visited a number of breeders throughout Oklahoma and was well pleased with the advancement they were making in scientific horse breeding.

THE IMPREGNATOR.

A Wyoming subscriber asks us to describe the best impregnator, and how to use it. In our opinion the Natural Temperature Semen Extractor is the best impregnator, as the semen can be taken either from the vagina or the uterus with this instrument. It also holds temperature longer. Any breeder can easily have a stew pan in which to boil water, and he can build a fire anywhere for that purpose. Suck the instrument full of boiling water several times, then pour some of the boiling water over the barrel. A bystander can hold the extractor by the bulb, allowing sufficient time for it to cool, which will require considerable length of time on a warm day. The extractor should be inserted into the vagina of the mare and filled several times with the warm air from the vagina, in order to get the temperature. This method can only be done successfully on real warm days. If the semen is exposed to a temperature lower than 95 degrees, or above 101 degrees, it cannot be used successfully for breeding purposes.

The service should be made on the cleanest and healthiest mare. If the semen is not found in the vagina, the point of the extractor is inserted into the uterus (mouth of the womb) and bent down to the bottom. The air can be squeezed out of the bulb either before or afterward. When the blub is released it will fill slowly if being filled with fluid. If the bulb fills quickly the point of the extractor is not in the fluid and it will be necessary to change the position of the

point of the extractor. Breeders should remember that the bulb fills slowly when filling with fluid. Some breeders want an instrument with a glass in it, which is not necessary. Nearly anyone should be able to get the semen with that instrument. After the fluid has been obtained, the extractor should be inserted into the uterus of the other mare to be bred. The bulb should be turned up on top of the barrel before the discharge is made in order to be sure that all of the fluid is injected into the uterus.

LOSSES FROM NAVEL ILL.

An Iowa subscriber sends an order for a can of navel powder and states that he has lost several colts with navel ill, and that several of his customers have also lost colts, and that he has one now which has it very badly. He asks what to do with this colt.

We hardly know whether to tell him to send for a veterinarian or an undertaker. In the early stages a veterinarian may be able to save a small per cent of the cases with bacterins.

We have been surprised at some of the stallion and jack owners who have not taken an interest in this disease, as it is the direct cause of losing more colts than all other diseases combined. Navel ill can practically be prevented by using our navel powder, if the navel cord is thoroughly dusted before it is contaminated with disease germs. It should, of course, be applied two or three times a day for two or three days, then the germs will not enter the body through the navel.

We made a special subscription offer of direct interest to every stallion and jack owner and expected practically every breeder in the country to take advantage of it and get the navel powder in the hands of his customers. We offered to send the American Breeder one year, and a small can of navel powder, all for 50 cents. We were astonished at some otherwise progressive breeders who failed to jump at this opportunity. Those who yet wish to avail themselves of this offer must send in their subscriptions before July 1; after that date the special offer is withdrawn.

MAKING TWO STANDS.

The writer lately visited Mr. S. S. Mouse of LaCygne (Linn county) Kas., who stands breeding stock at both Pleasanton and LaCygne. He has a good, black, Percheron horse at Pleasanton. The train service is convenient for him to attend to the breeding in the morning at Pleasanton and at LaCygne in the afternoon. Next year he expects to breed three times a week at Pleasanton, and establish another stand at which he will also have three days in the week for capsule breeding. He will hire three caretakers, who will look after the stock and breed an occasional mare with natural service, and will have an advertised hour at each of the three barns, when he himself will breed with capsules all the mares present.

This is a proposition that breeders generally might study to a good advantage. One man can breed a very large number of mares with capsules if he prepares for it and is not compelled to do any of the rough work. One can have all the mares tried at one teasing, then have the examinations follow, and do all of the work in a very short time when the mares are all present. We would not be surprised if Mr. Mouse would breed a thousand mares next year.

By keeping outstanding sires at moderate fees he can get the cream of the business in three localities. His stallions thus can be stood at scrub horse prices, which would be mighty attractive to mare owners. We heard very little opposition to capsule breeding and examinations in that section. There is plenty of evidence as to the success of this work.

After July 1 liquor advertising will be forbidden circulation in the prohibition state of Alabama. And will the prohibition state of Kansas continue to stand for the Kansas City daily (alleged) newspapers that to the limit of their ability, are circulating booze advertising in that state?



## ANOTHER VIEW OF THE STALLION LAW.

To the American Breeder:—My neighbor and I. N. Green are in the same class. I was invited and went to see my neighbor's stallion. The inspector had just been there and my neighbor was very much worried and had a very poor opinion of the inspector and the registration stallion law. He led out his horse and said the inspector claimed a side-bone. He said, "I call it a wire cut; I don't like the law; I want to sell this horse; I bought it cheap (for half what he was priced) and my offer in hard cash (\$800); I don't want the law to run down my horse."

I told him the law was to protect innocent purchasers and if the law had been in force when he bought this horse, the license would point out the defects. He said, "I don't need any law to show me; I have bought and shipped horses and I can protect myself." On the way home I was asked, "What about the horse?" I said, "It will be stone blind in two years." In less than one year it was.

Now, Mr. I. N. Green, you may not need a law to protect you, but your neighbors do. Maybe you can buy your groceries without a pure food law, but most people are not as good judges and need protection. Any man who will stand a stallion with breeding defects will cover those defects. The license points out those defects. The customer should see the license before he sees the horse. Mr. Green says "if the law compelled people to have a perfect horse, etc." Who ever saw a perfect horse? The farmers are not judges of the best horses, and not one in 20 can tell the best four horses in a string of eight or ten of the same type. If they were all judges we would need no law and the poor horses would need no groom.

The hock of a horse is the most overlooked, and is of the most importance. It cannot be described in print any more than a perfect ax handle; not one man in a hundred can pick a nearly perfect hock. The law should make the inspector grade hocks in three classes, good, medium and poor—in addition to what it does require.—N. P. Mayhew, Cherry County, Neb.

## LIKES THE LIEN BUT NOT THE LICENSE.

To the American Breeder:—I see in the American Breeder of April 20, a letter from I. N. Green of Barber County, Kas., in regard to the stallion license law. I think he is about right, as this state has a license law. I expect Mr. Green will get handled pretty rough by some of the subscribers, but I am glad to see him express himself as he sees the matter. As for myself, I believe in a lien law but not the license law. I have a registered Percheron as good as the average but I do not stand him as I have never taken out a license. I will say that 70 per cent of the farmers that have asked me to breed their mares don't know that the law requires a man to have a license to stand a stallion. Some got very mad at me when I told them that I could not breed their mares because I had no license, and some of them went as far as to tell me that they knew that a man did not have to have a license to stand a stallion, and they had handled stallions themselves. So if they don't know and won't believe you, what good is the license? I don't think a man should be raising horses that can't tell a good horse when he sees one.—L. D. Carter, Canyon County, Idaho.

To the American Breeder:—I think the American Breeder is far the best paper of the kind I ever saw, and I could not do without it. Don't see how any horse breeder can get along without it. Send it right along, I don't want to miss a copy.—J. W. Blackwell, Eddy County, New Mex.

The managers of the Topeka, Kas., fair have decided to make admission free to their fair next fall. In the same mail with this news came the announcement that the fair grounds at Sedalia, Mo., are to have a new fence that will keep out boys.

## Breaking and Training Colts

The erroneous idea that cruelty in horsebreaking and training is necessary is practically a thing of the past. Well directed patience has been found to give better results than inconsiderate applications of the "persuader." However, not all horses are to be treated alike; a high-strung, sensitive horse must be handled gently, the dullard treated sharply. "The first thing in training a horse is to get his attention; second, make him understand what is wanted," says the new Farmers' Bulletin No. 667, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The education of the horse, continues the bulletin, is based on reward and punishment and the right one should immediately follow each act. The advantage of breaking a horse when he is young, before he has developed a strong independent instinct is easily seen. The plan generally followed is to break the colt to being led and handled before it is weaned, and to break to harness between the ages of two and three years. Colts should not do heavy work until they are four years old and should be accustomed to it gradually.

Before a colt is broken to being led it should be taught to stand tied; this applies to unbroken horses of all ages. To do this, put a strong halter on the colt; then take a rope about 14 feet long, double it, putting the loop under the horse's tail as a crupper, twist the two ends together about three times so the twisted rope lies on the

bed all over. The second day he may be tied up again and further gentled with sacks, blankets and noises until he has no fear of them around him, under him, or upon him.

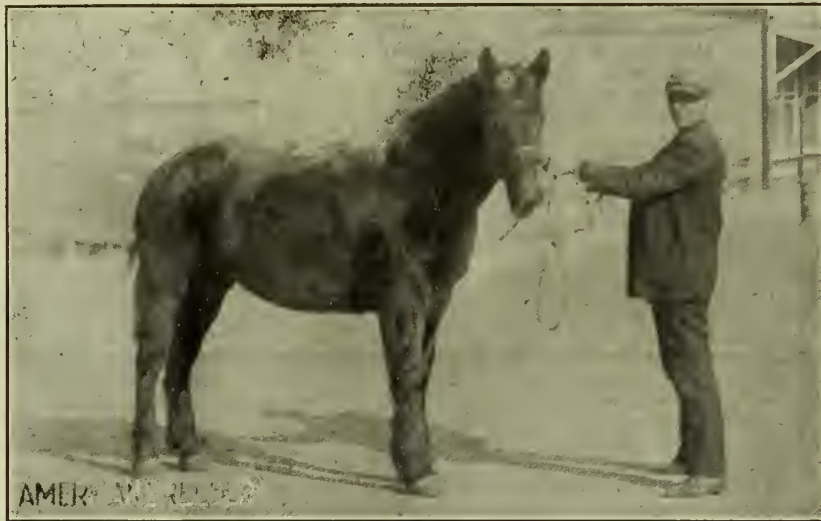
Another method of gentling a horse is to tie the halter rope to the tail. This forces him to go in a circle. When he gives in and stands quietly he may be harnessed, saddled, mounted, accustomed to strange sights and sounds, and handled with safety. This is one of the best aids in use in gaining a horse's submission.

### Breaking to Lead.

The horse is now ready to lead. Loosen the rope from the post, step off from the horse, and tell him to "come," following the command with a pull on the rope. As soon as the horse advances pet him, then step away and repeat. He will soon follow without the pull on the rope.

The next day the crupper should be put on at the beginning of the lesson, but should be discarded after a short work-out and the halter alone used so that the colt will not depend on the crupper rope. These lessons should be continued until the colt leads satisfactorily.

To break to lead without crupper ropes use a strong halter with a lead rope. Step back about 6 feet from the colt, opposite his shoulders, cluck to him, and pull on the rope. The colt will be forced to take a couple of steps toward him; cross in front of a similar position on the other side and



TEN MONTHS PERCHERON COLT, WEIGHING 1,060 POUNDS.

Owned by H. N. Crist, Jerauld County, South Dakota. We want more such photographs, giving exact weights, ages and measurements, when photos were taken.

colt's back a few inches ahead the tail, then let one come forward on each side of the horse, and tie them together in front against the chest just tight enough so that it will not drop down; then run a surcingle loosely around the horse behind the withers, tying into it the crupper rope at both sides. Have an additional rope about 12 feet long, run it through the halter ring, and tie it at the breast to the rope that forms the crupper. Tie the other end of the rope to a solid post, allowing about 3 feet of slack. Leave the colt tied for an hour. Another method is to have a loop in one end of the rope, run the lead strap through this loop, and tie it with a little slack to the rope that forms the crupper, the other end, of course, being tied to a solid post.

While tied the colt should be gentled and accustomed to being handled on both sides, on the hind parts, and on the legs. To do this, hold the headstall in one hand and with the other hand pet and rub the colt, first on the neck and head, then on the back and sides, and last on the legs. To gentle the hind parts take a stick about 4 feet long, wrap a gunny sack around one end, and tie it. Allow the colt to examine the stick with his nose, then rub it all over his body.

With this arrangement the colt's hind legs may be rubbed without placing one's self in danger of his heels. If he kicks at it do not hit him, but allow him to examine it again, and proceed as before. This lesson should continue until the colt will stand being approached from either side and rub-

repeat the command with a pull. Continue the lesson until the colt follows. Never pull straight ahead on the colt; he can outpull you. Use diplomacy rather than force.

### Breaking to Drive.

After the colt has been broken to lead he may be accustomed to the harness and trained to rein. The horse should never be hitched to a wagon or ridden before he is broken to drive in the harness. He should be trained to answer the ordinary commands. In familiarizing the colt with bit and harness the "bitting harness," which consists of an open bridle with a snaffle bit, checks and side reins, and surcingle with crupper, may be used. This rigging is put on the colt leaving the side and check reins comparatively loose, and he is turned loose in a small paddock for an hour. The second lesson consists of teaching the colt the feeling of the reins which may be tightened somewhat. The third day the driving reins may be used and the colt is taught to go ahead. Cluck to the colt, or tell him to "get-up," use the whip and let him know what is meant. Both sides of the colt should be trained, as objects viewed from different angles may frighten him badly. Driving in a right and left circle will facilitate this training. The next lesson consists in teaching the horse to answer the commands "whoa," "get-up" and "back."

After teaching the horse to go satisfactorily in the bitting rig, the work harness with breeching can be substituted. The traces and breeching should be joined loosely together and

gradually tightened, as the work progresses, thus familiarizing the colt with the sensation of wearing the collar and breeching. He is then ready to be hitched to the wagon or cart, single or double.

Breaking the colt to drive double, also to ride, dealing with bad habits, throwing a horse, etc., are other features of this bulletin, No. 667, which may be had upon application to the Department of Agriculture.

## BREEDING SCHOOL LOCATIONS.

The Graham Scientific Breeding School has offered to hold three outside terms during July and August, one in Ohio, another in Western Minnesota and another in Utah, providing breeders guarantee 100 new students at each of these locations. Breeders have not responded as was expected. If the breeders in these sections are interested they must get busy immediately and secure this attendance, otherwise the schools will not be held. Don't wait for somebody else to write. Everyone who wishes to have the school in either of these locations most suitable to him, should write immediately and then try to solicit others.

The dates have not been definitely decided upon. Breeders should watch this paper, or write a little later for the exact dates. The probable dates are as follows: Minnesota, July 12 to 17; Utah, July 26 to 31; Ohio, August 9 to 14; Kansas City, August 23 to 28.

This probably will be the only year that outside terms could be held anywhere except at Kansas City. The breeders who fail to take advantage of this proposition will certainly be losers. No other institution in America offers the same value to a special class for the limited amount of money—\$30 for a life membership.

The breeders who do not use capsules need this school more than the ones who can breed successfully with capsules, as with them it is all the more necessary to make each service effective during a short breeding season. The breeder who uses capsules can take more chances. In order to use the capsule system to the greatest advantage, breeders should by all means attend the school and learn how to make examinations on mares, and scores of other things that are necessary in the breeding business. In order to be a successful breeder the student must have personal instruction, with material upon which to demonstrate. Mares, both dead and alive, are used at this school. All of the necessary education is given along with demonstrations, when possible. The instruction is abbreviated, touching only the real practical things that any breeder ought to be able to learn. The school guarantees to teach any breeder more in this line than he ever knew before in his life, or return the tuition fee, the student alone to be the judge.

The dissecting of mares is a wonderful help. Any breeder who expects to remain in the business can afford to cross this continent for the dissecting of mares alone. There are six well defined mucous membrane colors representing different conditions found in mares, that can be diagnosed with the use of a speculum. This simple examination can be made in a minute but to learn it personal instruction is necessary.

Breeders who have attended the school have been surprised at the vast amount of information that can be given in six days and nights. Every breeder who fails to attend the school is losing something worth while. All of the instructors are post graduate veterinarians, or animal husbandry men, except two, who are expert breeders and who are constantly engaged in making investigations. This faculty has been engaged in research work for many years. It has practically every scientific method known to investigators at its command. The breeding business is a profession and covers a very important field. Who would not be glad to avail himself of this opportunity to be an expert breeder? It means satisfaction, prestige, service and finance. All those interested in the Ohio, Minnesota or Utah school location should write immediately to the Graham Scientific Breeding School, Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.



# REVIEW OF THE MARKETS

Gaining Tendency For Horses Continues Excepting For "Dregs" From Districts Stripped of Marketable Stuff—All Meat Animals Gaining in Price—Wheat Up and Down With Usual Spring "Dope" in Crop—New Hay Breaking Prices.

No important new factor except a general strengthening in prices entered the trade in equines this past two weeks. Prices are slowly moving higher on some classes though there is a class that is slow sale, a kind that is not good enough for army, farm or drafter requirements. This specie, however, in the experience of all marketing has always been a kind of uncertain affair, receiving its greatest indifference from lack of demand for ordinary to fair light weight driving classes. It is also quite evident as a commercial class they will soon be out of the markets altogether. Army horses, chunks, drafters, mules, in nearly all classes, are higher in price than at any time in the past year, and except possibly during the fall to spring market of 1913-14. Drafters are not in large demand and the supply is not large. Those who hold heavy horses know they have a commodity that will not lose its usefulness, and at the same time are none too plentiful in any country. Chunks, good riders and an all-purpose built animal with fair weight find outlet in both foreign and domestic demand.

Of course, the big volume of business remains in the war horses and mules, and it is on the basis of this demand that prices are rising. The government census reports gives this country millions of horses, mules and asses, yet when it is remembered that four to eight years is the age line and serviceably sound the quality requirement, it is like splitting the supply into quarters and making only one quarter a commercial class. On that number war call has been especially heavy, and not only have sales in the valley country where production is the largest fallen off owing to lack of offering, but contractors have had to draw supplies from range states. The British and French governments will continue to buy as long as there is need and on the basis of the movement through St. Louis and Kansas City in the first four and one-half months this year, the total number handled for the year will exceed last year by more than 40 per cent and exceed all previous records. Dealers in the Missouri valley who have war contracts believe horses will be offered more freely in June than at the present time.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

Horses—  
Drafters, 1700-pound, extra quality.....\$200@260  
Drafters, good to choice..... 185@200  
Drafters, fair to good..... 150@180  
Chunks, good..... 150@185  
Chunks, fair..... 115@145  
Southerners, good to choice.. 120@115  
Southerners..... 60@115

Mules—  
13½ to 14½ hands.....\$100@120  
14½ to 15½ hands..... 115@145  
15½ to 16 hands..... 140@180  
16½ or better..... 185@250

## Improved Tone in Fat Cattle.

Developments in the past two weeks have been material factors in bracing the cattle market, and it now is evident that the low market is past with a material swing upward expected. It is evident that the United States Bureau of Animal Industry has rounded up the foot and mouth disease and there is little apprehension felt that there will be a further spread. All areas formerly affected, with but one or two exceptions, are released entirely or on the modified and restricted lists. State quarantine rulings have been lifted entirely, or restrictions materially modified, so that it now appears that by early June or the middle of the month the movement of cattle in all directions will be normal. To relieve a pressure which for nearly seven months has been a source of intense dread and apprehension is bound to have immediate and beneficial results. It will take a few months of real inventory to determine the extent of selling of half fat stock, breeding and dairy cattle in many sections though it is an acknowledged fact that plenty of offerings in the past few months was at the expense of

future supplies. Another factor that looms up big is that England has ordered that the entire surplus meat supply of Australia and New Zealand be sent to England. At the same time England has requested all British refrigerator steamships that sail from South American ports, bring their cargoes of meat to the continent, thus precluding any competition with American meat from imported supplies. Recently Villa and his soldiers have been confiscating cattle in Northern Mexico, slaughtering them at Jaurez and selling the product to the big packers of this country. The United States government ended that source of supply and means of revenue to Villa, by prohibiting the passage of such meats through Texas ports.

Killers could not wholly disregard such news and about ten days ago began to increase orders. Prices have risen 35 to 50 cents and heavy steers which were neglected for many months past are in daily demand. Many lightweight steers have sold above \$9 and heavy steers with finish are bringing \$8.25 to \$8.85. The whole steer list looks like an \$8 to \$9 deal for the first time since January. As low prices have prevailed the greater part of this year it is expected that the market will soon take the other extreme, that of unusually high prices.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:  
Prime corn fat steers.....\$8.35@8.85  
Good to choice steers..... 8.00@8.30  
Fair to good steers..... 7.65@8.00  
Common to fair steers..... 7.00@7.60  
Meal fed, choice..... 8.25@8.65  
Meal fed, common to fair.... 7.60@8.25  
Quarantine steers, fed..... 7.50@8.00  
Quarantine steers, short fed. 6.75@7.45

## Butcher Cattle Rise With Steers.

Killers are short on butcher cattle and have been all year, but the few offerings of steers has helped to keep prices down until recently. Prices now are at the highest point of the season, heifers selling up to \$9.25 and steers and heifers mixed up to \$9.20. Most of the fed she stuff is bringing \$8 up for heifers and \$6.75 up for cows. Veal calves remain firm.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—  
Choice.....\$6.85@7.50  
Common to fair..... 5.25@5.65  
Good to choice..... 6.25@6.85  
Fair to good..... 5.70@6.20  
Canners..... 4.40@5.20  
Heifers—  
Choice..... 8.50@9.25  
Good to choice..... 8.00@8.50  
Plain to fair..... 7.00@7.95  
Common..... 6.50@7.00  
Veal calves..... 6.50@10.00  
Bulls..... 5.00@6.65

## Feeder Outlet Large.

That there will be urgent need for all classes of stock and feeding cattle the entire season is evident. Prices are as high now as they can go and still not crowd fat cattle off the market. Higher prices for fed cattle would afford room for thin cattle to advance. Supplies are not large. The movement from Texas to northern pastures is about completed.

The following quotations are for the various grades of stock and feeding cattle.

Selected feeders.....\$8.00@8.50  
Good to choice feeders.... 7.50@8.00  
Fair to good feeders..... 7.00@7.50  
Plain to fair feeders..... 6.65@7.00  
Selected stockers..... 8.15@8.60  
Good to choice stockers.... 7.75@8.10  
Plain to fair stockers.... 7.15@7.70  
Stock calves..... 7.25@8.50  
Stock cows..... 5.35@6.50  
Stock heifers..... 6.00@8.00  
Milch cows..... 45.00@100.00

## Hogs Highest This Year.

Hog prices Monday were \$7.40 to \$7.70 in Kansas City and up to \$7.90 in Chicago. These are the highest prices paid this year and about \$1.30 above the low quotations in March. However the market was unable to maintain the full advance and packers late in the day bought some under this level. Packers now are making every effort to keep prices under the 8-cent level, just as they did a month ago to keep the market from going above 7 cents. Supplies are diminishing, and shippers are crowding the competition to get the offerings of choice lightweight hogs. Few pigs are coming and there is little complaint



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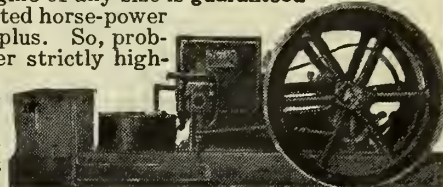
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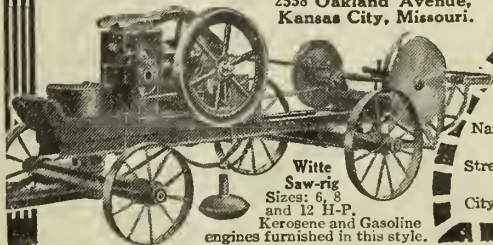
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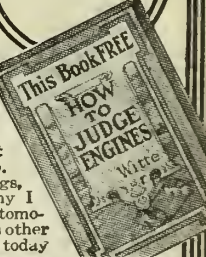
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of sickness among hogs in the country. Shipments of pork product on export accounts during April were large and Southern demand for pork shows expansion.

The range in prices of hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

Preceding Week:		
Monday.....	\$7.15 @ 7.37½	\$7.20 @ 7.42½
Tuesday.....	7.20 @ 7.42½	7.25 @ 7.45
Wednesday.....	7.30 @ 7.50	7.30 @ 7.47½
Thursday.....	7.30 @ 7.52½	7.25 @ 7.47½
Friday.....	7.35 @ 7.60	7.15 @ 7.35
Saturday.....	7.40 @ 7.60	7.20 @ 7.25
Mon., May 17.....	7.40 @ 7.70	

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250 @ 300 lbs.....	\$7.45 @ 7.60
Medium, 200 @ 250 lbs.....	7.50 @ 7.65
Mixed, 190 @ 215 lbs.....	7.45 @ 7.65
Light weights.....	7.35 @ 7.70
Light lights.....	6.75 @ 7.50
Common mixed.....	6.65 @ 7.40
Rough heavy.....	7.15 @ 7.40
Stags.....	5.25 @ 7.40
Boars.....	4.25 @ 5.25
Bulk of sales.....	7.45 @ 7.60

#### High Record Sheep Prices.

At river markets fed lambs sold up to \$11.15 and spring lambs \$11.25. In Chicago springs brought \$12.25 and fed lambs \$11.25. Other offerings were sheep that sold at \$6.50 to \$9.25, and a large number of goats at \$4.50 to \$5.50. These prices are the highest ever paid for fed sheep and lambs, and a record for this season of the year for spring lambs. The market now is in a position where character of the offerings will soon change, and owing to difference in quality the market prices will be adjusted. Spring lambs and grass sheep should be moving freely by early June.

#### Crop Scare in Wheat.

At present the wheat situation is wrapped up in a bug scare, some of it beyond conditions, but much of it done by the Hessian fly and other pests. At this time a year ago similar reports came in. Prices have been strengthened on that account. Corn remains firm, but oats are lower. There is less demand for feeds and prices have declined.

Wheat—		
No. 2 hard.....	\$1.49	@ 1.50½
No. 3 hard.....	1.48½	@ 1.50½
No. 2 red.....	1.45	
No. 3 red.....	1.44	@ 1.44½
Corn—		
No. 2 white.....	.75	@ .75½
No. 3 white.....	.74	@ .74½
No. 2 mixed.....	.74	@ .74½
No. 3 mixed.....	.73½	@ .74
Oats—		
No. 2 white.....	.52½	@ .53
No. 2 mixed.....	.49½	@ .50½
Bran.....	.95	
Shorts.....	1.05	@ 1.15
Corn chop.....	1.40	
Rye.....	1.07	
Kaffir.....	1.01	@ 1.05
Barley.....	.66½	

#### New Alfalfa Coming.

This year's first cutting of alfalfa is beginning to move and dealers quote a range in prices of \$5 to \$11 a ton. Much of the new hay is heated and out of condition. Old hay prices are weak and dealers say they expect a general decline soon.

#### Kansas City Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice.....	\$12.50 @ 13.50
Prairie, No. 1.....	10.00 @ 12.00
Prairie, No. 2.....	6.50 @ 9.50
Prairie, No. 3.....	4.00 @ 6.00
Timothy, choice.....	16.75 @ 17.50
Timothy, No. 1.....	15.50 @ 16.50
Timothy, No. 2.....	14.00 @ 15.50
Timothy, No. 3.....	11.00 @ 14.00
Clover, mixed, choice.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Clover mixed, No. 1.....	14.00 @ 15.00
Clover mixed, No. 2.....	12.00 @ 14.00
Clover, choice.....	14.00 @ 14.50
Clover, No. 1.....	12.00 @ 13.50
Clover, No. 2.....	8.00 @ 11.00
Alfalfa, choice.....	15.00 @ 16.50
Alfalfa, No. 1.....	14.00 @ 15.50
Alfalfa, standard.....	11.00 @ 14.00
Alfalfa, No. 2.....	7.00 @ 9.00
Alfalfa, No. 3.....	5.00 @ 7.00
Straw.....	4.50 @ 5.00
New Alfalfa, choice.....	10.00 @ 11.00
New Alfalfa, No. 1.....	9.00 @ 10.00
New Alfalfa, No. 2.....	7.00 @ 9.00
New Alfalfa, No. 3.....	5.00 @ 7.00

#### "YELLOWEST" CREAM NOT NECESSARILY RICHEST.

The Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station has found that yellowness in milk does not necessarily indicate degree of "richness," as is often supposed. Analysis have shown that the yellow cast in butter and milk is due to pigments called carotin and xanthophyll found in fresh green grass, green corn fodder, carrots and other yellow roots, and cows which eat these foods will have yellow milk regardless of its richness, which is merely a simple name for milk with a large per cent of fat. There is no general relation between the color of cream or butter and the amount of fat it contains. White cream sometimes contains more fat, or richness, than yellow cream.

## A DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN

### SOFT SHELLED EGGS NOT MERE MATTER OF FEED.

At the Missouri Poultry Experiment Station a feeding experiment was tried on four pens of laying hens, with the following results for January, February and March:

Pen 1—fed a balanced ration, laid 896 eggs.

Pen 2—fed a ration greatly lacking in protein (the principal substance in white of eggs) laid 267 eggs.

Pen 3—fed a ration greatly lacking in fats (an important substance in the yolks) laid 160 eggs.

Pen 4—fed a ration lacking minerals (such as make most of the shell) laid only 105 eggs.

There were no soft shelled eggs from the last pen; no eggs without yolks or whites from the others; but apparently the capacity of the egg factory was reduced when the supply of any essential ingredient was reduced.

### WHY AND HOW TO COOK VEGETABLES.

In a recent bulletin on "The Cooking of Vegetables," by Miss Louise Stanley, associate professor of home economics at the University of Missouri, Miss Stanley points out that the chief reason for cooking vegetables is to make them more digestible by softening the cellulose and by causing the starch to swell and assume a gelatinous consistency. When starch is changed in this way it is said to be hydrolyzed. Hydrolyzed starch is digestible; raw starch is indigestible. Those vegetables which have no starch or relatively small amounts of cellulose can be eaten raw.

Miss Stanley further emphasizes that many housekeepers make the mistake of boiling vegetables in a large amount of water and draining off the water in which mineral salts and sugar from the vegetables are present. When the water containing these constituents is drained off, a large amount of the nutritive value of the vegetable is lost. The most serious waste in throwing away the water in which the vegetable has been cooked is the loss of mineral matter which is necessary to build bone and prevent the decay of the teeth.

It is desirable that strong flavored vegetables lose a part of their flavor. Fully as satisfactory as the method of pouring off water is the plan of cooking the vegetable in an uncovered vessel and allowing a part of the flavor to pass off in steam.

### PATTERNS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

#### CATALOGUE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-date 1915 large Spring and Summer Catalogue, containing over 400 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, as well as the latest embroidery designs, also a concise and comprehensive article on Dressmaking, giving valuable hints to the Home Dressmaker.

1330-1329. Ladies' Costume.—Waist 1330 cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 1329 cut in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 3 yards of 36-inch material for the waist, and 4½ yards of 44-inch material for bolero and skirt for a 36-inch size. Skirt measures about 25½ yards at its lower edge. This calls for two separate patterns which will be mailed on receipt of 10c for each pattern.

1327. Ladies' Costume with Convertible Collar.—Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6½ yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 3¼ yards at its lower edge. Price 10c.

1043. Girl's Dress with Lining.—Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3¼ yards of 44-inch material for an 8-year size. Price 10c.

1030. Girl's Two-Piece Dress.—Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for an 8-year size. Price 10c.

1306. Ladies' "Middy Apron" to be slipped over the head or closed at the back.—Cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 5 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. Price 10c.

1316. Dress for Misses and Small Women.—Cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires for a 16-year size 4½ yards of 44-inch material. The skirt measures about 2 2-3 yards at the foot. Price 10c.

1325. Girl's Over-Blouse Dress with Guimpe.—Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 2¾ yards of 44-inch material with 1½ yards for the guimpe of 27-inch material, for a 10-year size. Price 10c.

1324. Ladies' Sleeves.—Cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires for No. 1, 2 yards of 40-inch material; No. 2, 1½ yards of 27-inch material; No. 3, 1¼ yards of 40-inch material; No. 4, 1½ yards of 27-inch material for one pair of sleeves in either size. Price 10c.



#### Pattern Coupon.

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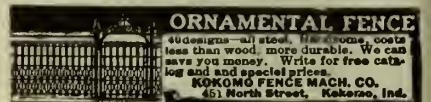


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For sale. Three registered Hereford heifers. They are genuine show heifers. W. A. CARLISLE, CHEROKEE, OKLA.

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The Real Milk and Beef Breed. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale. C. M. CHAMBERS, BARTLETT, IOWA.

### PERCHERONS---SHORTHORNS

Three Percheron mares, all in foal; weight 2,000 to 2,200; two imported; one an imported daughter of Etudiant. All these are extra good; all grays. Can suit anyone in Shorthorns, bulls or females, from one to a carload. Everything registered. Address, F. C. BARBER & SONS, Skidmore, Mo.

#### ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

#### AND SHETLAND PONIES.

Stock of either sex for sale. LONE OAK STOCK FARM.

F. S. DALLNER, Prop. Lockridge, Ia.

### POLLED ANGUS CATTLE

For sale, males and females. Also imported and home bred Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares. Come and see, or write,

F. M. CLEVENGER, Prop.

Valley Home Stock Farm, Centerville, Indiana.



# THE BREEDS OF LIVE STOCK

## NUMBER VIII—POLAND CHINA HOGS

Editor's Note: The following article is the eighth in a series that is satisfying the desires of thousands for authentic information in this line. Again we urge upon our readers that not a single copy of the American Breeder be misplaced or destroyed while this series is running. Many times it is impossible for us to accommodate requests for extra copies. Single orders for several hundred papers of some special issue often exhaust the last of our reserve supply. The only way to be sure of this series, complete, is to save every copy of the paper. No publication (book or periodical) has ever covered the subject in a way to so well meet the demand for information on breeds, as does this series of special articles.

Butler and Warren counties in Southwestern Ohio were the center of the original home of the Poland-China hog. Hamilton county, Ohio, and Union and Wayne counties in Indiana were also associated with early Poland-China development. All five of these counties are grouped together, the region being located in what is called the Miami Valley.

The history of the breed begins with the common stock of this region brought in by the first settlers at the close of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries. The foundation was laid from 1800 to 1840. The breed took definite form between 1840 and 1845. At the time mentioned the cornbelt was just opening up on its eastern border in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. For the first time in American agriculture, vast quantities of corn were available for feeding, and a breed of hogs was demanded which could profitably handle a ration composed largely of corn. Cincinnati was, up to 1865, the largest live-stock market and packing center in the world. The stimulus of a large near-by hog market was another factor accounting for the creation of the Poland-China breed out of various bloods introduced into the Miami Valley.

The first strains or varieties of hogs crossed on the common hogs of the region were the Russian and Byfield. The Russian was a fairly large, long-bodied, rather coarse, white hog. The Byfield was of two types, both white in color—one was large with heavy lopped ears, the other was smaller with a broad back, large jowl, short dished face, and more quality.

In 1816 the Big China was introduced from near Philadelphia. Some were white and others had some sandy and black spots. They were medium-sized hogs of unknown ancestry, fine in form, with small head and ears, short legs and fine bone. Their feeding qualities were superior. The improved stock resulting from their cross upon the hogs previously brought into the valley became widely and favorably known as the "Warren County Hog."

In 1835 Berkshires were brought into Butler County from New York state. They at once met with favor and more of the same breed were introduced. They gave the pigs of this section greater symmetry, greater activity, more quality, and the black color. In 1839 the Irish Grazier was introduced into Warren county. These were white, thinly haired, and varied in size and type. Their impress upon the

hogs of the district resulted in much improvement.

From 1845 down to the present time no foreign blood has been used, but improvement has been continued by selective breeding. The first noted breeders were the Shakers, John Harkrader, D. M. Magie, Alexander Young, James Duffield and John Irwin of Ohio, and A. C. Moore of Illinois.

Famous foundation sows were the Old Harkrader Sow, Bessy Pugh, Lady Rue, Old Warner Sow, Queen Duffield, Queen of Black Bess Tribe, White Bess, White Face, Graceful, Beauty and others. Famous early boars were Alex No. 1, Butler, John 3rd, World Beater, Perfection, Old Sweepstakes, Success, Tom Corwin 2d, Give or Take, and Tecumseh.

The Poland-China of today is a medium-sized to large hog. Boars should weigh 700 pounds or over, sows 550 pounds or over. At the beginning, the breed was noted for large size, but showing standands called for a hog of extreme quality, and breeders sacrificed size in order to reach desired ends. As time went on, farmers complained that the breed would not grow large enough under average farm conditions, and some gave up their Polands in favor of other breeds. Beginning in 1904, however, a few Iowa breeders who had maintained the old-time large type began a campaign of advertising, and although their hogs were ridiculed at first, they became more and more popular, so that today the so-called "Big Type" Poland-China is in high favor with a large number of breeders. There is a disposition at the present time to return to the medium-weight or slightly larger than medium-weight hog, avoiding extremes in either direction, but still maintaining large size.

Color has also undergone an evolution in the breed. Formerly white pigs and spotted pigs were common, but beginning about thirty-five years ago the solid black color with white feet, tail, and face became the standard color of the breed.

The head is medium long and fairly broad, with a heavy jowl. The face is straight. The ears are fine, small and the top third should break over to form a neat droop. The neck is short and thick. The shoulders are often a bit prominent, but are well fleshed.

The back and loin are moderately arched from front to rear, extremely wide, and very heavily covered with flesh and especially with fat. The sides have moderate length, but have great depth and much thickness of fleshing. The rump is medium long, and is frequently somewhat drooping,

so that the top line from ears to tail usually has more curve than in other breeds. The hams are immense in size, being very thick, deep, plump and bulging, but too often they are flabby rather than firm in fleshing. The legs are short, rather fine boned, and should be strong in pasterns and toes. The coat is abundant, straight, not curly, rather fine, and lies close to the skin.

Quality is a marked feature of Poland-China type. The head, ear, hair and bone are fine, and the form is smooth throughout. However the so-called "big type" Polands are frequently somewhat on the coarse order.

The Poland-China takes on the heaviest covering of fat and yields the highest percentage of lard of any of the breeds. However, it is also true that soft fat gathers along the underline, being found in excess of the jowl, lower part of the shoulder, along the belly, and about the base of the ham. Desired firmness is often lacking. They are not so active as other breeds, being more inclined to quietness and lying down. This accords with their heavy fattening ability.

In quickness of maturity, this breed ranks first. They finish off early in fat finished form. The breed is extremely well suited to cornbelt conditions, but as we would naturally expect does not meet with much favor outside of the cornbelt. It is the least prolific of any of the common breeds of swine. The average number of pigs farrowed is 7.5 per litter. Their grazing qualities are good, and their feeding and fattening qualities are of high order.

The carcass of the Poland-China finds favor with the packer, the chief criticism being the large amount of fat trimming required to make the cuts ready for sale. Some Poland-China hams lose fifteen per cent in trimming.

The principal associations for the registration of Polands are the American Poland-China Record Association, Chicago, Ill.; the National Poland-China Association, Winchester, Ind., and the Standard Poland-China Record Association, Maryville, Mo.

In conclusion it may be said that the good points of Poland-China swine are their correct lard form, great smoothness and quality, early maturity, economical gains on feed, large yield of lard, large hams and their ability to breed true to type.

### WARNING TO THOSE REPLANTING WHEAT FIELDS.

In local areas of Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Nebraska, the Hessian fly, during the past fortnight, has been found in large numbers in the wheat fields, according to reports received by the entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Some farmers in Southern Kansas and Oklahoma have become alarmed to the extent of replanting their fields to corn. Whether the wheat is infested to a degree to warrant abandonment is difficult to judge. However, it has been the experience of many farmers that sometimes wheat which has apparently been killed by the Hessian fly will retiller, or a few tillers which are not infested will develop into especially large heads and yield 8, 10 or perhaps 20 bushels of wheat. For this reason the farmer should be very careful about plowing under his crop, especially at this early date. If the crop continues to fail to show progress for another 10 days, then it will be time to plant kafir or corn, but only provided the field is comparatively free from chinch bugs.

The experience of farmers in certain localities where wheat has been killed in other years by the Hessian fly or freezes, and replanted to corn, is, that such corn was often destroyed by chinch bugs. Therefore, if the farmer thinks his wheat will not be worth harvesting, and desires to replant it to corn or kafir, he should investigate very carefully to learn to what extent the field is infested with chinch bugs. If chinch bugs are not present in large numbers and the field is planted to corn, care must be taken that all of the wheat plants are killed in order to destroy the Hessian fly that are on these plants. The best method for handling a field previously destroyed by the fly appears to be that of pas-

## MORE MONEY For Your Hogs

Healthy Hogs fatten more readily, bringing you quicker, bigger profits. The most economical, easy way to keep your Hogs healthy is to use

### Meyer's Hog Lubricator

Latest and best way to oil Hogs. New idea. No Valves, Springs, Wheels or Gears. Nothing to get out of order.

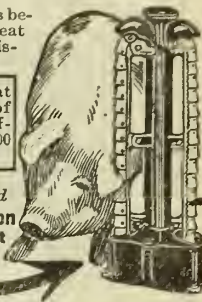
Most simple, durable and efficient device of the kind. New system, prevents oil waste. Helps to cure and prevent Scoury, Lice, Nits, Mange and other Vermine-caused Skin Diseases. Also Cholera, Hoof and Mouth Disease.

Effective for Worms because Hogs like to eat Meyer's Antiseptic-Disinfectant Hog Oil.

Price low. Write at once for particulars of 30-Day Free Trial Offer, and our \$10,000 Guarantee Bond.

Agents Wanted  
Meyer Corporation  
132 Main Street  
Morton, Ill.

30 Days FREE TRIAL



## BIGGER HOG PROFITS

Free Circular



For 4c a year per hog keeps hogs free from lice, scurvy, mange. Rapidly take on fat—bigger profits for you.

### "STAR" HOG OILER

is most practical, economical, labor-saving device known. Gets to the hog at the proper place. No work for you. Works automatically—no waste. Pays for itself quickly.

Standard Chemical Mfg. Co.  
Dept. 17. Omaha, Neb.

Starbuck Mfg. Co.  
Dept. 17. Peoria, Ill.

### Hogs Do Better

They thrive, fatten and ward off disease with a fresh, clean water supply in place of the dirty open trough. Equip every hog-lot with

### THE DAISY HOG WATERER

It's scientific, foul-proof, everlasting; simplest and easiest to attach. The cheapest hog insurance you can buy. Ask dealer or send for circular—\$1.50.

Quinn Wire & Iron Works, P. O. Box 100, St. Louis, Mo.

**MOLASSES** Best Feed for Pigs and Calves  
Kansas City Molasses Co., Dept. AB,  
1316 W. 8th St., Kansas City, Mo.

## CASH FOR BAGS

Don't throw them away. Save them and ship to us. We'll pay you HIGHEST MARKET PRICE. Get your neighbor to ship his bags with yours. Established 1870. 714 S. 7th St. Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills ST. LOUIS, MO.

turing closely, and then plowing under the stubble. However, the plan of crop rotation may be such as to make it more feasible to plow under the heavily infested wheat for green manure, preparing the field for seeding this fall.

Another method of meeting the situation is to plow under the infested wheat and plant the field to cowpeas.

### FIRST SIX MONTHS IN EGG LAYING CONTEST.

In the national egg laying contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., the highest ten Missouri pens for the six months ending May 1, are as follows:

Eggs	
Pen 34 Barred P. Rocks.....	508
Pen 40 Barred P. Rocks.....	496
Pen 38 White P. Rocks.....	494
Pen 26 Buff Wyandottes.....	487
Pen 4 S. C. White Leghorns.....	466
Pen 47 Buff Orpingtons.....	454
Pen 36 Buff P. Rocks.....	452
Pen 14 S. C. White Leghorns.....	450
Pen 2 S. C. White Leghorns.....	447
Pen 24 White Wyandottes.....	446

Why do the years seem shorter? Haven't you noticed how these advertising governors have been "setting aside" days for building ponds, getting their pictures taken on the road grader, etc., etc.? Several perfectly good days were thus removed from the calendar the past year or two.



AMERICAN BREEDER

A GOOD AND POPULAR TYPE OF POLAND CHINA.

Abundance of White Markings (Sought by Some) or Their Lack Are Immaterial.



## PROTECTION OF WOUNDS OF ANIMALS AGAINST FLIES.

When an animal is wounded, it is important to treat the wound in such a way as not to prevent its healing, and yet to prevent screw worms and house flies from attacking the open surfaces, laying eggs, or carrying infection to the animal.

The screw worm, particularly, deposits eggs in wounds, and there are other flies that may deposit their eggs in this way. The larvae or maggots hatching from these eggs infest the wound and burrow more or less extensively in the surrounding tissues, so that serious damage may result.

The housefly alights on wounds to suck up the exudate, and is a cause of considerable annoyance to animals. It prevents wounds from healing and may introduce agents of infection which adhere to its body.

The Department of Agriculture, in a bulletin on repellents for protecting animals from the attacks of flies quotes the following formulas for application to wounds:

Jensen gives three formulas of repellents for application to wounds:

### Formula No. 1.

Oil of tar..... 8 ounces  
Cottonseed oil to make... 32 ounces

### Formula No. 2.

Powdered naphthalin... 2 ounces  
Hydrous wool fat..... 14 ounces  
Mix into an ointment.

### Formula No. 3.

Coal tar..... 12 ounces  
Carbon disulphid..... 4 ounces  
Mix; keep in a well-stoppered bottle and apply with a brush.

Mixtures Nos. 2 and 3 are said to adhere to moist surfaces, and No. 3 is said, in addition, to form a coating over raw surfaces and protect from the screw-worm fly.

The editor at the close of the article in which the above formulas are given adds the following formula:

Oil of turpentine..... 1 dram  
Phenol..... 1 dram  
Cottonseed oil to make.... 4 ounces  
Mix and apply freely to wounds.

It is stated that this remedy is highly effective and is used widely in the South. It is said to induce healthy granulation of wounds.

## ANOTHER CASE OF SIMULTANEOUS FOALING FROM DIFFERENT SIRE.

To the American Breeder:—As a subscriber to your valuable paper I am sending you some information that is new to me, thinking maybe you could use it to advantage. I am the owner and breeder of jacks and horses in Greer and Harmon counties, Okla. On April 30, 1914, G. E. Gamble of Reed, Okla., bred a fine bay mare weighing about 1,100 pounds, to my registered imported Percheron stallion. July 15, 1914, I moved my stock from Reed to Mangum. On August 5th Mr. Gamble's mare came in heat again, showing very much. My horse being too far away Mr. Gamble took his mare to J. S. Herndon of Reed, who also keeps horses and jacks for public use, and bred her to his jack August 5, 1914. On April 17, 1915, this mare foaled two colts, one from the horse and one from the jack. The mule colt was about two-thirds grown; no hair on it and had been dead some time. The horse colt was alive but died soon after foaling. This colt was fully matured in size; it was a fine black mare colt, with the exception of not being haired over good, hair was on its neck, head and tail. It had begun to mortify or had bruised spots on its side. This may not be news to the American Breeder but it is the first case of this kind I have ever seen. I have given you the names of the owners of all the stock concerned. If you want further proof I will send you the signed names of a number of men from Reed, Okla., who went and saw the colts, and will take them all before a notary if you want.—H. H. Wyman, Greer county, Okla.

## FIVE DAYS' BREEDING SCHOOL AGAINST A LIFETIME EXPERIENCE.

To the American Breeder:—Inclosed please find subscription to the American Breeder. Don't see how it could be improved. I have quit the stallion business for the present or I should have attended several of the

later classes of the Graham Scientific Breeding School; nothing like them on earth. I learned more in five days at the school than in a lifetime by my own experience.—G. F. Clark, Nemaha County, Kas.

## NEW IDEA IN ALFALFA CULTURE.

The total consumption of water by alfalfa can be controlled to a considerable extent by pasturage or frequent clipping without serious injury to the plants, according to the United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 228, "Effect of Frequent Cutting on the Water Requirements of Alfalfa and Its Bearing on Pasturage." With a limited amount of stored moisture in the ground often the greatest amount of alfalfa can be obtained by allowing the crop to grow when the water requirement is the lowest, in the fall or spring, and by keeping the leaf surface at a minimum during the summer through clipping or pasturage. The efficacy of thus conserving the moisture during the periods of drought, has been observed many times.

Whenever the moisture supply falls short of the amount necessary to produce normal crops throughout the season, summer grazing appears to afford a simple and practical means of obtaining a return from alfalfa commensurate with the available moisture, and at the same time reduces the danger of drought injury. When the moisture supply is adequate for continuous crop production throughout the season, close pasturage or clipping would result in a marked reduction in the amount of alfalfa produced, is the opinion expressed in the bulletin.

When grazing is practiced greater production can be secured by intermittent grazing; that is, by employing several fields which are pastured in rotation. Summer pasturage with alfalfa is extensively adopted in Australia and the combined system of hay and pasturage has found much favor in New South Wales. It is carried out in the rolling plains country on loam or sandy soils where there is no possibility of sub-irrigation.

## FERTILIZING POTASH IN COTTON-SEED HULL ASHES.

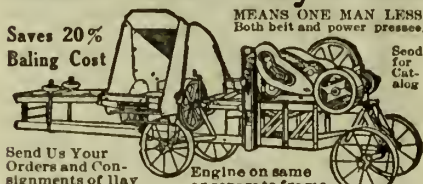
In connection with the search for potash in fertilizing materials, it has been suggested that the hulls of cotton seed yield ashes which contain from 18 to 30 per cent of potash and from 5 to 10 per cent of phosphoric acid.

Cotton-hull ashes, therefore, as a fertilizer are much more concentrated than ordinary wood ashes. As a matter of fact, in the opinion of some investigators, the ashes from cottonseed hulls contain such a large proportion of potash that they might do considerable harm to crops if they were used in large quantities.

These ashes have been used with advantage for maturing tobacco. They have in times past brought as much as \$35 or \$40 a ton in New England. One objection to the use of these ashes is their liability to vary widely in composition. This lack of uniformity is due to the fact that they are burned as fuel at the oil factories in conjunction with wood or coal. Those lightest in color have been considered the richest in potash by certain investigators.

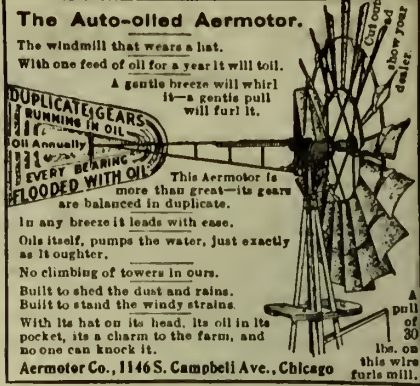
## Auto-Fedan Hay Press

MEANS ONE MAN LESS.  
Both belt and power presses.  
Saves 20%  
Baling Cost  
Send Us Your  
Orders and Con-  
signments of Hay  
Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1645 Wyoming, Kansas City, Mo.



## The Auto-oiled Aermotor.

The windmill that wears a hat.  
With one feed of oil for a year it will toil.  
A gentle breeze will whirl it—a gentle pull will furl it.  
This Aermotor is more than great—its gears are balanced in duplicate.  
In any breeze it leads with ease.  
Oils itself, pumps the water, just exactly as it oughter.  
No climbing of towers in ours.  
Built to shed the dust and rains.  
Built to stand the windy strains.  
With its hat on its head, its oil in its pocket, its charm to the farm, and no one can knock it.  
Aermotor Co., 1146 S. Campbell Ave., Chicago



## PERCHERON STUD COLT

For sale. Foaled April 24, 1914; dark gray; registered; best of blood. Priced to sell.  
V. J. BERAN, VERDIGRE, NEBR.

## SUDAN GRASS

Most productive grass grown; rich in protein; several cuttings each season. Grows anywhere. This seed has been inspected and recleaned. 15c per pound. Cash with orders.

E. FOSBERG, LITTLEFIELD, TEX.

## SUDAN GRASS

### The Big Hay Crop That Never Fails

It produces more feeding value to the acre than any other hay crop. It is the greatest drouth resister known. It smiles when it is dry and laughs when it rains. It will grow in any soil that is not waterlogged or absolute desert, and in any climate that is not over 5,000 feet elevation. If you want to fill your barn and stack lot with the best hay you ever fed, plant Sudan Grass. All kinds of live stock will eat it in preference to any other hay. Can be sown, grown and harvested with less expense than any other hay crop. Two pounds of seed drilled in rows three feet apart to the acre, four pounds in 18 inch rows; 15 pounds broadcast. We will furnish you pure, well matured, recleaned, officially inspected Sudan Grass Seed at 40 cents per pound delivered. It can be planted as late as July 15th and make a big hay crop. It yields from three to four cuttings each season. It will mature a crop of hay in 50 days from planting. Is a splendid follow crop after harvesting the wheat and oats. Free booklet the Story of Sudan Grass, on request. Address.

## LUBBOCK SUDAN GRASS SEED ASSOCIATION

F. E. Wheelock, Secy. Lubbock, Tex.



AT A RECENT HEREFORD SALE WHERE FIFTY BULLS AVERAGED \$190.  
1—The top bull, \$600; Jim Gibson, its breeder, at the halter, and J. P. Lynn, the buyer, behind. 2—One of the best younger bulls (from the Gabbert herd), sold for \$235. 3—The draft team, usually hooked to the Hereford gang plow; Secretary Kinzer, center, and Auctioneers Reppert and Zaun, left and right. 4—W. H. Burns of Kansas and Uncle Tom Carmichael of Missouri, old timers. See the shadow of Uncle Tom's pipe on Mr. Burns' shoulder. 5—Not Wilson and Roosevelt, but Walter Waddell and Will Willis.



Letters From Horse Breeders

(Continued from page 2.)

mare owners have said they would just as soon have capsules as straight service. Last year I made a mistake of using my horse twice a day. This year I only make one service a day, and nearly every mare is settling. Until I attended your school I didn't know that two services a day was too much for a draft horse. In conclusion, will say, I would not take ten times the cost of the tuition for my instruction last winter, and I expect to get a real deal more information in the breeding business at your school, as I shall attend at least one term each year. Your paper is also a necessity to any breeder in my opinion.—G. B. Lloyd, Speer Moore, Okla."

"Patrons returning mares upon which capsules were successfully used the year previous, and asking for their use again, is our evidence that the artificial methods are successful.—C. E. McMullin, Montrose, Colo."

"I attended the Graham School at 18 years of age. Have stuck to it. I think it is the best education for any man. I sincerely believe the scientific breeding is going to put the scrub horse out of existence. It is doing it fast in our country.—Arnold G. Hoffman, Marsland, Neb."

"Artificial breeding had been so abused here when I started the capsule system that it was quite hard to get it established, but this is my third season with capsules and the system is growing more popular each year. I have been successful in settling mares and my customers are satisfied with their prize winning colts, and the many 'reasons' why the mare owners should not use the capsule system have been exploded.—Bruce Saunders, Holton, Kas."

"There has always been 'doubting Thomases,' and will be until they get more educated. There are more mares settled with the capsules where they are shy breeders, than with the natural service. If those men would attend the school they would learn how it is done.—J. S. Leamer, Polo, Mo."

"In the first place be clean. Then don't breed every old thing that comes along. Be just as particular with the capsules as you would with the natural service. I have done well myself, but there is red hot competition here. There are 24 stallions and jacks within seven miles of my barn, and I have three here, so you know Mitchell county is strong in the horse breeding business. I think I will try to get the best stallion that I can, and then there will be something doing.—F. G. Goodrick, Scottsville, Kas."

"I have bred several mares with one service, and have been successful. Have settled mares with capsules where I could not with the stallion. Capsules are profitable. Those people who do not believe in capsule breeding had better get busy and learn something about this business. The only way is to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School.—John Holihan, Pingree, S. Dak."

"I have attended the Graham School. Speaking from experience I say it is

money well spent, and the only way to make money out of the breeding business. I breed 8 to 10 mares with the capsules, where I used to breed one the old way, and with much better results. Yesterday I had 27 good mares in the barn at the breeding hour. The breeder who does not take this course will soon be a back number as a breeder.—S. S. Mouse, La-Cygne, Kas."

"I had very good success in capsule breeding. Last spring it was a little hard to make it go at first, but people are bringing the mares this spring and are asking for capsule breeding because of what people told them who bred here by that method last spring.—W. C. Winder, Waldo, Kas."

"I bred a mare last year that had been barren for some time, with a capsule, and she will bring a colt this year. This is not the only one treated successfully that way. I consider the information gained at the Breeding School valuable to any breeder.—E. H. Parvin."

"In October, 1911, I attended my first term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I learned more in that one week than I had in my 27 years' experience in handling jacks and stallions. I have used capsules for four years now, and have bred as many as 10 mares from one service of the horse. I have never gotten anything but good, healthy, strong capsule colts. I can show capsule colts from three years down to suckers. I have settled mares with capsules that failed to settle with either horse or jack.—J. C. Hollenbeck, Ness City, Kas."

"1914 was my first experience, and I got a better per cent with what I capsuled than with the natural service. I now have had one term of school and think I will have better success this year. A great number can be bred from one service by an experienced man. I have two mares that had passed and had not raised a colt for two years. I had success with both and never capsuled them but once. They had been served naturally two or three times each year for two years.—Geo. R. Hall, Blue Springs, Mo."

"I have practiced the capsule breeding for four seasons, and have had good success. I have customers who will not breed any other way. Would advise stallioners who have never used the system to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School, and get in on the 'ground floor' of the breeding business.—Henry King, Warren, Ind."

"The Graham Scientific Breeding School I do highly recommend, for it is both practical and beneficial. I attended this school five years ago and again last February. Any man in the stallion business certainly should take at least one term of school for the sake of protection to his stallions and the good mares in the community that he stands his horse for service, and learn how to capsule, for it is the only sure and clean breeding.—H. H. Bohne, Cleveland, Wis."

"All students of the Breeding School should return at least every other year. I have had good success with the capsule breeding. I give a colt show every fall. Last fall over half of the colts shown were capsule colts. There were 63 colts. Every year cap-

Read the Stallion Service advertisements below for suggestions



# ASTRAL KING

AT STUD


## SERVICE FEE, \$50, CASH

With All Return Privileges also

Three High Class Young Saddlers at \$25.  
We expect every customer to get results. For full particulars, catalog, etc., address

# JAMES HOUCHIN,

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI



# Casino (45462) 27830

Champion of Many Shows  
AT STUD

## Service Fee \$100

To Insure Living Colt

For Further Information, Address--  
**J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAS.**

### BREED YOUR BEST MARES

**TO IMPORTED CRONSTADT (44910) 34112—The Greatest Percheron Sire**  
Sire of Dragon, owned by E. B. White of Leesburg, Va., winner of the first prize at the Ohio State Fair, American Royal, International, Vt. and N. Y. State Fairs. Sired winners at the above mentioned Fairs and Horse Shows. **CRONSTADT** sired Etudiant (59291), the winner at Paris and Nogent in 1909 over the \$10,000.00 Carnot (the only show Carnot ever lost), also a sire of many other noted winners on both Continents. Service fee, \$25.00.

**L. W. HOYT**  
BARRY (Pike County) ILLINOIS. 16 Miles East of Hannibal, Mo.

**INCLUS 80810 (80655).**  
Service Fee, \$50.  
Imported Percheron. Weight 2240. Champion Kansas and Missouri State Fairs and American Royal. Referred to by Dr. C. W. McCampbell as one of the best types of Percheron stallions in the world. Breed to the best.  
**BRUCE SAUNDERS, HOLTON, KAS.**

### REGISTERED SADDLERS.

Foss McDonald, Easter Cloud and Star McDonald, a trio of the greatest stallions in America, individuality, blood lines and action. Their produce for sale at all times. Season now open. Book your mare before it is too late.  
Foss McDonald and Easter Cloud at \$50 each for living colt or \$25 cash for season. Star McDonald, \$25.  
Good blue grass pasture at \$3.00 per month. Address  
**H. A. GREENWELL, LAKENAN, MO.**

capsule breeding is a fine thing. Settled a mare, last season for the first time, which had failed from four natural services.—J. B. Yelton, Selma, Kas.

"Better success can be accomplished with the capsule than with the natural service. In several instances I was able to settle mares with capsules that had been hard to settle. One instance a breeder owned a mare that he had not been able to settle with the natural service. She was settled the first time with a capsule. This man has three mares all in foal with the use of the capsule. He says he won't have a horse cover his mares if he can get the capsule.—Leath Smith, Fairmount, Ind."

"I am indebted to the Breeder for much information. Having attended the Breeding School one term can highly recommend it to anyone in the breeding business. Would not run a breeding barn without capsules. Would be glad to have every mare owner attend the Breeding School as I think they would take better care of their mares.—C. B. Marshall, Callao, Mo."

"Capsule breeding is the safe and scientific method of breeding. And when done in a clean way it is successful and prevents infection. This is the method that I use and is very satisfactory. As a proof of the capsule method being thoroughly successful, come over and see my crop of capsule mules. And I will harvest another larger crop this spring.—Barney Lott, Goltry, Okla."



SUDAN GRASS ON AN IOWA FARM.



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

Sign Your Name and Address to all Questions.

**1670—ENLARGEMENT OF JAW**—I have a jack that will be 2 years old in August. He is a good one and weighs 850 pounds. He has something wrong with his lower jaw and nose. It is a hard bone growth about four inches long on both sides of his nose; it is right where his teeth are. I had two graduate veterinarians look at him and they said it came from his teeth. One man told me he had the big head. This colt is out of a jack and jennet that were sound. He has had this now for about four months; it does not seem to get any larger. Would he breed this defect on his colts?—Iowa Subscriber.

**REPLY**—The great majority of these cases at this age are due to the teeth. The enlargement will gradually subside after the animal passes the third year.

**1671—SERVED A DISEASED MARE**—My 4-year-old stallion is in the pink of condition for breeding. Last year we served three mares a week with him and he bred about 25 per cent. Mares were all first class, a majority having colts by side. It is possible that he was too fat last season. We tested him with microscope several times last season. He would always show some live spermatozoa and some dead. This year he has been brought up for the season in true American Breeder style. Have tested him every service for the last four. He shows lots of live spermatozoa and fairly lively ones at that, but also some dead ones. He is now getting from six to eight miles of road work and is fifty pounds lighter in weight than last year. He makes his services in first class shape and we are breeding one mare a day. From what I have told you about the microscope tests, is this horse likely to prove a sure breeder?—Indiana Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Your stallion has probably served a diseased mare. We would advise you to have a blood test made and have bacterins prepared from it for treatment in this case. With this preparation your stallion should have shown a better test than this. Occasionally masturbation may cause dead spermatozoa. It might be well to keep a watch on him for this vice before you do anything else.

**1672—FERTILITY OF FOWLS**—I would like to know if one mating of a turkey gobble or a rooster is all that is necessary to fertilize them for one season, or one setting of eggs?—South Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Eggs become uncertain in hatching in from a week to ten days after the males have been removed from the flock.

**1673—PROUD SERVER**—I have a stallion that when I breed him regularly he serves fine, but when he misses serving a mare for four or five days, it is a job to get him to serve. This horse is in good condition in every way. I have watched him to see if he is masturbating, and have never been able to catch him at it.—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Slightly diminish the grain ration for this stallion. Do not let him go so long without making a service; he gets rank when this happens. Tease the mare, then put the stallion in the barn; take the bridle off and have the mare close to the stable door so that when you put the bridle on again he can make the mount before the erection gets too severe.

**1674—DISEASED OVARIES**—A patron of mine has a 7-year-old mare and has raised two colts from her. After foaling the last one she was served by stallion the natural way, but did not get in foal. In about five months she began to act like a stallion and has continued to do so ever since. She latches other mares and rides them; does not come in heat; acts vicious when being tried with stallion. Can you tell me what is the cause of this mare being in this condition? Is there a cure for the same?—Idaho Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is quite likely that a rectal examination will reveal disease of one or both ovaries, and as to just what might be done to relieve the case would be governed by the findings. Castration sometimes has to be resorted to.

**1675—USING AN UNLICENSED STALLION**—Is there any law to keep

a man from breeding mares with an unlicensed horse, providing he does not make any charges? I have a licensed horse and have competition to some extent with two different parties who breed a mare occasionally to their horses, making no charge only verbally between themselves.—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—You should write to the secretary of the Stallion Registration Board at Manhattan, Kans., giving him the facts in the case and requesting him not to use your name.

**1676—RETAINED AFTERBIRTH**—We have a filly that was 2 years old the 19th of this month. She foaled a colt May 2. Colt came in a cold rain out in the pasture. I found it about an hour after it was born, and as I did not want the mare to raise it, and can't raise it artificially, I hid it from the mother and killed it. The mother seems all right only she has not expelled the afterbirth. I am keeping the mare in at night and feeding her a mixture of bran and shorts and alfalfa meal with a little oats; I also put in three or four handfuls of flaxseed meal. If she does not expel the afterbirth in 24 hours I shall give her a warm water injection. Please tell me if I am doing wrong, and what I should do. Is there any danger in keeping this mare around pregnant mares? The weather is very cool. Is there any danger of blood poisoning?—South Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—A retained afterbirth should ordinarily be removed in from 12 to 24 hours after foaling, by a competent veterinarian. Many good mares are lost annually by men who are without training in such work, undertaking to do the job.

**1677—TESTING A JACK**—I have a jack, 15 hands high. He is 21 years old and is still breeding. Can you tell me how long he will be good for breeding purposes?—Colorado Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Using the microscope occasionally is the only plan we know of for quick action. Old sires will quit sometimes. Physical condition, abuse, amount of service, disease and many other things enter into the length of time a breeding animal will be serviceable.

**1678—MAMMITIS**—I have a fine cow and one-quarter of her bag has gone wrong in some way. It swells up about once a week for a day and then she gives lumpy or stringy milk for one milking. Then the swelling all subsides and the milk is normal again for a period of about one week, then repeats as before. If you can give me any remedy I will appreciate it.—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Rub and knead the parts with alcohol and witch hazel, equal parts, twice a day, working the quarter with the hands carefully. Do not feed too heavily on grain.

**1679—A DISEASED MARE**—I have a mare that I have trouble in breeding. She is three years old. She took the horse last June and as I could never catch her in heat after, I supposed she was with foal. However, she came in heat again March 15th, and I had her bred again. She bled some after the service. She was in heat again April 6th, and I bred her to a different horse, a two-year old colt. Since that time she has been in heat continually. Can you suggest how I can settle her? She is a valuable pure bred Percheron mare.—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—The stallion which served this mare may have served a diseased mare just before she was bred. The disease called "Barrenness in Mares" can be transmitted from one mare to the other by the penis of the stallion. Prevention is the best remedy in such cases. A great many valuable mares are made barren by allowing the stallion to serve diseased mares.

**1680—CONSTIPATION**—What would you advise giving to a four year old stallion inclined to constipation?—Wisconsin Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Grass is one of the best feeds to overcome inactivity of the bowels. If grass is not available, bran, oil meal or a part feed of alfalfa hay will aid. Daily exercise is very essential.

**1681—CAPSULE BREEDING**—Will an ordinary thermometer do for testing



## WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLY CO.

LINCOLN, NEB.

Bargain prices for next 30 days. Imported Shire, Percheron and Belgian stallions; 3 to 6 years old; weigh 1,900 to 2,200 pounds. Tried and guaranteed breeders. A few home bred 2-year-old Percheron colts.

## ACCLIMATED PERCHERONS

We are well supplied with good, sound young stallions of good dark color, with plenty of size and bone.

Among them is the first prize, 2,100-pound, 3-year-old at the 1914 Nebraska State Fair.

We sell stallions according to the law of Nebraska, and furnish state license.

Fortunately we are in position to raise and handle stallions cheaper than most dealers and can save you money on a good horse.

Reference, either bank in Arlington or the Packers' National, South Omaha.

On the main line of the C. N. W. R. R., 33 miles northwest of Omaha; 55 miles north of Lincoln and 8 miles east of Fremont. Twelve passenger trains every day. See us at once or write today.

**RHEA BROS., Arlington, Nebr.**

## Closing Out Bargains in Percherons

I am preparing to quit the farm and My Entire Herd of 50 Percherons—Mostly High Class Mares and Fillies—Is for Sale.

I have a few good stallions, of course, and will make close prices on them, but any man who will take all, or a large part, of my mares and fillies, will get a bargain he cannot find anywhere else. Good registered draft mares will be the money makers for years to come.

**GEORGE HIRSCHMAN,**

**PIERSON, IOWA.**

## WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had direct from the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.**

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.



## Oak Lawn Stock Farm

Breeds and imports champion draft stallions and mares; Percheron, Belgian and Shire. All stock for sale at reasonable prices. Come and see them before you buy.

Ask for our new calendar, mentioning the American Breeder.

**GEORGE EGGERT, NEWTON, IOWA**

## IMPORTED AND HOME BRED PERCHERONS and BELGIANS

I give a gilt edge guarantee good for two years with each animal. Priced to sell quick.

**W. H. RICHARDS,**

**EMPORIA, KAS.**

(Barns four blocks from A. T. & S. F. Depot.)



the temperature of the semen. Please give me any additional advice on artificial breeding you can. I am ordering a Natural Temperature Semen Extractor and a box of breeding capsules. Are these all the things I must have for artificial breeding?—Mississippi Subscriber.

**REPLY**—You must have a thermometer that is accurate. The ordinary thermometer might be off enough to defeat your purpose. Some breeders have made failures by not having a good thermometer; others have tried to use capsules without a thermometer. We never could understand why breeders would try to work without the necessary equipment or take enough time to do the work satisfactorily. A few minutes' time, and a little extra expense, should mean results. What breeder could not afford to do this? One extra colt should pay for the preparation; another colt should pay him for all his extra time and work. It would be a very poor breeder that could not get a good number of colts out of mares that would not breed otherwise, to say nothing about the large profits of capsule breeding when properly done. We would advise you to read the article on capsule breeding in the March 5th issue, and to read it carefully.

**1682—A TIMID JACK**—I have bought me a nice, young jack coming four years old. He was just off of a 200 mile trip and was poor and lousy, but I have gotten him picked up in flesh,

## PARAMOUNT STOCK FARM

Breeds and Imports Percherons, Belgians and Shires.

Home of the Iowa and International Grand Champion **FARCEUR 7332** (72924), the greatest Belgian stallion in the world today. Always a select lot of stallions and mares for sale at prices that cannot be beat for high class, sound, 2,000 to 2,500 lb. horses.

**WM. CROWNOVER, HUDSON, IOWA.**

## CLYDESDALE HORSES

Twenty mares from weanlings up. A number of extra good young stallions that will make better than ton horses.

In Shorthorns I have 5 young Scotch bulls, roans and reds, that are good ones.

**W. A. DeMERRITT,**

**Plainfield, Ill.**



## Buy of the Breeder

and save money on registered Percheron Stallions and Mares and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares; 35 head to select from.—E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur Co., Ia.

## Big, Rugged, Heavy Boned Registered Percherons

**50 Head, Mostly Blacks and Grays.** These horses are raised in the open; sound and healthy. Many are sired by our famous herd horse, Superior 40605. Unrelated mares in foal to Superior, and Superior fillies in foal to Vermouth. Come or write us.

**JAMES LOONAN & SON, Waterloo, Ia.**



WANTED

One share of stock in the Percheron Society of America. Send cash price to

WM. DOUGLAS

Rogersville, Mo.

We offer more International PERCHERON AND BELGIAN first prize winners, and more stallions of serviceable age by the \$10,000 champion Carnot (66666) than does any other dealer in the world. Also Shetland ponies. If you want the best, come and see me and save money. Free circular. R. R. Station, East Orvell, O. A. W. Green, Middlefield, O.




IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS

For sale. Can show buyers more registered stallions and mares than any firm in America owns. Come and see my horses and mares and visit the best and liveliest horse country in the West. Reference, any bank in Creston, Iowa.

A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Iowa.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS of Percheron and Standard bred horses, Kentucky and Tennessee jacks. All stock guaranteed and priced to sell. Terms to suit purchaser.



FISHER & WALKER, Evansville, Ind.

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION For sale. Registered; black, foaled April 1, 1908; weight 1,800 pounds; good server; sure breeder; lots of style and action. Colts to show. Write, NELSON & GANS, R. F. D. No. 2, New Cambria, Kas.

HERD HEADER. Percheron Stallion for sale. Bismark 53994; foaled Oct. 13, 1904; color gray; weight 2440; sure breeder; certificate of soundness. Price \$1,500, or would exchange for horses or mules. Address LOCK BOX 447, SENECA, KANS.

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES. PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES. The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perch this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.

LEFEBURES' BELGIANS Largest Collection on Earth. Over 130 head on hand. Two importations received in 1914, before declaration of war. Also some choice Percherons, 1 to 5 years old, a number of home bred stallions. Write for catalog and circulars, mentioning the American Breeder.



M. LEFEBURE & SON, Fairfax, Ia. Eight miles west of Cedar Rapids.

KODOMA 43372.

The Great Ton Show Stallion and Percheron sire, for sale. Height 16.2; color gray; age 9 years. Absolutely sound and clean, with the best of feet, bone and pasterns. His sloping shoulders support a beautifully carried head and neck, while his short, broad back, over a deep ribbed middle, smoothly molds into strong loins and level croup over the best draft hocks imaginable. Kodoma has 12-inch bone below his hocks and scales 1,920 pounds; today in active stud condition weighing some 2,200 pounds; fitted for showing. Guaranteed to get 60 per cent foals. Price \$1,000.

W. T. WILKINSON, Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri.

PERCHERONS

For sale. Forty head of high class imported and home bred Percheron stallions and mares at a very low price. H. REDENIUS & SONS, Rushmore, Minn.

10 Good Percheron Stallions

for sale, to close the sale season, at low prices and easy terms.



SINGMASTER & WALKER, Barn "S," Stock Yds., Sioux City, Iowa.

and he has good life. He will tease a mare some. I have had him off a piece and he will get ready to serve but will not make any attempt to mount, and if I lead him toward the mare he will take it up and will not make any signs as long as he is in the barn or within five feet of the mare. I feed him bran and oats and good corn and good hay, and let him run on one acre of Bermuda pasture. The man that I bought him of said that he did not serve any mares last year and had not served but five this spring, but I don't know whether he has served any or not. Please tell me what to do for him. Would you advise giving him anything? If so, what and how much? He has been off of the road two weeks now.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—Place a quiet, gentle mare that is in heat in the stall next to this jack so he can smell her and get acquainted. Be very gentle with him. Do not allow him to get near a mare that will fight or make any signs of bad temper. Try him once or twice a day with this mare and if he does not get ready within a few minutes, put him back in the barn and give him more time to get familiar with this mare.

1682—SHY BREEDING MARE—I have a 12 year old mare that is in heat most of the time, but will not settle. Please give me some advice.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—Make a complete examination of this mare so that we may be of some service in this case.

1684—FOUL SHEATH—We have a Percheron stallion with a foul sheath, and we are now using your prescription given in your reply to a Montana subscriber in February 5 issue. The sheath has white spots all around in it. Now are these the secreting glands? They seem to be getting dimmer now after treating him for two weeks. There is a pocket just over his water channel at the end of his penis. The pocket is small at the entrance. Now this has been foul and in the same shape as the sheath. Is this pocket in all stallions. This sheath if let alone would get so this black substance would begin to creep out. We have been washing the sheath out all winter, and when I saw your reply in February issue I let him go until about two weeks ago, when I saw that something had to be done. Please let me know if the horse can be used for breeding and what these white spots might be. The horse is in active shape.—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Continue to cleanse the sheath as often as positively necessary to keep it respectable, also remove the accumulation in the pocket alluded to. This recess is present in all stallions. If the animal is kept clean he may be used for breeding.

1685—REGISTERING A COLT—Can a colt be registered if its mother was not and its grandmother on its mother's side was not?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—Practically all of the record associations require the dam, as well as the sire, to be registered before the progeny can be recorded. We cannot give you any information in this case because you have not told us what breed the sire is registered in; neither have you given any description of its grandmother. The new stallion law of Oklahoma may be causing considerable thought as to registration at the present time.

1686—CASTRATING COLTS—Can I castrate colts around this country without laying myself liable to fine, etc.? Can I make a charge or not? What is the law here?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—If you are not a competent graduate veterinarian you have no business meddling with a class of work requiring surgical skill and a proper knowledge of the use of antiseptics. There are always problems that develop during general castration that requires special treatment, and no man can afford to jeopardize the life of a colt by having an unskilled man operate on him. As we suggest, if you are not a graduate, stay out of the game.

1687—KILL THE COLT—My neighbor had a colt foaled last night (April 2) with hind legs only, the front legs being entirely absent. It is weakly, but sucks freely when held up to the mother. The mother of this colt is an 800 pound pony, about 20 years old. The colt is slender; will weigh 55 or 65 pounds. What would you do with it? It is a freak of nature.—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—The colt should have been killed at birth. No good can come from saving or exhibiting such monstrosities. A mare of that age, after such a failure, should not be bred again.

1688—REFUSES TO SERVE—I have a Percheron stallion 16 years old; weight 1800 pounds. In service he will mount but go no further. Some say it

1878 TRUMANS' 1915

CHAMPION STUD

There are localities where there are no HIGH CLASS DRAFT STALLIONS. We always prepare ourselves for LATE BUSINESS by making one or two IMPORTATIONS IN THE SPRING. We now have on hand about FIFTY STRICTLY HIGH CLASS SHIRE, PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS; Imported and American bred, two to seven years old; colts rising three years old, weighing from 2,100 to 2,300 pounds—every one a "Herd Header," the "Truman Kind." WRITE US if there are no HIGH CLASS STALLIONS in YOUR TOWNSHIP. Perhaps YOU may have LOST A STALLION recently. If so, LET US KNOW. Choice Imported Shire Fillies for sale.

Weekly Bulletin.

We had the pleasure of selling last week to Nathan Dickinson, Walco-wis Farms, Lake Geneva, Wis., the Imported Percheron Stallion, Merlati, to stand at the head of his pure bred herd of Percherons. Merlati will be remembered as the dark gray, rising three year old colt that was placed first in the two year old class at the Iowa State Fair last fall. He is, in the opinion of good judges, one of the greatest colts of the breed in this country today, stands on the best of feet and joints, extraordinary quality, his action is superb both at the walk and trot and when shipped he weighed 2,180 pounds. One of the considerations of this sale, which was a very long one, is that we reserve the right to exhibit this colt at the International next winter.

We have sold to our old customers, Messrs. E. L. McClurkin & Son, of Morning Sun, Iowa, one of our very best imported, rising four year old stallions. This is the fifth stallion we have sold these gentlemen, who are among the largest farmers in Louisa County and also prominent bankers. To our old customer, W. M. Jackson, of Appanoose County, Iowa, we have sold an imported gray Percheron Stallion, this being the sixth stallion we have sold him during the past fifteen years. Emmett Johnson, of Box Butte County, Neb., selected an outstanding, seven year old Shire Stallion; Frank S. McManigal, of Fremont County, Wyoming, placed an order with us last fall for an outstanding three year old Suffolk Stallion. We shipped Hawthorn Sunrise to him a few days ago and he writes that he is more than satisfied and considers him a very high class colt. A. J. Cline of Knox County, Ill., after looking for some time for a high class gray Percheron Stallion, selected a rising three year old, imported colt, weighing over 2,000 pounds, to place at the head of his Ethersly Stock Farm. Our old customer, Wm. McNamara, of Grant County, Wis., selected a rising four year old, gray Percheron, weighing 2,060 pounds, and we believe him to be one of the best Percherons in Wisconsin today. George Baltes, of Scott's Bluff County, Neb., after spending considerable time and money to find a high class stallion, selected an outstanding two year old, registered Shire colt.

Our April importation is now in first class condition and ready for sale. Address for catalog and other information,

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm

BOX A BUSHNELL, ILL.

is due to pain in his kidneys. He is in good flesh; is cagey and gets from three to five miles a day exercise. Any information will be greatly appreciated.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—Have a careful physical examination made of this stallion. In the meantime watch him day and night for 48 hours to see if he is not masturbating. If caught in the act, measure around the penis when it is not erect. Have your harness maker prepare you a whang leather ring. Trim the edges and make it as smooth as possible. Use this ring on him only when you are teasing or breeding. Move it forward and back every few hours to prevent irritation.

1689—CONTAGIOUS ABORTION—Almost every one around here is losing their colt crop; supposed to be contagious abortion. Mares that have never been exposed lose them just the same. Is it in the air? And will it be safe to breed them again this year?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—The old fashioned natural service methods of breeding is a mighty good way to keep contagious abortion alive. Infected mares convey the disease to the stallion and he in turn back to sound mares, and so the seed is being continuously sown. A mare that has aborted is rarely in shape to be safely bred the same season. To do so only invites a repetition of former experience. Such animals when bred subsequently should be bred with capsule as a matter of safety.

1690—DISEASED MARES—What is the cause of a mare being in heat for three weeks after she is bred? I have three that have been bred in my barn and they seem perfectly healthy, and I can't account for their staying in heat for so long. Would you rebreed them or would you let them run over and wait until they come in again?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Your mares are probably diseased. There is not much likelihood of getting diseased mares with foal.

1691—NAIL PRICK—I have a mare 11 years old that was pricked in one front foot while being shod, four years ago. She is very lame at times and

(Continued on page 14.)

PLEASANT VIEW PERCHERONS

I still have a number of extra good stallions and mares for sale at reasonable prices. Anyone in need of a good horse should come and see them.

Barnum 4013' (51951) and Konflikt (93572) 87272 champions of many shows, at stud. Service fee, \$50.00. For further information, address, CHAS. P. QUIRIN, MARCUS, IOWA. (Marcus is located 44 miles northwest of Sioux City.)

3 PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, including my imported herd stallion, Marquis, a grandson of Besique. Marquis has the famous blood lines on both sire and dam's side; sound and sure. Also two black, coming 4-year-olds; will mature to better than ton horses; sound, with size and quality. Registered in P. S. of A. They are priced to sell at a bargain. Come and buy one.

L. C. EVANS, TROY, Davis Co., IOWA.

PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. One 3-year-old, one 2-year-old and one yearling; all blacks; recorded and sound. Also one imported gray; 8 years old; a good breeder and sound. Will sell one or all together. Priced to sell.

Also White Wyandotte eggs for setting from prize winning stock.

J. C. STEWART

Monmouth, R. R. No. 6, Illinois

PERCHERON MARES

For sale. Mares due to foal this season and mares with colts by side and bred again.

Several young stallions and fillies coming 2 years old. Buy of the breeder where you can see the sires, dams and granddams. All recorded in Percheron Society of America. Prices reasonable.

WRIGHT BROS., MT. PLEASANT, IA.

2 REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale, coming 3 years old; black; sound and right; weight about 1,800 each. Prices right.

Also a few young registered mares.

W. R. HANKINS, RAVENNA, NEBR.

WANTED

A buyer for registered Percherons—1 stallion, 26 months, 1,700 lbs.; 1 mare, 4 years, 1,935 lbs.; both black. Size and quality above the average. Prices below average. No trades.

G. B. CHANDLER, BUFFALO, KAS.



## Judging the Age of the Horse By Its Teeth

Several inquiries have been received asking for information concerning the age of horses. One reader is asking for illustrations representing the different ages. It is much better, in our opinion, to study the teeth of live animals. One should take the following article and using it as his guide, carefully study the teeth of horses representing the different ages. A little time spent in this direction should make the average man proficient in this judgment. It is remarkable what a great number of men (some of whom have large amounts of money invested) must largely depend on the statements of others concerning the age of horses. From the statements of some men one might be led to believe that a very few horses ever pass the age of nine years.

Now do not lay this article down with the intention of studying it at some other time, but start the first lesson today. First read it over carefully, then proceed to examine the mouths of horses representing the different ages—and keep on till you learn it.

The age of the horse is determined largely by the appearance of the animal's teeth.

In judging age the incisor, or front teeth, are the ones usually inspected. In looking at the incisor teeth from a front view it will be observed that they are not of uniform width on their exposed part but that they grow narrower as they approach the gum line. If it were possible to trace them to the end of the fang it would be found that the teeth terminate in a rather blunt point, so that the measurement from a front view is much greater where the tooth meets the one above or below, as the case may be, than it is at the end of the fang.

A view of the tooth may be taken from the side and it will be observed that it is slightly wider at the gum line than at the exposed end. This tendency for the tooth to grow wider from a side or lateral view would be more appreciated could the entire tooth be seen. To fully understand the outline, shape and general make-up of the incisor teeth, we would advise anyone following these lessons to secure the teeth of some dead young animal for study.

Keeping in mind that the teeth become worn through the process of grasping and masticating food, and that the wear is compensated by the tooth growing out of its socket to replace the wear constantly taking place, one can see from what has been said above that the incisor teeth will in the course of time become altered in shape as viewed from their contact surfaces (that part which strikes against the tooth above). The lower incisor teeth afford the best index to a horse's age and are the ones most often made use of in judging age. On the exposed ends of these teeth may be seen in young horses certain dark depressions called cups. These cups are open spaces that are not ordinarily filled with tooth substance but contain foreign material, such as dirt. In the average horse's tooth these cavities or cups extend sufficiently far into the depths of the tooth that it requires about three years of wear to fully efface them. This will be explained more in detail when we discuss the changes that take place from year to year after the colt has received his full number of permanent incisor teeth. A close inspection will reveal a ring of enamel encircling the outside of the tooth. It is recognized by its hard, white appearance.

Within the enamel is a substance more yellow which is the dentine. Still farther within is a second ring of enamel and still within this is the open space or cup.

The incisor teeth are named from their relation to one another. For instance, the two that occupy the position just each side of the middle line are called the centrals. The two just outside of the centrals are called the laterals. The two farthest from the middle line are called the corners. There are 12 incisor teeth in the horse,

six of which are imbedded in the upper and six in the lower jaws. All of the incisor teeth of the colt are temporary teeth and are replaced, as the jaw enlarges, at certain quite definite ages. Temporary teeth differ in appearance from permanent ones, the chief distinguishing feature being that they are whiter in appearance, which is responsible for them sometimes being alluded to as "milk teeth." They also have a well defined neck or constriction at the gum line and are smaller than the permanents.

The temporary central incisor teeth of the colt are usually present at birth or very shortly thereafter. It will be noticed that the front margin of all incisor teeth presents itself first when erupted.

The laterals usually present themselves at from four to six weeks after birth and the corners at about seven months. It requires time for the jaw bone to develop sufficient space to accommodate the row of incisors which is responsible for the delay in the eruption of the corners.

The same statement applies to the molars or back teeth. There is only room for three on each side, both above and below at birth, and they are present at that time. These molars are temporary and are shed and replaced by permanent ones at later periods.

A colt then has 12 incisors and 12 molar teeth, making 24 in all. Before he reaches five years of age all of these must be replaced by permanent teeth, and 12 additional molars and four canines (in the male) erupt, making 40 teeth in a full mouthed horse. It will be appreciated that these several changes have an influence on the general thrift and welfare of the colt during his period of growth and development.

The incisor teeth are replaced in the order of their primary eruption. The central pair are replaced by the permanent ones at two and one-half years, the latter being up and in wear at three years. There should be no difficulty in distinguishing between temporary and permanent teeth for the permanent appear much larger and the gum does not extend so near the contact end as the adjacent temporary. The laterals are replaced at three and one-half years and the oncoming permanents are up and in wear at four years. The corners give way at four and one-half years and the anterior margin of the permanents contact the ones above at five years. It will be seen that at five years the colt has experienced a change that gives him a full mouth and he is entitled to the name of a horse. The changes that take place in the way of replacement are so regular that it should not prove difficult for any person to determine quite accurately the age of an animal up to five years. Perhaps the most

puzzling period would be between one and two years, for there are no changes in the incisor teeth during that interval.

A little practice in judging the amount of wear that has taken place, as well as an inspection of the molars, will usually decide any doubtful point.

During the period of change in the incisor teeth, there are many important developments taking place in the molar arcades. The fourth molar is erupted as a permanent tooth at about ten months, and is usually in wear at a year. The fourth molar may be said to be the oldest tooth in a horse's head, being actively concerned in mastication from the time the colt is one year old. It also is of poor quality, compared with its fellows which is no doubt partly due to its early development. The jaw enlarges sufficiently to accommodate the fifth molar at about two years and it is up and in wear at two and one-half.

The sixth molar may appear at any time between three and one-half and four and one-half years and is quite tardy in its progress, due quite likely to the hardness and resistance the jaw bone offers.

The first and second temporary molars are shed at about two and one-half years, the permanents being in wear at three years. The replacement of the second molar ordinarily is about three months later than the first. The third temporary molar may be expelled at from three to three and one-half years, and like the sixth it is tardy in growing into active mastication on account of the hardness of the jaw.

The canines are present in the male but are sometimes found in the female. They make their appearance at from four to five years and perhaps cause more suffering on the part of the animal during eruption than all other teeth combined. Erupted at a time when the bony structures are becoming dense, considerable resistance is offered to their progress. Cases have been noted where animals had reached the age of seven and eight years before the canines had come into view. The sixth molar sometimes causes an extension of inflammation to the region of the throat giving rise to a chronic cough.

Whenever three and four year olds have such cough the region of the sixth molar should be examined and the state of this tooth become known.

From five years on, the matter of determining the age as shown by the teeth is not so easy. It has been stated that it takes about three years to efface the cup in the lower incisor teeth. That being true and remembering that the central incisors come into wear at three years, the cup should disappear at six years, which usually takes place.

There may be in some cases slight black spots remaining in the centrals at six, but this is governed in a measure by the quality of the teeth, the depth of the cup (for they are not all exactly the same) and the manner in which the horse is kept. Grazing on short pasture or sandy sods will necessarily wear the teeth down more rap-

**REGISTERED MORGANS FOR SALE.**  
A choice lot of young stallions and mares, weanlings to 4 years old. Weanlings and yearlings can be crated and delivered at any point by express at a moderate price. Can sell fillies and stallions of different breeding that would be suitable to mate together. Could sell a car load of registered mares and fillies that have been bred to registered Morgan stallions, at a very moderate price. Most of my young stock is out of The Admiral. Headlight Morgan is now at the head of my stud and I am expecting at least 40 colts from him next spring.

RICHARD SELLMAN, Rochelle, Texas.

**MORGAN HORSES AND COLTS**  
of both sexes for sale. My breeding operations have never been on an extensive scale, but for the number shown I have been unusually successful at the great shows, and have sold breeding stock to 15 different states and South America, including sales to Mountain Vale and Brook Nook, the most extensive Morgan breeding establishments in the world. Prices always right.  
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**STALLIONS FOR SALE OR LEASE.**  
Six Morgan stallions and one Percheron stallion for sale, or lease to responsible parties.  
BECK'S STOCK FARM, Keysville, Mo.

**SADDLE STALLIONS, STANDARD BRED STALLIONS, OLDENBERG COACH STALLIONS**

For sale. The breeding is of the best. Prices reasonable. These stallions are closely related to such famous sires as Walnut Boy 8018, Artist Montrose and Rex McDonald. Address,

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## ENGLISH HACKNEYS

One four year old bay and one two year old chestnut; both high class stallions and show prospects; imported sire and dam. One imported mare in foal and two home bred mares. Can sell you mares from yearlings up.

One aged imported stallion for sale, or trade at a bargain.  
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## EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas. Member American Shetland Pony Club.

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200 head in herd. Stallions, mares, geldings. All registered and high class ponies. Let us send you free pony book telling all about this great herd.

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A car load of Indian pony mares.  
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**FOR SALE OR TRADE.**  
Grand race horse; Thoroughbred; imported blood. Raced seven years and retired sound; best of records; could go more distance; carry more weight than any horse of his day.

Will sell cheap, trade for similar horse, draft stallion, jack or anything worth the money. Selling on account of breeding his fillies. Pedigree, photo and race records sent to any one interested. Address,  
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Twelfth and Broadway.  
Special attention given to stockmen. Rates 50c to \$1.00 per day. Bath free. Take Twelfth Street car from in front of Live Stock Exchange Building and get off at Broadway, or take any north bound car at the Union Depot, and transfer west on Twelfth. Car stops at our door.  
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idly than feeding an animal from the box and manger. In the six year old it will be observed that the posterior margin of the corner incisor is up and in wear, which is usually not true of the five year old.

The seven year old will show only a very small cup in the laterals with a smooth surface on the centrals.

The eight year old shows a fairly deep depression in the corners, the



DIAGONAL STALLS AT PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION. This Arrangement, as Planned, Gives Visitors a Good View of Animals Exhibited.



**SHIRE STALLIONS**

For sale. One 5 years old, one 3 years old and two 2 years old; sound; registered; good individuals, and priced to sell.

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**REGISTERED PERCHERONS**

Two 3-year-olds and one 2-year-old stallions. Two 5-year-old mares, one 4 years old, one 7 years and 2 aged mares; weight 2,100 and 2,200. These are all of the ton class. Will sell worth the money. No trades. Reason for selling, quitting the business.

J. H. MOSBY, Route 3, LIBERTY, MO.

**Good Quarter Section Land**

in Lane County, Kansas, for sale or trade for young stock, Shire mares or cattle.

**A. P. MILLER**  
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**JACKS AND JENNETS**

For sale. Registered jacks; ages coming 3 to coming 6. Right every way. Colts to show; mares in foal. Priced to sell. Also some first class jennets in foal.

L. W. GARRIOTT, AUSTIN, IND.

**THREE YOUNG JACKS**

For sale. Big, rugged, extra heavy bone, good head and ear; black, white points. Very reasonable. Write for description.

R. W. SHRADER, CORSO, MO.

**MAMMOTH JACKS**

For sale. Large, heavy boned, 15 to 16 hands high. Prices from \$250 up. Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.

John Henry, Fairfax, Ia.

**CLOSING OUT SALE.**

Five young jacks from one to four years old, and 8 young jennets. All black with points, and registered. Anybody who is looking for a first class young jack should come at once and take his choice.

Henry Obermann & Son, Freistatt, Mo.  
Located 7 miles north of Mobett on Frisco R. R.

**JACKS.**

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

**BLACK HAWK, Jr., 6221**

Heavy Bodied, Blocky Jack; Price \$900.

This jack is 4 years old; black with light points; 59 inches high; 69 inches heart; good bone; big head and ear; quick server and well behaved; guaranteed in every way. He could not be bought for the money if I did not need all my time for farming. As it is, here's a bargain.

J. B. ARMSTRONG, Springfield, Ind.

**KENTUCKY JACKS, TROTTERS AND Draft Stallions and Hereford Cattle.**

Fine Mammoth jacks from colts to 5 years old, with plenty of bone and weight. Trotting colts from 1 to 4 years, by such sires as Peter the Great, 2:07½; Vice Commodore, 2:11; Treganble, 2:09; Siliko, 2:08¾; McDeugal, 2:10¾, and The Tramp. Three fine draft stallions; registered Hereford bulls, from 5 to 12 months old. Write, or better, come and see stock.

U. G. SAUNDERS,  
Fairland Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky.

**FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM**

32 Jacks and 25 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address.

J. C. HUCKSTEP,  
Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE For Cattle or Mules.**

One extra good dark gray, registered Percheron stallion, coming 4 years old; sound; weight 1,750. One, 2 year old bay, registered Percheron stallion; sound; weight 1,400. These horses are guaranteed to be right in every way. This is a bargain for some one who wants choice stuff.

PRAIRIE HILL FARM,  
Grain Valley, Missouri.

corners wearing down more tardily than their fellows. At nine years even this small cup disappears and the horse has a smooth mouth. From

this period on one can only tell the approximate age of a horse, and one judges largely by the alteration that takes place in the shape of the table or contact surface.

Keeping in mind the statement made early in the lesson concerning the effect wear has in modifying the appearance of the contact surface, one can readily see that in the course of a few years' wear the measurement will grow less laterally and wider from anterior to posterior. The tooth inclines to assume a rounder form and in extreme old age even becomes triangular. At the same time the teeth incline to assume a line more in the direction of the jaw itself. By familiarizing one's self with these two changes, a person can make a fairly accurate estimate of a horse's age up to 20 years.

While the general principles have been outlined for judging the ages of horses by their teeth, yet there are many exceptions to the rules given. The matter of breed and care exert a great influence. Early maturity of body influences the early development of the teeth so that where colts are forced by high feeding there must be due allowance made. Again the reverse is true in the starved or late maturing types.

Unscrupulous dealers often attempt to restore the young appearance of the teeth of aging horses by a process called bishoping. This consists of chiseling out or deepening the places where the cups were and then staining the depression with some chemical. Such practices can only fool those who have given no study to the subject, for the shape of the table surface will reveal the attempted fraud. Attempts are sometimes made to have a four year old take on the appearance of a five year old in order to make the animal more salable. This is done by extracting the temporary corner incisors which will have the effect of causing the permanents to erupt prematurely. The condition of the sixth molar and canines afford the best evidence for the detection of the attempted fraud.

**THE BREED SHOWS OF THE P. P. I. EXPOSITION.**

In the prize list of the Department of Live Stock of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, the horses and jack stock will be judged from September 30 to October 4, with four breeds in each day's program, which will begin at 9 o'clock a. m. The following breeds will be recognized:

Percheron, Belgian, Clydesdale, Shire, Suffolk-Punch, Standard Trotter, Thoroughbred, Saddle Horse Morgan, Hackney, Arabian, Shetland Pony, Welsh Pony, Jacks and Jennets and Mules.

Cattle will be judged from October 18 to October 26. The following breeds will be recognized:

Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Polled Durham, Red Polled, Devon, Jersey, Ayrshire, Guernsey, Holstein-Friesian, Dutch Belted, Dairy Shorthorn, Brown Swiss, French Canadian, Simmental, Kerry and Dexter.

Sheep and goats will be judged from November 3 to November 12. The following breeds will be recognized:

Shropshire, Hampshire, Cotswold, Oxford, Dorset, Southdown, Lincoln, Cheviot, Leicester, Romney, Tunis, Rambouillet B. Rambouillet C. Merino-Smooth, Merino-Wrinkly, Corriedale, Exmoor, Persian Fat Tailed, Karakule, Angora and Milch Goats.

Swine will be judged from November 3 to November 8. The following breeds will be recognized:

Poland-China, Berkshire, Duroc-Jersey, Chester White or O. I. C., Hampshire, Mule Foot, Tamworth, Large Yorkshire, Large English Black, Victoria, Essex, Cheshire.

Copies of the prize list and rules may be obtained by addressing Chief D. O. Lively, Department of Live Stock, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Cal.

**REPORTS GOOD TRADE IN MORGANS.**

To the American Breeder:—Enclosed find check to cover statement. Trade in Morgans has been quite lively the past 30 days. I sold Mr. G. H.

**SORES GUARANTEED HEALED**

The advance in cost of drugs necessitates an increase in the price of **JACKSORINE**. We now include an additional remedy to make a complete course of treatment with Jacksorine and guarantee to cure any sore on horses, jack stock or mules, except warts, fistulous sores or sores extending into the hoof, providing the treatment is given according to directions.

Hundreds of fine stock and especially jacks have been cured by our method. The best of references and testimonials furnished. Many valuable animals are lost by neglect. This treatment does not interfere with service. Full directions for treatment sent with each order.

Price, under the new guarantee, \$5.00

**O. P. WILSON & CO.**  
Lock Box 489 KANSAS CITY, MO.

**WE PAY YOUR EXPENSES**

If Stock Is Not As Represented

**20 BLACK MAMMOTH JACKS**

For sale now, and priced to sell. We won the championship on both jacks and jennets at Kansas State Fair, 1913 and 1914.

One good Poitou Jack.

Written guarantee given with every jack sold.

Reference: Any bank in town.

H. T. HINEMAN & SONS,

DIGHTON, KAS.

**Home of the Giants**

Can sell you any kind of a good jack you want.

A few choice ready to use jacks at a bargain.

**BRADLEY BROS., Warrensburg, Mo.**

**HENRY BECK, OF MERIDIAN, IDAHO**

Formerly of Litchfield, Nebr.,

Can sell you a registered jack, jennet, stallion or mare for less money than any man in the West. He has 14 registered jacks from 2 to 5 years old; some tried jacks and sure breeders. 25 head of registered jennets from 1 to 9 years old; several heavy in foal; all black, mealy points; 14 to 15½ hands high.

Young pasture raised draft stallions, Percherons, Belgians and Shires and Percheron fillies, on Hendershott Ranch, one mile north of Meridian, 9 miles west of Boise; all street cars from Boise to Caldwell stop at Ranch. For further particulars write me as above, or better, come and see me.

Dunn of Vilas, Colo., who learned of me through the American Breeder, a stallion by The Admiral and eight mares and colt, several of the latter by Headlight, to start a Morgan stud. To the Colorado State Industrial School, I sold Pride of Mountain Vale by Anchor, and four fillies by The Admiral, and to Otis A. Rooney of Mt. Morrison, Colo., I sold six fillies, mostly by The Admiral. I have sold about all the stallions for this season but have some mares and fillies, still. I now have 35 colts by Headlight Morgan, and they are the greatest bunch I have ever seen. Am expecting 15 more colts.—Richard Sellman, McCulloch county, Texas.

A total of 62,700 doses of tuberculin were made at the College of Agriculture last year for the Live Stock Sanitary Board, to be used in testing cattle for tuberculosis.

**EMPTYING THE URINE.**

Very frequently the bladder is full of urine at the time of service. If a mare urinates during the act of copulation, and the discharge is made in the vagina, the chances are that that particular service will not be of much value. Urine is destructive to spermatozoa. In some mares the urine finds its way into the uterus. The urine can be emptied very easily. In the bottom of the vagina, about four inches from the exterior, will be found an opening. This is the meatus urina (opening to the bladder). A mare catheter about a foot in length should be used. The end of the catheter is placed in the opening, which allows the urine to flow slowly out. The catheter should be boiled and allowed to cool each time before being used, to prevent infection. This is very

**JACKS**

For sale. One 3 year old black jack with white points; 14½ hands high; good bone; fine head and ear; will make better than 15 hand jack. Fine server on mares as he was raised with them; \$500 takes him if taken at once.

One gray jack; 6 years old; 14½ hands high; good head and ear and good bone. He has promise to be a good breeder. Price, \$300.

E. W. BRECKENRIDGE,  
Route 5, Olathe, Kas.

**THREE JACKS**

For sale, 2, 4 and 5 years old. All broke to serve mares; 14.3 and 15 hands standard; black, with white points.

E. T. WRIGHT, EUREKA, KAS.

**TO TRADE**

For Percheron or Belgian A registered Mammoth jack; black with white points. Colts to show; three to seven years old; good ones. Cannot use a rangy horse.

H. H. BURNS, ARGONIA, KAS.

**LOOK HERE HERD JACK FOR SALE**

I have one of the biggest, best jacks in the State of Iowa, for sale at a bargain. Foaled June 4, 1910; black, with white points; 15 hands standard; 15.3 jack measure. This jack has weighed 1,100 pounds; on the scales at present in thin condition, weighs 1,000 pounds. This jack has extra heavy bone; big round foot and is extra good all over; sound and all right in every way except jennet spoiled. Come and see him. \$500 cash. I am one of the Graham boys.

**LOUIS A. WILSON**

Live Stock Auctioneer, Logan, Iowa.  
(28 Miles East of Omaha.)

easily done, but it must be done carefully. This is especially important with artificial breeding.

There are 110 community dairy breeding associations in Wisconsin. Of these, 48 are Holstein, 35 Guernsey, 18 Jersey, and 9 all herds.



## Questions and Answers

Continued from Page 11

then she gets better for a while, but goes lame at any time if driven hard, but never so bad as to be laid off. There is no indication now of the pricking; when the hoof is pared for shoeing; that has grown off long ago. She gets better after each shoeing for a while. I am inclined to the belief that she has corns, but can't find any indication of them. There never has been any swelling nor fever since the prick healed (say 30 days). Please advise a remedy?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Your letter is not altogether clear relative to the case. You speak of a prick of a nail that occurred four years ago and further that it healed about 30 days ago. If there has been a suppurating wound ever since the nail prick, that ought to be pretty fair evidence of why the mare remains lame. A personal examination by a qualified veterinarian is the proper thing to have done at this time.

**1692—USING A TWO-YEAR OLD STALLION**—Would you recommend using a two-year old stallion this season? If so, how many mares and how far apart? Can I ride this young stallion without injuring his back? He weighs 735 pounds, and I weigh 175 pounds.—Tennessee Subscriber.

REPLY—This colt might improve in size with plenty of feed and good care, by not being used this year. You are too heavy to ride this colt.

**1693—UNTHIRTY MARE**—Please tell me what is the matter with my mare, and what I shall do to cure her. She is 12 years old; has good teeth and chews and grinds feed well. She is getting very thin; swells around the head at times. Urine is always clear and she urinates very frequently, and in large quantities. Becomes very weak when worked. Will have a colt in about 30 days. Is always eating.—Idaho Subscriber.

REPLY—This animal should be carefully examined by a competent veterinarian. We would advise that she be discontinued from work and turned to pasture with a fair grain allowance until her condition improves, if such improvement can be brought about.

**1694—NOT A BREED OF HORSES**—Is there a breed of horses known as the "Chief Stock" or "Fire Chief Stock," or something like that?—Tennessee Subscriber.

REPLY—There is no such breed of horses. The name might properly apply to some strain of horses, but not to a breed.

**1695—INFECTED MARE**—My neighbor's mare was in foal; the colt was dead and they had to take it. The mare did not get along and I was called in about 36 hours later to see if I knew anything about her. I found the mare in very bad condition. Her uterus was very badly swollen and her legs were swollen and stiff. She kept slobbering and working her jaws. I found the afterbirth fastened to the cervix. I took the afterbirth, being very careful about it. The mare died about three days later. Please tell me what you think was the matter with the mare and if anything could have been done to save her at that date.—Utah Subscriber.

REPLY—These are cases that should be handled by graduate veterinarians only and even with the most skillful care mares will die. A mare is very susceptible to infection and we are in no position to say whether or not this care could have been saved, under the circumstances.

**1696—CAPSULE BREEDING**—When using capsules do you pick up the semen in the uterus or is it advisable to catch it as the horse leaves the mare and keep it the right temperature? Idaho Subscriber.

REPLY—It is advisable to take the semen from the uterus every time when possible. Better results are obtained by this method. In case the semen is withdrawn at the time of service, it is necessary, of course, to catch it and use it.

**1697—INVERSION OF THE EYE LID**—One of my customers has a colt from my Percheron horse. Its left eye lid turns in toward the eye ball. Its eye matters and winks more than usual. Is there anything to be done for it? The colt is three weeks old.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—This colt can be operated on by a competent veterinarian and the condition perfectly relieved. This you should have done before permanent injury to the eye occurs.

**1699—"BARRENNESS IN MARES"**—

A mare was brought to my barn three weeks ago to be bred, after she had been bred to a stallion that I knew had served diseased mares. I made a thorough examination of this mare and could find no symptoms of disease about her in any way. Would it have been safe to have bred her? How long after a mare has been inoculated with "barrenness in mares" disease before you can see symptoms of it in the genital tract?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—The symptoms of this disease may be seen in five days or it may not be noticed for weeks. It is not advisable to make a natural service on this mare, and if bred with a capsule she should be bred last so as not to carry any infection to other mares.

**1699—TEASING YOUNG MARES**—Would like to know if there is anything that will make young mares, say three or four years old, come in heat. I refer to young mares that have never been bred and do not seem to have any heat periods.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Tie your mares to a hitch rack. Take the harness and bridle off, leaving only a halter on them. Let them stand until they get quiet, then quietly lead the stallion where they will see and hear him. This will give you the best results on young mares, and on a majority of the old ones, and it will save a lot of time. Forget about drugs. Some mares have a very short heat period. Such mares should be tried daily for a period of three weeks.

**1700—BLACK LEG GERMS**—Will pasture that has black leg in it last year have any of the germs left this year?—Tennessee Subscriber.

REPLY—In all probability it will. Many practical cattlemen never think of turning young cattle on pasture that has been thus infected without first vaccinating. Infestation of this sore is feared by some even beyond the first season.

**1701—INJURED STIFLE JOINT**—I have a mare that got out squarely on the stifle joint by a kick from a horse that was sharp shod. I treated this sore and got it healed in a short time and the mare was apparently all right for at least two months. Recently she has become lame and steps short on that foot. It seems to bother her more when walking down hill than when



BREEDING AND MAIN BARN ON PERCHERON FARM.  
Property of Geo. E. Palmer, Ellis County, Kas.

traveling on the level. The bone seems to be slightly enlarged at the joint, but is not sore. Can you tell me what to do for this mare?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Apply a good blistering agent over the parts. First clip the hair from over the parts affected and clean the skin by brushing. Thoroughly rub in the following: Powdered cantharides, one ounce; lard, four ounces. Mix together and apply with the fingers, rubbing briskly for five minutes. Tie the animal so that it cannot reach the parts with its nose. Allow to remain on for 24 hours, and then remove with warm water and soap. When dry apply a little lard occasionally. Repeat the blister in about three weeks.

**1702—TRAVELING A JACK**—Is a jack as sure a foal getter where traveled as if I stood him in one place? I have been told they were not. I lead him behind the stallion and never travel out of a walk.—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—The exercise should be beneficial for the jack. We cannot see why he would not be just as sure when traveled. There are some jacks which will not serve promptly when in new surroundings.

**1703—ABSCESSSES**—I had a horse colt break out with small buttons after it was a few days old. The buttons would break and run pus and matter; then dry up and others start in a new place. Some of these buttons formed on the lower edge of hair on feet close to the frog, and made it very lame. Colt died at about three weeks old.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely your colt became infected at birth with some

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pus organisms. The symptoms described resemble very much those of the cutaneous form of glanders, commonly known as farcy. While it is not probably so young an animal was infected with this contagious disease, yet as a matter of safety we would advise that you have your horse or mule stock carefully examined by an up-to-date veterinarian for fear that

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bring a colt. This mare is coming six this spring. I have bred her for three seasons and bred her again today. What is the best to do with her?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—Make a rectal examination on this mare late this fall. If she does not prove to be in foal, make a complete examination and find out the difficulty. If there is nothing wrong with her, breed her in the fall.

**1707—LICE ON HORSES**—What will kill lice on horses?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—In order to satisfactorily exterminate lice on horses it requires a local application of some agent which preferably should be made in solution. A bath in kerosene emulsion is ordinarily very effective, also coal tar preparations may be used. Creolin is quite effective and may be used in solutions of one part to one hundred parts of water. The animal should be thoroughly wet with the solution on a warm day.

**1708—PECULIAR SEMEN TEST**—I have a four year old jack that I broke last year in his three year old form. He had 20 mares this year and has made about 20 services in five weeks;



only twice has he been to two mares in one day. I use the capsule system and only make six services in one week with any of my stock. I examine the semen at every service and have found him to show good to a wonderful degree. The jack is in the best of health and doing fine. I am feeding oats and bran, bran and corn chops, alfalfa and native prairie hay. He runs out in a big lot; I also lead him out on the grass. I have two draft stallions, a Standard bred and another jack and I feed them all alike. On two different occasions I found something in with the spermatozoa of this four year old jack which looks like crosses, they are about three times as large as the spermatozoa. This jack is the only one showing the crosses.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not think the crosses you mention are serious.

**1709—LINE FOR FLY PREVENTION**—On page 8 of the April 20 issue, you speak of using lime in manure piles to counteract breeding of flies. What kind of lime? How much? And how often?—Wisconsin Subscriber.

REPLY—The usual practice is to use air slacked lime, enough so that each added layer of manure (supposing the layers will not be over four or five inches thick when the manure pile settles) will be sprinkled with pulverized air slacked lime until fairly covered. We have never seen any figures but presume a barrel of lime would treat four or five tons of barnyard manure. It has been found that on some soils the fertilizing value of the manure is increased by the application of lime. Last summer a bulletin was put out by the United States Department of Agriculture, in which common powdered borax was recommended for use in manure piles and other places where flies breed, and the Pacific Coast Borax Company is now advertising its product for sale or that purpose.

**1710—RANK SERVING STALLION**—I have a four year old Percheron stallion that is bothering me about breeding. I have bred two different mares this spring; one of them two different days and the other three different days. The stallion is willing enough but does not have a discharge; is ready to cover them again as soon as he gets off. I bred 24 mares last season with him and he acted the same way with four or five of them, but with the rest did his work in fine shape and settled 50 per cent of them. His feed is timothy hay and 12 quarts of chop, equal parts in weight of corn and oats, and three quarts of bran. He is in the harness most every day doing light farm work and is in good flesh; weight 1600.—Pennsylvania Subscriber.

REPLY—We suspect that this stallion has a long penis and that you are trying to breed mares with a short vagina. You can overcome this difficulty by making the natural service on tall mares and using capsules or the extractor on short, chunky mares.

**1711—OPENING FOR GRADUATE VETERINARIAN**—Will you kindly tell us how and where we can get an experienced veterinarian to locate here. If you can put us next to a good man I will insure him that he will get a good practice. Can send the names of 50 prominent farmers who farm from one to a dozen sections of land, and have as much stock in proportion, who will guarantee a good man all their work. I have been a subscriber to the American Breeder since last fall, and I don't see how I hardly got along without it. I have found so many things in the question and answer department—things which I did not know in regard to the care of stock, and especially breeding, which has been of much value to me.—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—We will furnish the address of the subscriber who sent us the above letter, to any graduate of an accredited veterinary college, who writes us, giving the name of the college from which he graduated, and the year of his graduation.

**1712—EXERCISING A STALLION**—Is even or eight miles a day enough exercise or too much for a four year old stallion?—Wisconsin Subscriber.

REPLY—If your stallion is gradually increasing in weight we would not think the exercise too great. All sires should increase very gradually in weight during the breeding season. Exercise should always begin with a small amount several weeks before the breeding season starts, and gradually increase a little each day, for the best results.

**1713—ABORTION**—I have a five year old Belgian mare that begun to make ag three months before foaling time last spring and carried her colt to within two weeks of time, and lost it. Now this mare is docked and I kept her in the barn in a box stall in the day time away from the flies, and turned her out at night, and I have always thought she hurt herself some way to make her lose her colt, but she is in foal again and has been making bag for a month. and is two months off yet from foaling time. Would you advise me to give this

mare anything, or treat her in any way? Would be very grateful to you for any advice, as this is a valuable mare.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Should a mare begin to make bag at periods earlier than she normally should while pregnant, it should cause one to be suspicious that abortion is liable to occur. It seems that this case bears out the statement. It may not yet be too late to secure results from the use of black haw, and we would recommend that you give the mare one-half ounce in her feed twice a day until the threatening symptoms subside.

**1714—SHY BREEDING MARE**—I have a six year old mare; weight 1200 pounds; left kidney large temperature normal; some congestion; pulse uneven; ovaries normal size, except two large cysts on the right ovary. This mare has just recovered from a case of "barrenness in mares." Cervix stands up well; no signs of purulent metritis. Gave this mare her last treatment about six weeks ago, and bred her with the natural service. She did not settle. What is the difficulty?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—Turn this mare on grass for two or three weeks, if possible. This will help the kidney trouble; it should also remove the congestion. Massage both ovaries and both uterine ducts. The "barrenness in mares" disease very frequently causes trouble in the uterine ducts. One treatment of lysol, followed in three weeks with the saline solution, ought to put this mare in fairly good condition, although she may not settle for several months.

**1715—INJURED TESTICLE**—I have a four year old Percheron horse that proved to be no good as a breeder and I had him castrated the other day. When we cut through the scrotum into the left testicle the striffin was grown to the testicle and it had to be peeled off just like an onion. The other testicle was normal. Would this one testicle be apt to ruin him as a breeder? Can you tell me what is the cause of this condition?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—The condition was probably due to local injury and unless severe need not have interfered with the stallion's breeding, particularly if the other testicle was normal.

**1716—"GRASSING" A STALLION**—Will you please inform me if it is advisable to feed grass to a four year old stallion during the breeding season?—Wisconsin Subscriber.

REPLY—Any change in the feed during the breeding season should be made very gradually. This is one of the subjects in which breeders use very little judgment. The digestive organs and the generative organs are so closely associated that any disturbance in the digestive tract is liable to interfere with the proper functions of generation. Ordinarily at this time of year we would not think of changing a stallion or jack from hay to grass. A few minutes on grass two or three times a day might be permissible, gradually increasing the amount of grass, if desired.

**1717—LAMINITIS**—I have a jack coming four years old in July that has what you call "laminitis;" has had it for three years. What causes it? Is there any cure for a case of that long standing?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—If you are positive the affection is laminitis, and the case is of four years standing, we will say that very little can be done in the way of complete relief. Median neurectomy will greatly relieve the animal, and you should consult some neighboring veterinarian competent to do the work about the advisability of operating in this particular case.

**1718—SIZE OF THE PENIS**—How large should the penis of an 1800 pound horse be to secure the very best results with 1200 or 1300 pound mares? When a horse makes a service should all the semen, or nearly all, be placed in the uterus? By this I mean does the penis and the uterus connect so that nearly all or all of the semen passes into the uterus? Does a mare stand a very good chance of getting with foal if good semen is deposited in the vagina? How large should the penis of a stallion be to be sure? Is a horse with a large penis more apt to be sure than a horse with a medium size penis? How should a horse with a large penis be handled? Would the semen extractor be the proper thing to use as an aid in breeding a horse of this kind? If a mare should lose a very large quantity of semen just as the horse dismounts, could it be caught in a clean pan that has just had warm sterilized water in it, and then be taken from the pan with the extractor and used to good advantage?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—The smaller the penis, usually the better. In case a stallion has a long penis, and the stallion can be properly broken so that he will

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make the mount very slowly and easily, the mare may be put in a pit and elevated high enough to get better results. The best services are made on tall mares, with the average stallion. A tall stallion, with a long penis, occasionally is very injurious. All stallions should be taught to remain on until the penis is withdrawn into the sheath, then there is not so much danger of withdrawing the semen. The semen can be caught in a clean, warm vessel and put back into the mare, with very good success on ordinary mares. All mares which are closed, or too open, should be bred with capsules.

**1719—BROKEN WIND**—I have a three year old black Percheron that had the distemper, break under the jaw and had a cough, but I cured him of these and when I thought he was getting all right he commenced to breathe hard when exercising, so you could hear him for a block. Can I do anything to cure him?—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—The condition complained of is often a sequel of the disease mentioned and may be due to either a thickening of the air passages at this point or a positive paralysis of the muscles controlling the vocal cord. It will require the aid of a graduate veterinarian to positively determine which condition exists. In the meantime apply a cerate of cantharides blister to the region of the throat-latch, rubbing in well and repeat in about three weeks.

**1720—ABORTION—STALLION OR JACK**—A patron of mine has a mare that does not carry her colts to full time; has slunk the last two. If bred to a jack would this make her more apt to carry colt to its full time? Would the colt be stronger?—Idaho Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not think it would make any difference whether the colt was sired by a stallion or jack. We would advise letting this mare go over a year, or perhaps a year and a half, and breed her in the fall so as to get away from the date when she has been losing her colt.

**1721—LINE BREEDING**—I have a registered stallion and a registered mare, half sister to the stallion. The other stallions near here are not satisfactory. Will it do to mate them together? These are draft horses and both are extra good colts.—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—If both individuals are excellent animals, being free from all weaknesses, this union can be made. If there are any defects this close mating will intensify such defects.

**1722—"BIRTH MARK"**—Three weeks ago I owned a pony mare branded "S" on the flat part of the thigh. I bred her to a horse and when the colt came it had an "S" in nearly the same place. Please tell me the cause of it?—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It has been believed in some quarters and has even been taught that sometimes peculiar markings of the young are caused by various outside influences. Such beliefs have little foundation, in fact, and usually some exertion of the imagination is necessary in observing the supposed connection of the two.

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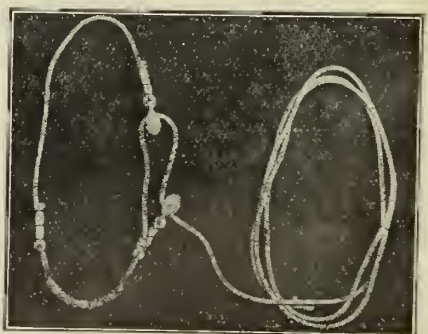
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Vol. VIII

Kansas City, Missouri, June 5, 1915

Number 19



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Vol. VIII. JUNE 5, 1915. No. 19.

**FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE,**  
Editors.

Published semi-monthly (on the 5th and 20th of each month) by the  
**GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,**  
INCORPORATED,  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
BELL TELEPHONE, 4297 GRAND.

All communications for this paper should be addressed to the American Breeder, or the Graham Publishing Company, and not to individuals.

Subscription Rates within the United States: \$1 for 3 years; 50 cents for one year. All other countries, \$2 for 3 years; \$1 for one year.

When sending subscriptions, please state whether they are renewals or new ones. Always renew under the same name and initials as previously used, and at least two weeks before your present subscription expires, so that you will not miss any number. When changing your postoffice address, state the old address as well as the new one.  
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Entered as second class matter November 28, 1911, at the postoffice at Kansas City, Mo., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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PERCHERON SOCIETY AFFAIRS.

When a public spirited citizen honestly devotes many years of valuable time and a large amount of money fighting the crooks, even the crooks themselves must acknowledge his sincerity and honesty of purpose. We believe it is well to show our appreciation for such service while the individual is yet living.

Perhaps no other man has done more toward preventing fraudulent registrations in this country than has the man we refer to. He was once an officer in a record association. He would not stand for fraudulent registrations, and so was very obnoxious to the crooked element in that society. As a result of his honesty and integrity the crooked element continued to fight him, and finally caused him to retire from the raising of pure bred registered Percheron horses. The crooks spent a lot of money. Detectives were hired. A careful search was made of this breeder's past history in breeding pure bred Percheron horses. Not a single fraudulent case has been found against this man. The crooked element did find where he had loaned two colts to another exhibitor without any thought or possibility of any profit to himself. They immediately got out circulars and literature defaming this man for this simple thing. If all of the exhibitors of Percheron horses were indicted for borrowing or loaning horses, there would not be many prominent exhibitors who could plead "not guilty." But this man knew too much. He had been one of their officers; had served with them until his honesty made him obnoxious to them.

This man is G. W. Patterson of Worthington, Minn. His name should go down in the history of stock breed-

ing and Percheron breeders, especially should build a monument to his honesty and integrity. We would like to see a few of the Percheron breeders who approve of his manner of doing things write him telling him how they appreciate his efforts. It may be impossible for Mr. Patterson to answer all such letters, but Mr. Patterson is human and he will appreciate them. An army of good substantial men are now in line with Mr. Patterson for clean records. The fight is not over. Mr. Patterson is not a candidate for any office in the Percheron Society. He has frequently stated that it was not a personal fight with him, but that he wanted to see the Percheron Society of America run on a clean basis and that he could not spend his time and money for a better cause. Let us all thank Mr. Patterson for his efforts and moral courage and write him a letter today that will show we do appreciate what he is doing.

UNFAIR COMPETITION.

Two Iowa breeders were competitors. Their stallions were of about the same quality. We will call these men Bill and Jim. Bill was an old fashioned breeder. He always boasted that his stallion could get any mare in foal, that it was not necessary to make examinations of mares, or to limit the number of services for the stallion, or in any way to be up-to-date. He also cut prices and was very unfair to his competitor. But perhaps the greatest wrong he did was in the continuous spreading of disease.

Jim had had a considerable schooling and wished to be honorable and be of some service to his customers, so he decided on a plan of fighting Bill with his own fire. He made close examinations on all mares presented for breeding. When he would find a mare that there was practically no chance of getting in foal, he would say to his customer, "Now, you are a good customer of mine and a good friend, also, and I want to make you a present. Now my horse is awfully busy and will be for some time, I want you to take that mare over to Bill's place and breed her and if she gets with foal I will pay the service fee. Bill has an idea that I am a bad man and I want to send him some trade. This arrangement ought to please you and Bill both. Of course, when the other mares are ready to breed I will expect to breed them here. You tell Bill that I am sending him some customers and will expect him to send me some when I am not busy."

Last season Bill made 63 services on these mares sent over by Jim and Jim has had to pay for two colts. Bill has had a lot of trouble. In addition to his regular customers, these extra mares have made a lot of work for Bill.

The writer visited that community a short time ago to see how things were coming out. Bill's business is not so good this spring. His stallion has the reputation of not being sure. He stated that for some reason or other the mares were just awfully hard to settle last year, and after a long talk he confided to the writer that this was his last season in the breeding business.

It does not take a great many of these extra mares to require a lot of services; they usually average three services each, because the owners of these mares know that they are hard to get with foal and they watch them closely, and return them promptly. As a rule we do not approve of this method of competition but it usually takes a good hard hump to make some men realize how little they really know, and start them on the road to improvement.

PREPARE FOR NEXT SEASON NOW

In a very short time many breeders will forget that they have breeding establishments. Results of the experience they have gained this spring will be neglected and it will be necessary for them to commence new again next spring. The summer and fall months afford breeders wonderful opportunity to carry on experiments and make investigations. Learn something. Get a lot of the diseased and bad mares out of the way for the

busy season next spring. Make necessary improvements. Practically every doubtful mare in the community is known to some breeder. At this time it would be an easy matter to get these mares to the barn and do something with them.

TESTING THE SEMEN.

Within the last few years a new method of testing sires has been put into practice in many localities, and its use has brought to light much important information. When the test shows some of the spermatozoa dead, and others slightly moving, but none of them very active, the chances are that that service will not get a very good per cent of foals. Each and every spermatozoa should be very active and showing plenty of movement to insure the semen being really virile.

A very fine stallion that was used for several years, making from 8 to 12 services a week through each breeding season, showed a very low per cent of foals. An expert breeder got hold of this horse, and after carefully testing with the microscope he found that the test was not satisfactory, even on one service a day, so he limited the horse to three services a week. After a few days of this management the test got better and before the season was over the test was nearly perfect, and the stallion was discharging about 12 ounces of semen at each service. With this amount of semen 30 or 40 mares could have been bred at each service, by using the capsule system. Last year excellent results were secured, and this spring's colt crop has fully proven that there is a great deal of practical value in a microscope from the breeder's standpoint.

The average mature stallion should make five or six services per week that would test satisfactorily if the sire was properly cared for. Breeders state that when semen does not test good the chances are they will get a weak foal, in case the service is effective at all.

We are also of the opinion that breeders must be more careful about serving diseased mares if they want their sires to test satisfactorily.

FALL BREEDING SEASON.

A majority of the breeders are too busy to breed mares except during a short spring season. In a few weeks hundreds of stallions and jacks will be stored away in "dark dungeons" until they are ready for use again next spring. Practically every breeder should encourage lengthening the breeding season by making an occasional service until very late in the fall, at least. Most breeders would do well to have a well advertised fall season, even though it would be short. There are a lot of mares in practically every community that can be settled easily in the fall, that will not settle during the spring work season. Every farmer who has two or more teams

should have some good colts come in the fall.

With a little encouragement the average community can be developed so that a fall breeding season will be profitable and practical. A great many stallions and jacks are injured by stopping the spring season too abruptly. Breeders could advertise a fall season with three services a week, at a certain hour in the day, so as not to take up all of their time. A lot of shy breeding mares could be held over for the fall services.

"ARTIFICIAL" FERTILIZATION IN NATURE.

Once in a great while, in the discussion of capsule breeding, a person is discovered who believes in that old argument against trying "to improve on nature." To realize that there is nothing to it, one needs only to think of the fact that practically every improved breed of live stock or improved variety of useful or ornamental plants has been developed through the efforts to improve upon what nature has given us. Even limiting ourselves to the question of fertilization, we can learn from nature, if we will, the advantage and necessity of employing outside agencies.

A great many of our plants, for instance, fertilize only imperfectly, if left to themselves. Two generations ago—very likely much longer—farmers knew that an abundance of bumble bees meant a better crop of clover seed. The bees, by carrying the pollen (corresponding to semen in animals) accomplished a better fertilization than would have occurred without some such agency. In the improvement of grains, hand pollination by the plant breeder, using the pollen from a superior individual on the blossoms of many breeding plants, has been one of the most important operations in accomplishing the desired results. In fact, some of our most important varieties of economic plants probably would not now exist, had not the botanists and agronomists resorted to artificial pollinization (insemination) in their work.

Here is a problem which not so many years ago confronted the scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The climate and soil in parts of Arizona and other states of the Southwest was found to be so similar to that of the fig growing sections of Asia Minor that a number of planters put out fig orchards with a view to establishing a new industry in this country. When the orchards reached bearing age and came into full bloom, preparations were begun for drying, preserving and otherwise caring for the crop. But the fruit did not "set." Instead of swelling and growing into figs, the little thickened portions at the base of the blooms began to drop off soon after the flowers had withered. The trees were healthy and no sign of plant disease could be found by the orchardists. It was too late

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to study the blossoms, but Washington was called on for help. Men were sent first to the American fig orchards, and then on to the Orient, to find out what we lacked. Lack of fertilization was suspected, for in the blossom of the fig, the pistil, the part which receives fertilization, is so deeply set (not unlike the cervix in the vaginal cavity) as to make it nearly impossible for pollen falling in the natural way, to reach it. When the investigators reached Asia Minor they found prevalent in the bearing fig orchards many very small fly-like insects which crawled in and out of the deep set centers of the blossoms. Apparently the pollen which dropped around the minute opening of the blossom, but did not penetrate inside, collected on their bodies as they crawled through and in that way finally reached the pistil, where fertilization took place.

The American scientists collected a lot of these insects, propagated more and when the next blooming time arrived in the American fig orchards they surrounded a few trees with netting and turned the insects inside. The blossoms fertilized, the trees bore fruit, and man's interference with the course of nature resulted in the establishment of a new industry in this country.

#### NEXT AMERICAN ROYAL IN CONVENTION HALL.

It has just been announced that the next American Royal Live Stock Show will be held in Kansas City's famous Convention Hall. The directors of the show at their last meeting made arrangements with the city for the use of Convention Hall and for the vacant ground just south of the hall for additional stable room. The city has agreed to vacate Thirteenth street from Central to Wyandotte during the week of the show, which will give the show the equivalent of a solid city block in ground, a greater arena space than it has had heretofore, and a seating capacity in excess of the usual American Royal attendance. The Metropolitan Street Railway has agreed to bring cars of exhibition live stock from the stock yard tracks up town over the new Twelfth street viaduct, and land them within a few steps of Convention Hall. The show will be held October 4 to 9 inclusive.

On account of the illness of Secretary T. J. Wornall, R. J. Kinzer of the Board of Directors, has been chosen secretary pro-tem in his place, with John Hazelton of the American Hereford Journal, as assistant.

#### ONE WAY TO "BREED UP."

The "Service Stallion" Advertising Department in this paper was not started with the idea of getting a great many mares for the stallions that are advertised. Instead it was our idea that here and there on a great many farms were one or two especially good mares which for some reason could not be satisfactorily mated at home, and which are capable of raising colts of such value as to justify their owners in looking about for the very best possible cross.

A highly bred mare that has shown ability to produce a high class colt is practically always worthy of such consideration. Often the best female in a breeding herd is a filly sired by the best herd stallion. She represents the highest point the breeder has reached in building up his herd, and if this progress is to continue the filly must be mated with a stallion of still higher rank. It is in just such situations as this that the breeder turns to stallions like Astral King, Casino, Cronstadt, Inelus, Foss McDonald, etc.

Some time or other in the history of every successful breeding herd a cross is made which marks a distinct step in advance. Such crosses are practically always the result of an ambition to improve and a willingness to make the necessary investigations and take the necessary trouble to insure opportunity for such an improvement. The perfection of every breed of live stock has been accomplished by men who were willing to do this sort of thing and it was to largely

meet the needs of such men that the Stallion Service Department was originated. We hope, even at this late date, every breeder and farmer who is interested in adding some champion blood to his herd will investigate the sires which we are advertising.

#### WORLD HORSE SHORTAGE.

From all appearances we do not believe a time ever existed when there was a better prospect for horse breeders than now. Following the enormous destruction of horses in Europe it now has become only a question of time until some arrangement must be made to pacify Mexico, and re-establish living conditions in that republic. Breeding operations in that country have been at a standstill for several years. Horse stock and meat producing herds are being exhausted. When that country returns to peace, as it must, farming and other industries will require great numbers of horses, both for breeding purposes and utility animals.

Canada was buying our horses by the train loads before war buying was established in this country by the European nations. Since the war has been going on practically all of the available horses in Canada have been sent across the water. When peace is declared and Canada again settles down to business a great number of horses will be required for her farms.

Australia has sent practically all of her available horses to the war.

In England nearly one-half of the farm horses have been taken for war purposes.

France was very short of horses at the outset, German buyers having canvassed France and Belgium before they suspected anything.

Russia, according to the latest reports, is reaching the limit of her great home supply.

Germany and Austria, we are told, are suffering more for horses than any other country at the present time. Many of their famous cavalry regiments having been changed to infantry. Cows are pressed into service for farming, and other draft purposes. This great war has destroyed horses to an extent that the average mind cannot comprehend. Horses have died like flies. In addition to the loss in actual battle, the extreme exertion, severe weather and irregular feed, have taken their toll. Many of the horses shipped from this country were buried at sea. The American horses shipped from our ports are small in numbers compared to those which passed through Canada. Many of the horses shipped through the northern winter climates contracted pneumonia and died quickly.

South America has been canvassed for surplus horses for war purposes. Practically every section of the world where horses are produced to any great extent has helped to furnish cannon-fodder. Nearly every vicinity in this country has been canvassed. Army officers are now buying range horses in great quantities. A bright future certainly awaits the American horse breeders who see aright the needs of the next decade.

The best prices may not come until peace is declared and reconstruction is well under way, then those who wish to purchase good stock may begin to realize the world's shortage in horses. A foretaste of this can be gotten from the following prices quoted in a recent issue of the London (England) Live Stock Journal: Agricultural and draft, \$350 to \$650; harness horses, \$250 to \$350; troopers and gunners, \$300 to \$350. In the same article reference was made to a sale of "cart horses," which averaged \$520.

#### CASTRATION BY INJECTION.

Since we have mentioned the fact that castration has been performed by injection, numerous inquiries have been received as to the proper method of using. We wish to state that this procedure is not very well established, excepting that it has been accomplished in special cases. Perhaps more complete information could be had from human practice.

There are two ways of using this method of castration. In a general way (in veterinary practice) a substance from the testicle of one stallion is injected into the body of another stallion. This work should only be attempted by a skilled graduate veterinarian. The effects of the injection will not be noticed immediately. In some cases it may require a considerable length of time. A possible case may require more than one injection.

We will be glad, in case any reader employs qualified men for performing such operations, if he will let us know as to the results.

#### EXAMINE THE OVARIES FIRST.

A short time ago the writer visited a breeding barn and among the mares there for examination was a team of big fine registered Percheron four year olds. These mares were bred all season as two and three year olds. They had been bred twice this spring. The owner of the stallion was just preparing to breed them and the writer asked for the privilege of making an examination. The owner of the stallion said that the mares had had distemper but were probably in a condition to breed by this time.

The examination disclosed the fact that both mares had diseased ovaries to the extent that in all probability neither one would ever breed again. The owner of the mares asked for an opinion as to the possibility of ever getting them in foal. He was informed that there was practically no chance and he said "that settles the case with me." Then he explained about trying so hard and making so many services to get those young mares with foal. If this man could have examined these mares before he purchased them he would have saved several hundred dollars. He has also lost a lot of time and the stallion owner has not received any benefit. This class of mares serve to give the stallion a bad reputation. They were nice looking, big, strong young mares.

The first real examination should be made of the ovaries of every mare

that does not have a colt by her side. Breeders cannot afford to sacrifice their reputation by treating mares that have dead ovaries. This examination can be made in a few minutes, and is very easily accomplished when the breeder has had some personal instruction. We would not advise anyone to attempt it who has not been properly instructed, as there is some danger connected with it. Neither would the breeder know what to look for. This examination can be made only through the rectum. Some breeders pretend that they can make it through the vagina, which is a mistake.

#### MODERN HORSE BREEDING.

A few years ago, soon after this publication was started, letters from breeders throughout the country came to the editor of this paper, Frank B. Graham, requesting him to start a practical horse breeding school where personal instruction might be given to horse breeders in a plain manner. The first term was held in August, 1909. From the beginning of that institution breeders became aware that personal instruction was the missing link in horse breeding. They liked the plain manner in which the course was given, because they could understand it. This school has made a remarkable success. Practically every term has improved. It is the only school of the kind in the world. It was necessary to watch the results of those who attended in order to strengthen the course. It was not very complete at the beginning, but it has been developed into a thorough, successful institution. It lasts one week, with day and night illustrated lectures and demonstrations and is continuous. It is remarkable how much breeders can learn in such a short time. They do not seem to tire of the work as practically every lecture presents some peculiar case that breeders have had experience with, and they are interested to know more about it. This school gives more information for practical breeders on breeding subjects than any other institution in the world. It also gives a lot of new work that is not given anywhere. A fortune has been invested in its development. The tuition fee is \$30 for a life membership. The greatest problem in the breeding business today is to get breeders away from the old fog notions that their grandfathers followed. Breeders can just as well be up-to-date, as any other class of men.

Another difficult problem is to get breeders to leave home for a week. A man's business must be in a horrible condition if he cannot leave it for a week. The average breeder is doing too much manual labor and not enough head work. There are too many men looking for hard labor and not enough for the better jobs. Some wives and mothers object to their sons and husbands attending this institution. If they knew what was taught at this school they would encourage their coming.

At the request of breeders in distant states arrangements have been made to hold three outside terms. One in Ohio for the eastern breeders, one in Minnesota for the northern breeders and one in Ogden, Utah, will accommodate the western breeders. These are probably the only terms that will ever be held away from Kansas City. Every breeder in the East, North or West should make arrangements to attend one of these terms as this probably will be the last opportunity in those states without coming to Kansas City. Every breeder who can possibly get away should attend in the summer months as it offers an opportunity at practical experiences before the next breeding season. Don't let a few dollars and a little time interfere with this opportunity. See the advertisement and signed testimonials in this paper.—Advertisement.

#### TUBERCULOSIS PERSISTS ON A DAIRY FARM.

In the announcement that tuberculosis has been found among the cattle on one of the finest dairy farms near Kansas City (37 animals having

#### MARE OWNERS RETURN CARD

RETURN this card on the date marked below. Leading breeders estimate three and one-half natural services for each colt produced. Bring this card with you each time.

Name of Mare ..... Color .....

Terms of Service .....

Name of Sire .....

19 .....	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Date Served	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mares should be Returned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Scratch out MORNING or EVENING date.

Above mare should foal in about eleven months.

200 Cards Like These, 50c. For all Breeders' Supplies, address—**AMERICAN BREEDER, Kansas City, Mo.**

#### Better Owner's Mare Return Cards for Less Money.



We found that our subscribers were paying other parties 40 and 50 cents a hundred for mare owners' return cards, so we got up a better card and sell 200 of them for 50 cents — additional hundreds at 25 cents. As the cut shows, these cards contain all the necessary information and yet are small enough to go in the vest pocket. Our binders (at \$1.00) are as good as other parties sell at \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Our policy always is—best values and service.



been condemned) we are reminded again that "eternal vigilance" is the price of freedom from this disease. About a half dozen years ago, a valuable dairy herd on this same farm was found so badly affected with tuberculosis that the company owning it went out of business, and the diseased cattle, presumably, were destroyed. After such a lesson it seems strange that either owners or live stock health officers would have become lax in their efforts to keep the herd clean.

### LOOSENING A RECORD ASSOCIATIONS "HIDE."

An example of what is sometimes needed to jolt an old and self-satisfied institution into adapting itself to present day needs occurred at the last meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club held in New York City. Until this meeting the officers and policy which controlled the Jersey Cattle Club had, in a way, been self-perpetuating for the past 48 years. The location of the office in New York, and the centering of control so far east, had been the cause of a great deal of complaint from western breeders. While the Association had a membership of less than 600, it was said that there were over 20,000 breeders of Jersey cattle in America. Several times there has been talk of starting a Jersey cattle record further west, but so far as we know nothing in this line had succeeded and it was generally felt that the best possible foundation for a herd book was possessed by the old association. It was very gratifying, therefore, to western breeders when at the last meeting a new set of directors was elected and a general change of policy determined upon. The new directors are J. K. Deering of Illinois, Hugh Van Pelt of Iowa, John A. Lee of Kentucky, H. F. Probert of Michigan, T. W. Session and Mark L. Potter of Massachusetts. M. D. Munn of St. Paul, Minn., was elected president to succeed E. A. Darling who had been the president for 21 years. The membership fee was reduced from \$100 to \$50. What these changes will do toward bringing the Jerseys still closer to the real people of the United States is so easy to see as to need no explanation.

### KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

To the American Breeder:—The best breeder admits that there are many good things that he don't know, which he ought to know. The man who knows most can make the most and is the most eager to know more to make more. Experience is the best teacher. There is a new crop of experience grown every year. It pays to have the benefit of the other fellow's knowledge. To know how gets results. Don't be satisfied with what you have. Seek to improve. Take the American Breeder, it is the cheapest expert help you can hire. Attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School and become a proficient breeder and you will be equipped to meet the greatest demand breeders have ever known for horses and other stock to replenish the stock consumed by the foreign trade, which is greater on account of the war.—Louis A. Wilson, Harrison County, Iowa.

### WHY HE RENEWS FOR THREE YEARS.

To the American Breeder:—Inclosed please find money order to renew my subscription for three more years. Your paper is one that should certainly be in the home of every farmer, and especially in the home of any man who handles breeding stock. Am always glad to give you a boost when possible. Yours for more success.—C. H. Elder, Sumner County, Kas.

The Department of Agriculture, May 12, "Weekly News Letter" contains descriptions of "Our Fifty Worst Weeds." We had always taken comfort in the thought that there could be only one "worst weed," but here comes Washington with a list like the symptom section of a patent medicine ad, blasting our hopes and busting our rules of grammar.

## REVIEW OF THE MARKETS

War Demand Still Only Factor of Strength in Equines—Spread Between Country and Export Prices Too Great—Beef Steers High as a Year Ago—Favorable Crop Weather Causes Decline in Grains—Last Month's Livestock Receipts.

The horse and mule market is on an export basis with prices tending upward. Our best horses as well as the commonest kind are excluded from this list, but an average to good class, the kind that does the bulk of domestic work, is being taken. With out doubt dealers who hold foreign contracts are not paying as much as they should, though at the same time countrymen are receiving good prices. According to the government figures the number of horses exported in the nine months beginning with July and ending with March 31, were 185,023, and 15,078 in the corresponding period 1913-14. The value placed on the 185,023 was \$275 a head, compared with \$148 a head on the 15,078. April and May figures will show a greater increase in the exporting and even a larger increase in the price. Great Britain, France and Italy are the countries buying, but England is the only one so far to be interested in mules. As compared with the price exporters are placing on their horses countrymen report that they are getting from \$120 to \$165 a head for horses, and \$145 to \$175 for mules. Farm work has slackened temporarily owing to recent heavy rains, and there has been an increased movement through markets of horses straight "from work." However, harvest time is beginning in Southern states, and conditions are such that countrymen should hold horses at higher prices. It is an axiomatic fact that dealers will look to their own interests, but it is the rank and file of farmers who are selling horses in one and two head lots who are not deriving the benefit from a large export demand they should. A period will come following the close of the European war when this country will feel the effect of the present large foreign selling, so that there is every reason to believe that low prices for horses and mules are out of the question for several years to come.

Domestic trade is insignificant in comparison with the foreign business. The main section neglectful of buying is the South, yet she is building up a system of diversified farming which in the long run will require increased horse power. The heavy draft horses are none too plentiful and the increasing need for them in heavy farm work is but a small affair as compared with what Europe will need of that class of breeding horses at the close of the war.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

Horses—  
Drafters, 1700-pound, extra quality. . . . . \$200@260  
Drafters, good to choice. . . . . 185@200  
Drafters, fair to good. . . . . 150@180  
Chunks, good . . . . . 150@185  
Chunks, fair . . . . . 115@145  
Southerners, good to choice. . . . . 130@115  
Southerners. . . . . 60@115

Mules—  
13½ to 14½ hands. . . . . \$100@120  
14½ to 15½ hands. . . . . 115@145  
15½ to 16 hands. . . . . 140@180  
16½ or better . . . . . 185@250

### Beef Steers Higher.

Prices for beef steers are about 25 cents higher than the middle of May. The market is an \$8 to \$9 affair, a few above \$9 and more than \$1 higher than early in April. Supplies are moderate and the movement of Southwest grass fat cattle is just beginning, almost a month late. Colorado and the Northwest are clearing feed lots freely, and the movement east of the

Mississippi river is diminishing. Prices for fat steers now are as high as a year ago, in some cases Western steers are higher, but it was late June last year before the upturn in prices began. Conditions now favor as high prices in August to November this year as last year and dry lot steers may be scarcer. Kansas will be able to supply a larger number of winter, summer, grassed steers, but beef from all other localities looks scant. Killers now are offering less complaint in regard to the beef market, and in order to get Montana and Northwest cattle they are outbidding coast buyers. Colorado steers sold up to \$8.85, Nevada steers \$8.35, Montana, hay feds, \$8.10, and fed Texans from below the quarantine line \$8.50. Only a few bunches of grass fat steers have been offered. They sold at \$7.40 to \$7.75. In the native lines yearling steers sold up to \$9.25, medium weight steers \$9.15 and heavy steers \$9 with the bulk of all the fat steers \$8.25 to \$8.75. Both heavy and medium weight steers show a greater advance than the yearling class. The market has had little concern over the probability of international complications arising from the German situation.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers. . . . . \$8.85@9.15  
Good to choice steers. . . . . 8.50@8.80  
Fair to good steers. . . . . 8.15@8.45  
Common to fair steers. . . . . 7.35@8.10  
Meal fed, choice . . . . . 8.50@8.85  
Meal fed, common to fair. . . . . 7.50@8.45  
Quarantine steers, fed. . . . . 8.00@8.50  
Quarantine steers, short fed. . . . . 7.50@8.00  
Quarantine steers, grass fat. . . . . 7.00@7.75

### No Change in Butcher Cattle.

Though prices for fat steers are rising killers are holding quotations in line with markets three weeks ago. However supplies are small and a further advance in steers will increase demand for butcher grades. Few heifers and mixed grades are offered and fancy kinds would bring above quotations. Bulls are quoted stronger and veal calves 25 to 50 cents lower.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—  
Choice. . . . . \$6.90@7.65  
Common to fair. . . . . 5.25@5.65  
Good to choice. . . . . 6.25@6.85  
Fair to good. . . . . 5.70@6.20  
Canners. . . . . 4.40@5.20

Heifers—  
Choice. . . . . 8.50@9.25  
Good to choice. . . . . 8.00@8.50  
Plain to fair. . . . . 7.00@7.95  
Common. . . . . 6.50@7.00  
Veal calves . . . . . 6.50@9.75  
Bulls. . . . . 5.25@7.50

### Continued Call for Stockers.

The country's need of good stock and feeding cattle has decreased none with the advancing season and prices are firm to higher. Supplies are meager and since the heavy rains demand is increasing and growers are showing a disposition to hold back. Practically no stock calves are coming.

The following quotations are for the various grades of stock and feeding cattle.

Selected feeders . . . . . \$ 8.00@ 8.50  
Good to choice feeders. . . . . 7.65@ 8.00  
Fair to good feeders. . . . . 7.25@ 7.60  
Plain to fair feeders. . . . . 6.85@ 7.20  
Selected stockers . . . . . 8.15@ 8.60  
Good to choice stockers. . . . . 7.75@ 8.10  
Plain to fair stockers. . . . . 7.25@ 7.70  
Stock calves . . . . . 7.50@ 8.50  
Stock cows . . . . . 5.35@ 6.50  
Stock heifers . . . . . 6.00@ 8.00  
Milch cows . . . . . 45.00@100.00

### Fluctuating Hog Prices.

Hog prices since the middle of May touched the high point of the year. Tops in the west \$7.80 and as high as

## THE BIGGEST BREEDERS USE AMERICAN BREEDER NAVEL POWDER

An antiseptic drying powder made from our own formula, put up in convenient metal shakers and sold exclusively by us for use on the navel cords of newly born colts and other young stock.

Price 50c Per Can.

"Your drying Navel Powder for young foals is first class, par excellence. I would not be without it at this time of the year. You cannot dwell too much on the benefits derived from its use. I inclose check for two cans—J. O. Singmaster, Keota, Iowa."

Orders filled promptly by mail, postage prepaid; full directions with each can. Address,

AMERICAN BREEDER, 225 WEST 12TH STREET, KANSAS CITY MO

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METAL SHINGLES

Prices of good wood shingles today are higher than the roof. Not only that, but Edwards Metal Shingles lasts five times as long, and are five times easier to lay. One man can do it all—easily. Edwards Metal Shingles can't blow off. The famous Interlocking Device keeps them on—the wonderful "Tightcote" process makes them weather-proof and water-tight.

### Save Every Way

No more roof troubles. No after expense. Edwards Metal Shingles save every way. We can show you an avalanche of letters from Edwards users telling of better protection and money saved.

### Lightning Can't Hurt

That's another advantage. A \$10,000 bond is our guarantee to you that your buildings are lightning proof when protected with Edwards Metal Shingles.

Thirty days more and prices must advance because of increasing cost of raw materials. So, NOW is the time to settle that roof question, once and for all. Write today for temporary bargain prices and Catalog 676. Give size of roof. We help you lay it. Act NOW—Prices are surely going up!

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.  
626-676 Lock St. Cincinnati, Ohio

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Every bearing is constantly flooded with oil. Two quarts of oil in the gear case of the 8-foot Auto-oiled Aermotor will keep the gears and every bearing flooded with oil for a year or more. With its duplicate gears and two pitmen lifting the load straight up it is unbreakable. It runs in a breath of air. The galvanized helmet covers the gears, keeps out rain, keeps out dust, keeps in oil. If you are tired of climbing a windmill tower; if you are tired of buying repairs and having them put on; if you are tired of waiting for a big wind, let us furnish you this self-oiling, ever-going mill to go on any old tower. It costs but little and you will get the difference between no water in a light wind and an abundance of water in almost no wind. Write Aermotor Co., 1146 S. Campbell Ave., Chicago

### Why Pay Two Prices for Fences?

Buy direct from our factory. Hundreds of exclusive styles. Wire and Ornamental Iron guaranteed Fences for every purpose; Gates, etc. Write for Free Catalog, First Order and Early Buyers' Offer! WARD MFG. CO. 718 Ward St., Decatur, Ind.

ORNAMENTAL FENCE

Decorative—all steel. Hand made. Costs less than wood. More durable. We can save you money. Write for free catalog and price list. KOKOMO FENCE MACH. CO. 4601 North Street, Kokomo, Ind.

SEPARATORS, ENGINES, SPREADERS

200,000 customers testify that my designers and factories build quality into them. Built for long, hard, continuous user satisfaction. HIGHEST QUALITY—LOWEST PRICES. About 1-3 to 1-2 less than you usually pay. Don't buy till you get my catalog of these and other farm and household goods free. A postal gets it. Low freight rates. Write GALLOWAY CO., Box 1, Waterloo, Ia.

\$40 a Week for Agents

The Acorn Self-heating Flat Iron takes women by storm—they simply can't resist. Selling almost as easy as giving away. Something entirely new. An entire week's ironing for a penny. Saves miles of walking and makes ironing day a pleasure. Carry it anywhere—iron anywhere, on a porch, under the shade trees. No stove needed. Everybody interested. Every home a prospect. Agents Make Money—men or women, quick, easy, sure. An all-year's business; two sales a day will make you \$40 in a week—six sales per day easy. Don't wait—think of this profit—write for selling plans and samples. ACORN BRASS MFG. CO. Dept. 3, Chicago, Ill.

\$7.95 in the east. However the average has been between \$7.50 to \$7.75, and the general movement within a 10 to 20 cent range. Each break in the market has been accompanied by urgent demand and a falling off in the supply. Heavy rains checked a movement of stock hogs to market which was just beginning. A few "piggy" sows and heavy "grass widows" are coming, but that supply is not above normal, though it maintains an unusually heavy weight line. Shippers are taking the medium and light weight grades at a premium over other weights.

The range in prices of hogs in Kan-



## Auto-Fedan Hay Press

2-Horse  
3-Stroke  
Self-Feed.  
Guaranteed



Two men can run it. Saves the labor. Takes a feed with division board. Absolutely safe.

Catalog Free  
Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1045 Wyoming, Kansas City, Mo.

### SUDAN GRASS

Most productive grass grown; rich in protein; several cuttings each season. Grows anywhere. This seed has been inspected and re-cleaned. 15c per pound. Cash with orders.

E. FOSBERG, LITTLEFIELD, TEX.

### SWEET CLOVER SEED

Pure high grade seed, specially treated for quick germination. Sow for hay, pasture and fertilizing. Prices and information on request.

BOKHARA SEED CO.,  
Box 17, Falmouth, Ky.

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#### European Plan.

#### Twelfth and Broadway.

Special attention given to stockmen. Rates 50c to \$1.00 per day. Bath free. Take Twelfth Street car from in front of Live Stock Exchange Building and get off at Broadway, or take any north bound car at the Union Depot, and transfer west on Twelfth. Car stops at our door.

Kansas City, Mo.

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The Expert Live Stock and Farm Scene Photographer.

It takes years of experience and the best of equipment to do my class of work. I may be coming to your state any time for other work, so write me early if you want photos made. Address me at  
5534 Blackstone Ave. Chicago, Ill.

sas City in the past two weeks:

	Preceding Week	
Monday.....	\$7.30 @ 7.50	\$7.40 @ 7.70
Tuesday.....	7.35 @ 7.55	7.30 @ 7.50
Wednesday.....	7.40 @ 7.60	7.25 @ 7.40
Thursday.....	7.45 @ 7.70	7.25 @ 7.40
Friday.....	7.50 @ 7.80	7.35 @ 7.60
Saturday.....	7.45 @ 7.70	7.40 @ 7.55
Mon., May 31.....	7.50 @ 7.80	
Tues., June 1.....	7.50 @ 7.75	
Wed., June 2.....	7.45 @ 7.62½	

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250 @ 300 lbs.....	\$7.50 @ 7.55
Medium, 200 @ 250 lbs.....	7.55 @ 7.60
Mixed, 190 @ 215 lbs.....	7.50 @ 7.62½
Light weights.....	7.40 @ 7.60
Light lights.....	6.50 @ 7.60
Common mixed.....	6.35 @ 7.25
Rough heavy.....	7.00 @ 7.35
Stags.....	5.00 @ 7.40
Boars.....	4.50 @ 5.75
Bulk of sales.....	7.50 @ 7.60

#### Sheep Prices Depressed.

Prices for clipped sheep are off about \$1 a hundred pounds but this decline in prices had been expected. Spring lambs and fed woolled lambs are scarce and about as high as any time this year. Killers anticipate an increased movement of spring lambs and lower prices, though they say sheep will show no further decline until lamb prices are set down. Spring lambs are quoted at \$10 to \$11.15, and clipped sheep, grass fat \$6 to \$7.25.

#### Drop in Wheat Prices.

Recent heavy rains which offset widespread damage from fly and bug, set the prices of wheat down materially. Both futures and cash prices shared in the decline. It is only a matter of a few weeks until the new crop will be under harvest and cash prices are being adjusted to the basis of the new crop. Corn declined moderately, and oats were lower.

Wheat—		
No. 2 hard.....	\$1.29 @	1.35
No. 3 hard.....	1.27 @	1.33
No. 2 red.....	1.21 @	1.22
No. 3 red.....	1.19 @	1.20
Corn—		
No. 2 white.....	.75 @	.76
No. 3 white.....	.74½ @	.75
No. 2 mixed.....	.73 @	.74
No. 3 mixed.....	.72½ @	.73½
Oats—		
No. 2 white.....	.48½ @	.49
No. 2 mixed.....	.46 @	.47
Brn.....	.93	
Shorts.....	1.10 @	1.20
Corn chop.....	1.40 @	1.46
Rye.....	.99 @	1.00
Kaffir.....	1.12 @	1.16
Barley.....	.66	

#### New Alfalfa Selling Better.

Enough new alfalfa is coming to give a fair test to values, and for choice quality prices are firm. Old hay is selling slowly and has only a few weeks to run before it meets competition from the new crop. Most of the new hay offered is reported as "heated" and out of condition.

### Kansas City Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice.....	\$12.50 @ 13.50
Prairie, No. 1.....	10.00 @ 12.00
Prairie, No. 2.....	6.50 @ 9.50
Prairie, No. 3.....	4.00 @ 6.00
Timothy, choice.....	16.75 @ 17.50
Timothy, No. 1.....	15.50 @ 16.50
Timothy, No. 2.....	14.00 @ 15.50
Timothy, No. 3.....	11.00 @ 14.00
Clover, mixed, choice.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Clover mixed, No. 1.....	14.00 @ 15.00
Clover mixed, No. 2.....	12.00 @ 14.00
Clover, choice.....	14.00 @ 14.50
Clover, No. 1.....	12.00 @ 13.50
Clover, No. 2.....	8.00 @ 11.00
Alfalfa, choice.....	15.50 @ 16.50
Alfalfa, No. 1.....	14.00 @ 15.50
Alfalfa, standard.....	11.00 @ 14.00
Alfalfa, No. 2.....	8.00 @ 11.00
Alfalfa, No. 3.....	7.00 @ 8.00
Straw.....	4.50 @ 5.00
New Alfalfa, choice.....	11.50 @ 12.50
New Alfalfa, No. 1.....	10.50 @ 11.50
Standard.....	9.50 @ 10.50
New Alfalfa, No. 2.....	8.50 @ 9.50
New Alfalfa, No. 3.....	5.00 @ 8.50

### May Live Stock Receipts.

Last month the five western markets received 490,000 cattle, 1,350,000 hogs, and 522,000 sheep. Compared with May, 1914, this is an increase of 67,000 cattle, 150,000 hogs, and a decrease of 248,000 sheep. For the five months this year receipts were 2,513,000 cattle, 7,868,000 hogs, 3,633,000 sheep or an increase of 184,000 cattle, 1,132,000 hogs, and a decrease of 1,043,000 sheep, compared with the five months in 1914.

### HORSE AND SHEEP CONDITIONS IN MONTANA.

To the American Breeder:—Please find inclosed 50 cents for subscription. We have considerable travel trouble with colts as you describe. The American Breeder meets the wants of a great many stock men of the west. I am in need of some ear tags for sheep and wish you to put me in touch with some one supplying them. We lambed out 1,600 ewes in April, making 105 1-3 per cent, and are just starting in on 3,500 for this month. Our season is almost a full month ahead of anything we old timers ever experienced, which means very early beef and mutton. The lamb and calf crop should and will be good.—J. H. Carmichael, Lewis and Clark County, Montana.

### WHAT TO DO FOR SCOURS IN CALVES.

To the American Breeder: A farmer in Southern Missouri recently wrote to the College of Agriculture saying, "I am having trouble with my calves. I am raising them by hand. They scour all the time and I am afraid I am going to lose them. What can I do for scours?"

This disease is the result of a deranged digestive system. Keep animals only in warm, clean, well ventilated pens. Feed calves regularly, giving the milk in clean pails. Always remove the foam from the separated milk. Grain rations should be fed dry and immediately after the milk. This will prevent ear sucking, a custom among calves which often results in bloat and scours, caused by taking air into the stomach.

The following remedies may be used. Eggs alone or mixed with flour; or a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful of dried blood to a feed of milk; or one-half ounce of formalin in 15½ ounces of water as a stock solution and feeding a teaspoonful of the solution to each pint of milk fed. A mixture of equal parts salol and bismuth subnitrate may be given in connection with and preceding the formalin treatment by placing one-fourth of a teaspoonful of this powder well back on the calf's tongue previous to feeding the milk containing the formalin. Complete directions for raising calves on skim milk are given in Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station Circular No. 47.—J. G. Watson, Extension Professor of Dairy Husbandry.

### LIGHTING PROTECTION IN PASTURES.

During the season of severe thunder showers many farm animals are killed by lightning. Why not reduce the risk?

Here is what one experienced stockman recommends as a step toward protecting animals in pasture during sudden electrical storms:

Ground pasture fences at least every 20 rods.

Use number 9 wire. Staple it down the post across the strands of fence wire. Extend the wire into the ground about three feet, and allow it to project a few inches above the top of the post.

### CONDITIONS RIGHT FOR ERGOTISM.

To the American Breeder:—During wet weather, like we have been having, the seed of the grass is apt to become diseased and develop a fungous growth in the place of the healthy seed. The grains of ergot, when they appear, can be found scattered through the heads of the grass and appear as slender, black bodies—considerably larger than the bluegrass seed. Their discovery in a pasture requires a very close examination.

A sufficient quantity of ergot taken in with the food causes a contraction of the small arteries and tends to shut off the blood supply to the extremities. Lameness is noticed first. In the advanced stages, an angry-looking sore appears circling the fetlock. In extreme cases, a toe, or even the whole foot, may break off.

Those who are pasturing bluegrass, red-top, or other grasses which have headed out, should frequently examine the heads of the grass to ascertain whether the ergot is developing. Watch cattle and other animals closely for symptoms of lameness. On the first appearance of any lameness, change the animals to another pasture.

Run a mower over the pasture and keep stock off of it until a new growth of grass comes out where the cattle can get it without eating the heads that have been cut down. If the rainy weather continues, this trouble is almost sure to occur in a large number of pastures and it will pay well to run a mower over the grass, cutting off the heads, before the ergot is formed. This will be almost necessary where only one pasture is available.

If ergotism appears in a herd, promptly move the stock and give each animal a full dose of purgative. For cattle, use epsom salts, giving mature animals one and one-half to two pounds, and to yearlings three-fourths of a pound. Dissolve the salts in a liberal quantity of water.—D. F. Lucky, Missouri State Veterinarian.

### A HEREFORD SALE CLIMAX.

A top was put on the list of high averages made by public sales of Hereford cattle, when Warren McCray of Indiana held his annual sale the latter part of May. Reports of the sale give a total of \$57,460 for the 75 head sold, an average of over \$765.00. The top price of the sale was \$3,800, paid for a 19 months old bull, and the head of a list of 13 bulls, the get of one sire, for which a total of \$22,000 was paid. Making full allowance for over enthusiasm or any other possible cause of price inflation, this series of transactions is a most remarkable demonstration of the value of a great sire. These bulls went to head prominent herds in about a dozen states—from Vermont to California.

The Nebraska Farmer calls attention to the possible illegality of "all hands" around a threshing machine, taking their drinking water from the same jug or cup. Well, if the drinking cup laws are good, they're good for all, and most farmers are smart enough to provide for obeying them.

### SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION FIELDMEN.

To the American Breeder:—At the last annual meeting of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association arrangements were completed to place at the disposal of breeders the services of various fieldmen in different sections of the country. It is the duty of these representatives of the Association to render every assistance in their power to owners of Shorthorns.

Being all men of experience in the business, these fieldmen are in splendid position to advise with beginners and breeders as to the best courses and policies to be pursued under stated conditions, to suggest choice of blood-

## MORE MONEY For Your Hogs

Healthy Hogs fatten more readily, bringing you quicker, bigger profits. The most economical, easy way to keep your Hogs healthy is to use

### Meyer's Hog Lubricator

Latest and best way to oil Hogs. New idea. No Valves, Springs, Wheels or Gears. Nothing to get out of order.

Most simple, durable and efficient device of the kind. New system, prevents oil waste. Helps to cure and prevent Scurvy, Lice, Nits, Mange and other Vermine-caused Skin Diseases. Also Cholera, Hoof and Mouth Disease.

Effective for Worms because Hogs like to eat Meyer's Antiseptic-Disinfectant Hog Oil.

Price low. Write at once for particulars of 30-Day Free Trial Offer, and our \$10,000 Guarantee Bond.

Agents Wanted

Meyer Corporation  
132 Main Street  
Morton, Ill.

30  
Days  
FREE  
TRIAL

## BIGGER HOG PROFITS

Free  
Circular



For 4c a year per hog keeps hogs free from lice, scurvy, mange. Rapidly take on fat—bigger profits for you.

### "STAR" HOG OILER

Is most practical, economical, labor-saving device known. Gets to the hog at the proper place. No work for you.

Works automatically—no waste. Pays for itself quickly.

Standard Chemical Mfg. Co.  
Dept. 17, Omaha, Neb.

Starbuck Mfg. Co.  
Dept. 17, Peoria, Ill.

## Good Bye Mr. Louse!



No more dipping or spraying. Keep your herd healthy and free from vermin and parasites with a

National Automatic  
HOG OILER  
Works like magic. Strong, durable and simple. Can't get out of order. Price only \$7.50. Thirty days' trial. Satisfaction or money back. If your dealer will not supply you do not accept a substitute but write to National Factories, Inc., Dept. 01 Richmond, Ind.

## Hogs Do Better

They thrive, fatten and ward off disease with a fresh, clean water supply in place of the dirty open trough. Equip every hog-lot with

### THE DAISY HOG WATERER

It's scientific, foul-proof, everlasting, simplest and easiest to attach. The cheapest hog insurance you can buy. Ask dealer or send for circular—\$1.50.

Quine Wire & Iron Works, P. O. Box 10, Ia.

## CASH FOR BAGS

Don't throw them away. Save them and ship to us. We'll pay you HIGHEST MARKET PRICE. Get your neighbor to ship his bags with yours. Established 1870. 714 S. 7th St. Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills ST. LOUIS, MO.

## MOLASSES Best Feed for Pigs and Calves

Kansas City Molasses Co., Dept. AB.

1316 W. 8th St., Kansas City, Mo.

lines to be employed, to locate leaks, outline improvements—in short, to be of very valuable assistance to the breeders in their several regions.

No charge is made for the services of these fieldmen. Breeders desiring to confer with one of them need only intimate their wishes by letter to the Association's headquarters, 13 Dexter Park avenue, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.—American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

### A BERKSHIRE BOOKLET.

Frank S. Springer, secretary of the Berkshire record association has just put out a neat and well gotten up "booster" booklet, entitled, "Berkshire Hogs." We suppose that application to the American Berkshire Association, Springfield, Ill., will secure one of these booklets.



A DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN

CHLORIDE OF LIME FOR PURIFYING WATER.

To the American Breeder:—At present chloride of lime is highly recommended for various sanitary purposes. Swimming pools, cisterns, or drinking water in any vessel can be purified in a short time by adding this chloride of lime in extremely small amounts. Twelve pounds to one million gallons of water, allowed to stand over night, or for several hours, destroys almost the entire number of bacteria. At this strength it is perfectly harmless and tasteless.—Henry Fulmer, Asst. in Bacteriology, Idaho Experiment Station.

SPADE UP CHICKEN FEEDING PLACES.

To the American Breeder:—On most farms feed for the flock is scattered about on the ground, and the chickens are continually fed within a small space. The surface of the ground soon becomes foul with the droppings of the flock. True, the sunshine acts as a germicide, and if the space is at all sloping the washing of the rain helps some, but generally the spot is level and often muddy. The ground quickly becomes contaminated, with the continual tramping of the flock, and if there be one sick fowl the whole flock may soon become infected. This is especially true with small chicks and young turkeys. The first advice given in cases of general loss is "change your feed place." It is often impossible to find another location so convenient and accessible.

The spading up of the feeding place once or twice per week will bring good results. It will tend to purify the ground. It will induce exercise on the part of the flock, which is always desirable. Especially is this true when the flock is confined in yards, and green feed, so necessary, is difficult to obtain. If grain is scattered, as one spades up the ground much will be buried so deep that hens will not scratch it out and it will be thrown up at the next spading with green succulent blades that are greatly relished by the flock.

Be sure to try this method of often spading up the feeding places and watch results in avoiding infectious diseases and improving the general health of the flock by inducing exercise and furnishing palatable succulent feed.—N. E. Chapman, Extension Poultry Specialist, University Farm, Minn.

"TO BAD EGGS. \$4,000,000."

To the American Breeder:—Four million dollars is a conservative estimate of the losses occurring annually in Missouri because of bad eggs. The loss is borne largely by the farmer and results in a low price for his eggs during the summer months. The great burden of the loss occurs on the farm. What can the farmer do to prevent this loss.

Here are seven rules advised by the Missouri College of Agriculture for the care of eggs on the farm.

First. Market only eggs of standard size—twenty-four ounces or more or the dozen.

Second. Sort out exceedingly large or very small eggs.

Third. Avoid dirty eggs by keeping clean quarters. Dirt can be removed with a damp cloth, but eggs should not be washed.

Fourth. Remove males from flock as soon as the breeding season is over. The presence of the male birds in the poultry flock destroys one-half million dollars' worth of eggs each month during the summer. Prevent this loss by the production of infertile eggs. Fertile eggs do not keep well; it costs money to feed surplus males, and the hens are more productive when no males are present.

Fifth. Reject eggs from stolen

nests; that's where many of the rotten eggs come from.

Sixth. Store eggs in cool, well-ventilated places. Heat increases chick development, and also increases the shrinkage.

Seventh. Keep eggs away from odors such as those from kerosene, cabbage, rotten food, fresh paint, etc. Food also influences flavor; only clean food should be fed.

Eighth. Market eggs once or twice weekly. An egg deteriorates in quality with age.

Ninth. Insist that your dealer purchase eggs on a "loss off" basis, not just as they come in. At present the dealer buys all eggs, good, bad and indifferent, at the same price, and does not recognize the difference in quality. The result is that an average low price is paid for eggs. Some eggs are worthless while others are worth much more than the average price. Insist that the dealer candle eggs during the summer. If he sorts out bad eggs he can then afford to pay more for the good.—H. L. Kempster, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

REMOVING CLOTHING STAINS.

To the American Breeder:—Here are some "spot removers" that are suggested by Miss Emma E. Fecht, instructor in domestic art in the Kansas State Agricultural College:

Grass Stain, Cotton Goods—Soak the stain in kerosene and launder at once or wash the stain in alcohol or ammonia and water; silk or wool goods cover stain with chloride of tin and wash at once, press dry.

Mildew—Cotton or linen goods, soak the stain in one-half pint of water to which has been added one tablespoonful of lemon juice and one teaspoonful of oxalic acid or use Javelle water aided with bleaching or use sour buttermilk; woolen goods, use dilute ammonia water.

Iron Rust—Rub the spot with lemon juice, salt and sun bleach it. Repeat the process if necessary. Oxalic acid may be used if neutralized afterward with ammonia water. Wash the goods well. When using strong acids stretch the fabric over a bowl of water, thus controlling the spread of the acid.

Blood stain—Wash the fabric in cool water until the water remains colorless, then wash it in lukewarm soapy water. Hydrogen peroxide with ammonia will remove old blood stains.

Paint or Varnish—Dissolve the spot with turpentine, benzene or gasoline. Alcohol will wash away linseed oil.

Fruit Stains—These should be removed as soon as possible. Stretch the fabric over a bowl and pour boiling milk or hot alcohol on the spot. Heat the alcohol over hot water.

Coffee or Tea Stains—Pour on the spots boiling water from a height. Glycerine is a solvent for the coloring matter.

Vaseline Stains—Soak spots in kerosene before soap and water are applied.—Kansas Agricultural College.

PATTERNS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

CATALOGUE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-date 1915 large Spring and Summer Catalogue, containing over 400 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns as well as the latest embroidery designs, also a concise and comprehensive article on Dressmaking, giving valuable hints to the Home Dressmaker.

1333. Ladies' Costume, with or without Bolero and Panel Trimming.

1333. A Unique and Pretty Costume—Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 7 1/4 yards of 44-inch material for the entire dress in a 36-inch size. Bolero and Panel Trimming in different material will require 2 1/2 yards. The skirt measures about 2 2/3 yards at the foot in a 26-inch size. Price 10c.

1328-1321. Ladies' Costume—Waist 1328 cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 1321 cut in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 5 1/4 yards of 44-inch material for a medium size for the skirt and waist. This calls for TWO separate patterns, 10c FOR EACH pattern.

9606. Girls' One Piece Apron.—Cut in 5 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 2 3/8 yards of 27-inch material for an 8-year size. Price, 10c.

1314. Child's Rompers.—Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. It requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for a 4-year size. Price, 10c.

1304. Ladies' Apron—Cut in 3 sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 5 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. Price, 10c.

1308. Ladies' House Dress—Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6 yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. Price, 10c.

1315. Girl's Middy Dress with skirt attached to a Separate Waist—Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size. Price, 10c.

1323. "Junior" Dress, with Under Waist. Cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. A 16 year size will require 2 1/4 yards of 27-inch material for the guimpe or under waist, and 4 1/4 yards of 44-inch material for the dress. Price 10c.



Pattern Coupon.

In ordering patterns, be sure and fill in name and address plainly, also number and size of pattern desired.

No..... Size.....  
No..... Size.....  
No..... Size.....  
No..... Size.....  
No..... Size.....

Address all orders to Pattern Department, American Breeder, 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Standardizes Engine Prices

To know what reputable, high-standard gasoline engines are worth, you have now only to remember the price as being less than \$17.50 per horse-power. This is the new way of making prices uniform, adopted by Ed. H. Witte, the enterprising manufacturer of the fuel-saving WITTE engine. In the last two years Mr Witte's lead in low prices, direct from the factory to the user, has brought engine prices to a lower level, and no doubt his latest announcement of uniform prices per horse-power for all his sizes of engines, from 2 H.P. to 22 H.P., will induce a general rearrangement of engine prices to meet this new and sensible idea.



ED. H. WITTE, who announces new price of less than \$17.50 per horse-power for all sizes of his famous WITTE engines.

Besides this new idea in setting low prices, Mr. Witte has also adopted a new idea in engine rating—that of putting into his engines from 30% to 50% surplus H.P. over the rating of the various sizes, instead of the usual 15% to 20% surplus, hitherto considered as standard practice by most engine manufacturers. Speaking of this, Mr. Witte said:

"My experience is that most folks, in buying their first engines, buy them too small, especially when buying the smaller sizes. The size ordered is figured, usually, for a certain work, but after the engine is in use there are always other jobs given to the engine, and when more work is found for the engine than its size is capable of doing the buyer regrets not having bought a larger size. At the same time, he does not wish to buy a second engine.

"To meet this situation I am now making my engines larger, while keeping the ratings the same as before; and, at the same time, have even lowered the prices. When pulling their full margin of overload, the fuel consumption is no more than that of other engines of the same rating, when pulling only their rated H.P. The saving in price and in fuel, in addition to the extra power in each size WITTE, are the most important improvements in the field of general purpose, liquid fuel engines, and are meeting with hearty approval everywhere, among my old customers as well as the thousands of new ones we are making right along.

I shall be glad to send full particulars of my improved engines, together with my latest prices, for cash or on reasonable terms, to all intending engine buyers; and will undertake to prove to everyone that no gasoline or kerosene engine for general farm work should cost any more than my latest prices. Inquiries will reach me, addressed simply to Witte Engine Works, 2550 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo., or to Office 255, Pittsburgh, Pa., where we are opening a branch for the convenience of our many Eastern customers."—Adv.

Our old friend, Count Bernstorff, having assured us that Germany has been as blameless as a suckling dove in connection with the present war, now hastens to inform the world that Turkey likewise is behaving in a most exemplary manner. Bernie is the busy clean-bill of health.



# THE BEST PAGE IN THIS PAPER

If the greatest value in reading matter lies in making us think and in encouraging our efforts toward improvement, then this page may prove the best in the paper. We do not believe that breeders can spend the necessary time to a better advantage than by reading all of it. These statements come direct from men who are practical horse breeders. They are in the business to get results. They have seen the necessity of knowing more about the business. They have realized that it is necessary to have personal instructions. These breeders represent a large territory, and maintain good stock. They wish to make their business profitable. Many of them are doubling their business without increasing their expenses. Every breeder who expects to advance should read all of the following statements, each signed with the full name and address of the writer:

"If asked to name a lecture or demonstration that was worth the tuition fee I think that I couldn't name one that wasn't worth it. I will have to say that you help a man more at the school in one week than he can learn at home all of his life.—R. E. Peterson, Pittsburg, Kan."

"The Graham Scientific Breeding School is a school I greatly recommend to any breeder or stock raiser. Any one lecture or demonstration is worth twice the tuition fee. Have made great changes since attending school. My business is more easily handled and more profitable.—A. J. Carlson, Loomis, Neb."

"The breeding season is in full swing with us now, and am putting into practice every day what I learned at the school. Using capsules to a success all of the time. I think the school is a hummer. Would advise anyone interested in the breeding of better live stock to attend.—C. A. Nichols, Tiffin, Mo."

"I believe your school is doing more good for the pure bred horse than anything that ever has been done before. Your last term sure was a benefit to me from Monday morning until Saturday night, and every lecture was just a little better than the one before. I haven't done any capsule breeding as yet, but have examined a number of mares and found where it saved me in dollars and cents many times the tuition.—Lloyd Crandall, Randolph, Minn."

"I have attended one term at the school and am satisfied. I am handling the breeding business in a different way this year. My advice would be for everyone interested in horse breeding to attend. The lecture on germs is good for anyone to hear.—Marvin Fulk, Memphis, Mo."

"Your school has certainly done me more good than anything I could think of. The first week of the breeding season more than paid back all expenses. I would advise any man that owned one stallion or five mares to try and attend your school. The demonstration at the stock yards was more than worth the whole expense. It was the most pleasant and profitable week that I ever put in. I have made a number of changes. Some of my customers laugh at them, but they don't have much to say when the mare is returned three weeks later.—Eugene Knickerbocker, Lamoure, N. Dak."

"In regard to school will say I think it is one of the greatest institutions a farmer, or breeder can attend. I had no idea a person could get so much information in a week's time. I have bred as high as 14 mares a day, and settled most of them. One thing, you certainly try to make each one a clean and successful breeder.—A. F. Wenger, Galatea, Colo."

"Would like to say a few words in regard to the Scientific Breeding School. We simply are in the dark without attending that school, and you make the darkest subjects clear.

business is more than doubled and the lecture on germs is well worth the tuition.—F. E. Messler, Mgr., Mutual Horse Co., Alta Vista, Kan."

"I would advise every breeder to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. He is taught carefulness and cleanliness which are very essential in the breeding business. The lecture Mr. Graham gives Monday evening is worth the tuition. The moral atmosphere of the school is to be depended upon.—P. H. Henderson, Columbia, Mo."

"Mr. Graham I think your school for breeders is one of the best schools in the United States. I got enough out of one lecture to pay for my tuition, and am cleaner and have better success. I claim it is worth any man's time and tuition to attend this school for one week.—Harvey Holderly, Downs, Ill."

"I think the money I spent to attend the Graham Breeding School about the best I ever made. I am putting into practice some things I learned there with good results. Would say it is a good clean institution, and instructive.—G. L. Anderson, Cashion, Okla."

"I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School March 1 and 6, and it was the best week I ever put in in the breeding business. The school was much different than I expected to find it. The moral lesson a young man learns about his own life is well worth anyone's time and money. I am having splendid luck. My jack is only three years old and have served him only 23 times on 43 mares, making all retrials. Anyone in the raising of live stock had better attend as the lectures on the care of mares in foal is worth any farmer's money.—Chas. M. Shawn, Alexander, Ill."

"I have received much good from the one term of school I attended, and would advise any man in the breeding business to attend at least one term. I feel that my money was well spent. There was not a single lecture given that was not worth double my tuition fee.—M. W. Davis, Ethel, Mo."

"I am well pleased with your school, and can recommend it to anyone and would advise all breeders to attend. Any stock raiser should attend the school, and they would be well pleased with the money spent. It was an interesting week for me. My business is easily handled, and can say that a more clean school is not in the United States. Don't be afraid to send your boys, as they will be in no better company anywhere.—E. R. Johnson, Richland, Kan."

The school is all O. K. Would advise every breeder to attend who wants to get on to his job. Every demonstration or lecture was worth the fee. My business is more easily handled.—J. L. Bostwick, Pleasant Valley, Okla."

I have been benefited by attending the school and everyone else would be if they would only attend the school. Those lectures were all good. It would pay anyone who has only two or three mares to attend the school. I am coming again next winter, and try and bring some more with me.—Otto Heshner, Gypsum, Kans."

Your school gave me the only light that I so much needed. I am now following the school and breeding by the capsule. I am pleased with the school and if one goes there for it he sure gets the money's worth over and over. I am now able to clean up a barren mare and breed her with satisfaction. I know it was worth the money the school cost me just to be able to buy my fine Belgian stallion intelligently.—Michael Woest, Brule, Neb."

We are having grand success with the new methods as taught by the school. I encourage all breeders that are not students of the school to attend. We have bred 130 mares to one horse this season and only one service

a day.—Fred A. Simmons, Larned, Kas."

Since I attended your school it is much easier for me to handle my business now, as I am better qualified to understand the mares brought to be bred, and to settle them. I am having very good success with the capsule breeding. Settled mares that have been shy breeders before. The week I spent at your school was the most pleasant one I ever had, and any of the lectures were well worth the tuition. I don't see how any breeder can afford to miss attending the school.—Ora L. King, Pond Creek, Okla."

I think the lecture on germs alone worth all it costs to attend your school, and would advise every breeder to attend for the day is coming when they will have to do something to stay in the business at all. I adopted the capsule system and make one cover a day. Test all mares also. Horse has bred 130 mares up to date. I believe it is worth several times as much as it costs to attend because you can stand your horse cheaper and make more money and the school is where they show you how it is done.—Warner Marvin, Achilles, Kans."

No breeder can afford not to attend. The clinical work at the Stock Yards was worth the tuition. It will pay breeders to attend even if they are not standing stock. There is so much to learn that the general public is ignorant of. Have made quite a change since attending the school.—Henry Reinwald, Sweet Springs, Mo."

I think your school would be a good school for everyone to attend. I learned just what I went to learn, and a lot more. It proved to me a lot of stuff that I thought I already knew. I learned more than I ever knew before. The lectures were all certainly fine. I am well satisfied.—J. E. Millemon, Niagara, Kans."

I certainly had a lot of pleasure in meeting up with so many other breeders from every part of the country, and furthermore I learned more in that one week than I ever did in my life as a horseman (which is 27 years). I would advise any man that owns any breeding stock to take a course, for it will be of great benefit to him. I find it a whole lot more pleasant than any past experience.—Jack Hess, Chilhowee, Mo."

The school is one of the best helps that I have ever had in such a short time, in learning scientific breeding. The work of your school is also different and right to the point. I think that every mare owner in order to make a success in horse breeding should attend this school, and take the AMERICAN BREEDER. My business is much easier handled, and the comfort in education is that you can depend on your knowledge and worldly advice which you can get a plenty of. I received most from examining mares with the speculum.—Edward Saylor, St. Johns, Kans."

I think the school is the best thing that ever came to light for the American horse breeders. I will do all I can to bring you more students. One has promised to go with me the next time I come down there. I got my tuition fee back in learning the very place to get the semen. It surely was a pleasant week. I have made some changes in breeding that makes it cleaner and quicker. I once bred 14 mares.—Hy. Holste, Ludell, Kans."

I attended your Scientific Breeding School last winter one term. I never spent \$25 that did me as much good. It gave me a new start in life. I do things much better than I did before I attended the school. I heard the best lectures on breeding I ever heard. If a man is able to hear and see it will pay him to attend your school. I was well pleased with the professors. They are good clean men.—Jacob Sexauer, Madrid, Ia."

Since attending the Scientific Breeding School I am making a less number of services and breeding more

mares, and am expecting to get better results. The knowledge I gained by hearing the lectures on caring for the mares and foal, or those on type, conformation and unsoundness are more than worth the time and tuition. I spent a pleasant as well as profitable week, and would recommend to any young man that he attend a term.—S. F. True, Jr., Perry, Kans."

The Breeding School is good in so many ways. It advocates better horses, healthier horses and cleaner surroundings. But first in importance is better lives and morals for the stockmen—that he be a real man among his associates. Much advice and many facts are given that if practiced would prevent a vast multitude of heartaches, and give the world a happiness that millions could not buy. Just keep on telling us what we need.—Ray Dale, Smithville, Mo."

I am sure I would like to see every breeder attend the school. I would not take anything for what I have learned. I am sure I have helped my business. Up until last Saturday I have tried back 115 mares to my horse and have only bred 26 of them the second time and they were all capsule mares, as I bred only nine day mares, and handled those capsules the same as the dry mares. If each breeder was a member of the school it would be a big protection to mare owners.—L. S. Streets, Jefferson, Okla."

I was much pleased with the school, and enjoyed myself very much. I think I have learned more that week than I ever did in my business. I handled the jack and horse for years. I would advise every man who handles stock to attend the school.—G. L. Bressie, Emerson, Ia."

Learning how to keep the temperature was worth the tuition fee to me as that was where I fell down the last two years. To be able to keep the horses clean and protect them from diseases is worth more than I can tell you. The one week is worth six times what it costs.—O. R. King, Manson, Ia."

I am a new man at the business and the school just placed me on my feet. No stallion man should fail to attend your school. It will show them how little they know. I bought an outlaw stallion and he now is as nice as could be; none better. My business is fine and your school and the AMERICAN BREEDER is my reason for success.—E. Wyatt, Baxter Springs, Kans."

I learned more than I can tell. I knew but very little about breeding until I came to your school, and I still will have much to learn when I come back to school. I have been boosting out here for you all I can, and if you have school this fall I am going to get three or four of my neighbor breeders to come with me if I can. It is a school that all breeders should attend. I consider any one lecture alone worth my tuition fee. The diseases of mares that I knew nothing about was good advice to me. I know that I can handle my business much easier than I could before, and make a success of it.—F. E. Montgomery, Platteville, Colo."

I attended your school in February. I am well pleased with what I learned while with you. I am practicing capsule breeding and am having splendid success. I can handle my business so much easier. Don't have to keep anyone waiting. I have capsuled as many as six mares at a time and could have capsuled more if I had had them. Would advise all breeders to attend your school.—H. M. March, Holt, Mo."

I most heartily recommend the Graham Breeding School to every breeder of live stock—mare owners as well as stallioners. No breeder standing a stallion or jack for public or private use can afford not to attend this school, as any of the lectures are worth the price of tuition. The demonstration on mares is of inestimable value to any man. It was a most pleasant and profitable week's work. I find when I can show my patrons



the whys, by means of the speculum and charts, it is not hard to get them lined up for capsule breeding, and nearly every man I sent the Mare Owners editions to prefers the capsule method. I expect to attend at least one term of the breeding school each year.—N. P. Towne, Waverly, Kans.

I must confess that I knew nothing about the breeding business until I attended your breeding school, and am having fine success in artificial horse breeding. Would advise any man who owns breeding stock, good mares or stallions to attend Graham's Scientific Breeding School. I am sure I got ten times the worth of my money and although I got a diploma I expect to attend again. There is so much to learn. The lecture on germology and disease is alone worth much more than the tuition fee, saying nothing about scientific principles of horse breeding. We have three good stallions and two mammoth jacks, and without the learning from the Breeding School could never have taken care of our business. Am going to send you several students next winter.—Herschel Abbott, Otwell, Ind.

The week I spent at your school was the greatest and best week of my life. I consider the money I spent in attending your school the best investment I ever made. Not only does it enable a breeder to handle his business better, but it helps him to live a cleaner life and be a better man. I learned more about breeding than I could have learned in a life's actual experience in the business.—E. Vincal Little, Woodlandville, Mo.

On my arrival home after attending your school I got busy and cleaned up according to your directions. I advertised that I would do artificial breeding and I invited the farmers to come in, that my breeding hour would be 10:00 o'clock each day. I have followed that method. I equipped myself with all of the tools as per your instructions and I am standing one Percheron horse and one Mammoth jack. I bred as high as 12 mares from one cover from the horse, and as high as 6 from the jack with good success. While weather conditions have been bad this spring, still I think my percentage is going to be better than heretofore when we used the old method. I am more than pleased with your school and expect to attend about once a year. No man can afford to own horses and work along the lines of the old method. The term I took this spring is worth thousands of dollars to me, both from the standpoint of knowledge and finance. I would advise every farmer who has a bunch of mares to attend the school, and every man who has horses and jacks that he stands for the public cannot afford to not attend, as it is the best money and time he ever spent. I have bred about 200 mares so far this season with one horse and one jack, and expect to breed about 100 more before the season is over, and I used each one once a day. With your methods I could just as well breed 1,000 during the season to these two animals as 300 with absolute success. The lectures in your school on diagnosis of the genital organs are worth many times more than the cost to both breeders and farmers and the general course that you give at your school in my judgment cannot be beat. There is no doubt in my mind that it will revolutionize the breeding business. I found quite a number of skeptics when I got home, and they would say that they did not believe in it, but I have taken that out of them, as I have given them short lectures on the genital organs and have shown them through the plates given us at the school and explained how conception took place. What I have done every other man can do, as I have only had one term at the school, and am not overly bright on horses.—G. A. Gumerson, Kremlin, Okla.

Some folks think that a breeding barn is not a respectable place, and a man who runs one is not just the kind of man he should be. Now I would like to reason a little. In the first place the human race has to be fed and how can you feed them without horses to raise the grain and how can you raise the horse without breeding? Or do some think they will let the other fellow do the breeding, and

then will buy his horses? You can't get around the fact that someone must do the breeding, and I don't think the good Lord made it necessary for a business to be, unless he expected good clean, honest men to run that business. If any breeder who reads this is not doing a clean business I don't know of any better place to learn to be clean and to do a clean business than at the Scientific Breeding School at Kansas City, Mo. I have just attended one term, but expect to go again. The lectures are all good. Most any one of them is worth to a man all his tuition if he will endeavor to put in practice what he can get out of one—if he will listen and study. This year I am doing some artificial breeding, and what I learned at the school about this business is again worth my tuition fee and then some. I was taught at school to use the speculum. I have learned by its use that I can tell when I look through one whether a mare is a regular breeder or not. I was taught to use a microscope. I have learned by using it at every service, that a draft horse will not make two services a day and still produce strong lively germs for any length of time. I have learned many other things which every breeder should know and but few do. The week I spent at the school was the surprise of my life. I know that no man who is in the breeding business can afford to miss going to this school, and he will have spent a very pleasant as well as profitable week.—Harry L. Harvey, Kincaid, Kans.—Advertising.

#### IT IS ALFALFA OVERFEEDING THAT HURTS HORSES.

If alfalfa hay is properly cured, it may be fed to any kind of horses. This is the statement of Dr. C. W. McCampbell, assistant professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas agricultural college, and he says his statement applies just as strongly to work horses as to growing horses. In order, however to be fed successfully, alfalfa hay must be cut at the proper time for horse feeding purposes, and must be fed as a concentrate rather than as a roughage.

"The trouble which arises from feeding alfalfa is due to the method of feeding," says Doctor McCampbell, "not with the alfalfa hay. It has been said that the proper time to begin cutting alfalfa hay is when the field is about one-tenth in bloom. Cutting at such a time makes very good hay for cattle, but such hay is too 'washy' for horses at hard work. To make hay suitable for horses at hard work, the alfalfa hay must be allowed to get rather mature before cutting; in fact, the field should be in full bloom before the mower is started. The hay should then be properly cured and stacked. Special care must be taken to prevent spoiling or molding.

"After the hay has been cured, the next consideration is the amount to be fed. The important cause of so much trouble with alfalfa hay has been overfeeding. One pound of alfalfa hay contains 35 per cent more digest-

Read the Stallion Service advertisements below for suggestions



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#### BREED YOUR BEST MARES

TO IMPORTED CRONSTADT (44910) 34112—The Greatest Percheron Sire

Sire of Dragon, owned by E. B. White of Leesburg, Va., winner of the first prize at the Ohio State Fair, American Royal, International, Vt. and N. Y. State Fairs. Sired winners at the above mentioned Fairs and Horse Shows. CRONSTADT sired Etudiant (59291), the winner at Paris and Nogent in 1909 over the \$10,000.00 Carnot (the only show Carnot ever lost), also a sire of many other noted winners on both Continents. Service fee, \$25.00.

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Imported Percheron. Weight 2240. Champion Kansas and Missouri State Fairs and American Royal. Referred to by Dr. C. W. McCampbell as one of the best types of Percheron stallions in the world. Breed to the best.  
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#### REGISTERED SADDLERS.

Foss McDonald, Easter Cloud and Star McDonald, a trio of the greatest stallions in America, individuality, blood lines and action. Their produce for sale at all times. Season now open. Book your mare before it is too late.

Foss McDonald and Easter Cloud at \$50 each for living colt or \$25 cash for season. Star McDonald, \$25.

Good blue grass pasture at \$3.00 per month. Address  
**H. A. GREENWELL, LAKENAN, MO.**

#### HORSE TO GENERATE ELECTRICITY.

"Our old friend, the horse, is going into the electric light producing business through an invention patented by Robert D. McCreery, of Ohio, says a writer in the Farm and Fireside.

"If," said McCreery, "a horse can give power to a wagon, why can't he give energy to a dynamo?"

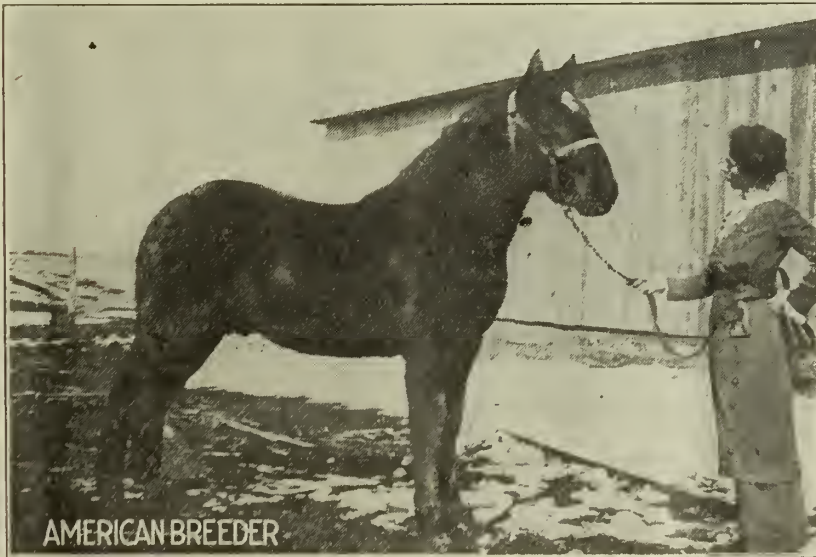
In other words, a horse, figured McCreery, could be used as a one horse power engine.

"So he invented a harness attached to a set of gears, which are in turn attached to a dynamo. The horse steps into the harness and starts walking around and around a fourteen-foot track at the rate of one mile and a half an hour, making electricity all the while.

"If the horse should stop, an electrically controlled bell rings, as much as to say 'Giddap, Dobbin,' and an electrically controlled whip taps him lightly on the back.

"The electricity Dobbin thus makes goes into a storage battery, and by working three hours during each of two days, Dobbin can make enough electricity to light a six-room house for a week.

"The farmer needs light most in winter time, when his horses work least," said McCreery, "and running a dynamo a few hours a day for two days in a week is one of the easiest things a horse can do."



AMERICANBREEDER

#### HOW BIG SHOULD A DRAFT COLT BE?

Percheron colt belonging to V. Floyd Clauson, Knox County, Missouri, weighing 1,310 at twelve months, and measuring—heart girth, 77 inches; bone, 9 1/4 inches. (Figures by Mr. Clauson.)



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

Sign Your Name and Address to all Questions.

**1723—BLINDNESS IN COLT**—I have a customer that has two mares that had bad luck, one mare having a dead colt and the colt was partly decayed when dropped; the other colt appeared to be all right when foaled, but started to going blind when two days old, and by the first week was clear blind. He says its eyes are not sunken, but have a white skum over them. Now, these mares are both young and appear to be in good shape. They have run out all winter. They were fed grain and coarse hay. Would it be the right thing to breed these mares again this season? Please give me your opinion of this case, as I never had one like it before.—Iowa Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We are in no position to judge just what caused the trouble with the colt's eyes, but it is quite probable that the sight will eventually be lost. It might be well to try introducing the following into the eyes, which should be done twice a day: Calomel, one-half ounce, boracic acid (powdered), one-half ounce; mix and apply with small powder gun. The mares may be bred, provided they are in a healthy state as shown by local appearances.

**1724—DELIVERY BEFORE TIME**—I have a 5-year-old mare that I bred to a horse when she was 3 years old and she had her colt about seven days before time, and it died. She had another colt this spring and it came ten days before time, and it died. The colts were unable to stand on their feet, but seemed all right every other way. Can I do anything to make her carry her foal up to the right time?—South Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Very frequently these early colts can be saved by keeping the mare and colt in a room maintained at body temperature. The colt should be held up to nurse very frequently, then allowed to rest the remainder of the time on a very soft bed. It will be necessary that the room be ventilated, yet the exact temperature must be maintained. If they are allowed to chill, pneumonia is very often the result, which will probably cause death. The bowels and urinary passages must work properly. If signs of abortion are noticed in the mare it very frequently can be prevented by a liberal use of black haw in the feed.

**1725—COLT GIVES MILK**—There was a colt came to my horse this morning that gave two ounces of milk when born. Her bag was larger than a man's fist; her teats are about one and a half inches long. Is there any cause for it?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

**REPLY**—This condition sometimes develops in animals not pregnant in all kinds and ages. The same general plan of drying up the secretion should be followed that one would follow in a mare or cow, i. e., milking out sufficiently often to prevent the development of inflammation in the udder, and in the course of time discouraging secretion by leaving as much milk as one can safely do.

**1726—SHY BREEDING MARE**—Will a mare breed after she has had lung fever? I have a mare that is 9 years old that has not had a colt since she was 3 years old, and has been bred to both a jack and stallion every year since. She had lung fever when she was 4 years old. She stays fat all the time and seems in perfect health. What can I do to make her breed?—South Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We would suggest that you make an examination of the ovaries of this mare. If they are found to be normal and healthy we would advise using the saline solution once a week for three weeks at 115 degrees; then breed her with a capsule two days after she goes out of heat. Much can be done with mares that have not raised colts for years by stimulating the genital tract.

**1727—DEAD SPERMATOCYTES**—My jack discharges dead spermatozoa. About two weeks ago his scrotum swelled up about the size of a gallon jar. His testicles were not sore. I got a veterinarian, but he did not know what was the matter with him. He said to bathe him with hot water. In

three days the swelling was all gone. I made three services with him and all the spermatozoa were dead. Then I laid him off for four days, and then I served seven mares, two a day, still the spermatozoa were all dead. Then I quit for two days and then made two services one day and the next morning his penis was cut about two inches long and one-fourth of an inch deep, about the middle of his penis straight in and straight across. It never festered any or got sore or swelled, and he seemed to be feeling fine. I got a veterinarian and he called it a cut. Between the testicles there was a place that looked like a hypodermic needle was run through the skin between the testicles right below the sheath, and I believe that was what made the scrotum swell in the first place, two weeks before. This jack never refused to serve mares. He never had any fever; he never missed a feed and everybody says he is the fattest jack they ever saw. He is 11 years old. Is there anything that could be injected that would kill the spermatozoa and not give him fever, and that would not stop him from serving?—Indiana Subscriber.

**REPLY**—From your description we would infer that some one is purposefully trying to injure your jack. The injection of some irritant by means of a hypodermic syringe in the region of the scrotum could induce sufficient inflammation in the testicles to destroy the life of the spermatozoa. We are at a loss to understand why you should permit this animal to make two services a day so soon after the the injury. It will prove useless to make frequent services so long as the cells are in their present condition. A service every five or six days, with a microscopic examination each time, is the best thing to do.

**1728—SIZE OF TESTICLES**—I would like to know if the sureness of a stallion is affected when one testicle is larger than the other?—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Any abnormal conditions about the generative organs should always be regarded with some suspicion. Ordinarily both testicles should be about the same size and shape. A stallion with one good testicle, and the other removed, is just as sure as one having both testicles, but he will not make as many complete services. The soreness and capacity of your stallion can only be diagnosed certainly by the use of a microscope.

**1729—ORCHITIS**—I have a big Belgian stallion and about three weeks ago one of his testicles swelled quite a bit and is still a little bigger than the other. He weighs 2,200 pounds and is 8 years old. I have been letting him serve two mares a day except on Sundays not any. Could you tell me what causes it? I keep him washed clean.—Ohio Subscriber.

**REPLY**—You will not have a stallion worth having very long if you continue the two services a day proposition. Why do you not learn the proper method of artificial insemination and by its employment not ruin and make worthless a good horse? There are a number of things that might be responsible for this inflamed testicle, and over service is one of them.

**1730—DOCKING HORSES**—In our state (Illinois) there is a law prohibiting the docking of horses and yet we see many American bred registered docked animals in every show ring. The most prominent horse men in our locality practice it and seem to find ready sale for their untailied animals. Could not the Percheron Society of America enforce a rule against showing American bred docked animals to better effect than a mere state law? Or will we who do not admire European butchery have to fall in line?—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Just so long as the public want docked horses will there be an inclination to evade the law. Most of the states have a law prohibiting the docking of horses. If the present war continues a little while longer the importing of horses may be practically a thing of the past, then the example of docking horses may be slightly forgotten. In Europe the flies are not



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Bargain prices for next 30 days. Imported Shire, Percheron and Belgian stallions; 3 to 6 years old; weigh 1,900 to 2,200 pounds. Tried and guaranteed breeders.

A few home bred 2-year-old Percheron colts.

## ACCLIMATED PERCHERONS

We are well supplied with good, sound young stallions of good dark color, with plenty of size and bone.

Among them is the first prize, 2,100-pound, 3-year-old at the 1914 Nebraska State Fair.

We sell stallions according to the law of Nebraska, and furnish state license.

Fortunately we are in position to raise and handle stallions cheaper than most dealers and can save you money on a good horse.

Reference, either bank in Arlington or the Packers' National, South Omaha.

On the main line of the C. N. W. R. R., 33 miles northwest of Omaha; 55 miles north of Lincoln and 8 miles east of Fremont. Twelve passenger trains every day. See us at once or write today.

**RHEA BROS., Arlington, Nebr.**

## Closing Out Bargains in Percherons

I am preparing to quit the farm and My Entire Herd of 50 Percherons—Mostly High Class Mares and Fillies—Is for Sale.

I have a few good stallions, of course, and will make close prices on them, but any man who will take all, or a large part, of my mares and fillies, will get a bargain he cannot find anywhere else. Good registered draft mares will be the money makers for years to come.

**GEORGE HIRSCHMAN,**

**PIERSON, IOWA**

## WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had direct from the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to D. Angstin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.



## Oak Lawn Stock Farm

Breeds and imports champion draft stallions and mares; Percheron, Belgian and Shire. All stock for sale at reasonable prices. Come and see them before you buy.

Ask for our new calendar, mentioning the American Breeder.

**GEORGE EGGERT, NEWTON, IOWA**

## IMPORTED AND HOME BRED PERCHERONS and BELGIANS

I give a gilt edge guarantee good for two years with each animal. Priced to sell quick.

**W. H. RICHARDS,**

**EMPORIA, KAS.**

(Barns four blocks from A. T. & S. F. Depot.)



so had as in this country. We never could understand why the American people want to "cripple" the best weapon a horse has in fighting flies. There is one advantage, however, in having the tails docked, some men will pasture a docked horse a little cheaper than they will one with a long tail, as he cannot eat quite as much grass because he is busy fighting flies.

**1731—ENLARGEMENTS IN GENITAL TRACT**—On examining mares I find one now and then that has from one to eight bunches under the womb. The bunches are hard and the size of a hen's egg. What is the cause? Will such mares get in foal?—North Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—The bunches mentioned may be benign tumors or they may be obstructed fetal ducts. As a rule, such enlargements do not prevent conception. Their location and numbers are to be reckoned with, however.

**1732—SLOW STALLION**—Would like to ask if any of the readers could give me anything that would help with a slow horse? He is in first class shape and very gay when he goes to try a mare, but he don't seem to get ready as soon as he ought. He is getting hay, oats and bran mash on Saturday nights, and traveling about eight to ten miles a day.—Canadian Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Can any of our readers help this breeder with his slow horse?

**1733—TO PREVENT HAIR FADING**—Is there any prescription or preven-

## PARAMOUNT STOCK FARM

Breeds and Imports Percherons, Belgians and Shires.

Home of the Iowa and International Grand Champion FARCEUR 7332 (72924), the greatest Belgian stallion in the world today. Always a select lot of stallions and mares for sale at prices that cannot be beat for high class, sound, 2,000 to 2,500 lb. horses.

**WM. CROWNOVER, HUDSON, IOWA.**

## WANTED

One share of stock in the Percheron Society of America. Send cash price to

**WM. DOUGLAS**  
Rogersville, Mo.

We offer more International PERCHERON AND BELGIAN



first prize winners, and more stallions of serviceable age by the \$10,000 champion Carnot (66666) than does any other dealer in the world. Also Shetland ponies. If you want the best, come and see me and save money. Free circular. R. R. Station, East Orwell, O. A. W. Green, Middlefield, O.

**IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION** For sale. Registered; black, foaled April 1, 1908; weight 1,800 pounds; good server; sure breeder; lots of style and action. Colts to show. Write.

**NELSON & GANS,**

**R. F. D. No. 2, New Cambria, Kas.**



IMPORTED AND HOME BRED  
STALLIONS AND MARES.  
PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.  
The best importation we ever made  
is now in our barns ready for inspec-  
tion. The mares include some of the  
best fillies that came out of the Perch  
this year. See what we have before  
buying elsewhere. Address Hart Bros.,  
Osceola, Iowa.

## Black Percheron Stallion

For sale. Registered in P. S. of A.;  
coming 2 years old June 16, 1915;  
weight about 1,500 pounds.

**HUGO WESTERMAN,**  
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IMPORTERS AND  
BREEDERS  
of Percheron and Stand-  
ard bred horses, Ken-  
tucky and Tennessee  
jacks. All stock guar-  
anteed and priced to  
sell. Terms to suit pur-  
chaser  
**FISHER & WALKER, Evansville, Ind.**

## WANTED

A buyer for registered Percherons—  
1 stallion, 26 months, 1,700 lbs.; 1 mare,  
4 years, 1,935 lbs.; both black. Size  
and quality above the average. Prices  
below average. No trades.  
**G. B. CHANDLER, BUFFALO, IND.**

## JACKSON'S PRIZE WINNING PERCHERONS

Albany II, 47588, a champion of na-  
tional shows and many state fairs, at  
head of herd. Young stock by him. Ad-  
dress.

**J. H. JACKSON, Rte. 4, Enid, Okla.**  
Telephone E. 535.

tion that can be applied to keep a coal  
black horse from fading?—Ohio Sub-  
scriber.

REPLY—A coal black horse will not  
fade in the same degree during hot  
summer months, as will shades bor-  
dering on brown. To prevent fading  
keep the animal out of the bright sun-  
light as much as possible, especially  
when it is sweating. A thin porous  
fly sheet may be used, which furnishes  
the required shade.

1734—MASTURBATION—In case a  
horse masturbates, is there any appli-  
ance that can be used? Can the horse  
be broken of this habit?—Oklahoma  
Subscriber.

REPLY—Measure the penis when  
it is not erect. Have your harness  
maker prepare a whang leather ring  
so as to fit over the head of the penis.  
Trim the edges and make it all as  
smooth as possible so as not to irri-  
tate. Move it back and forth on the  
penis once or twice each day so as  
not to set up an irritation. Remove  
it while teasing and breeding. There  
is no way that we know of to break  
stallions of masturbation.

1735—BOG SPAVINS AND WIND  
PIPPES—What would you use on a  
yearling colt to reduce wind puffs and  
bog spavins on both legs? They are  
caused from a strain in getting up  
wrong end first, which it has done  
from birth.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—Ordinarily it is not advis-  
able to attempt the treatment of en-  
largements of this character in colts.  
Their reduction is difficult and un-  
satisfactory and many times they are  
made more persistent by attempted  
treatment. Frequently a colt espe-  
cially if of the heavy draft type, will  
outgrow these defects by the time it  
reaches the working age.

1736—WASHING THE PENIS—Should  
a horse be allowed to serve several  
mares without being washed, or is it  
advisable to wash him after each serv-  
ice? Some horse men advise one way  
and some another, but it looks to me  
as though a horse can carry disease as  
well as the man who examines one  
after another. What is your advice in  
the case?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—It is practically impossible  
to wash the penis to prevent carrying  
disease germs from one mare to the

other. When the glans-penis is ex-  
panded and recedes, many wrinkles  
form that will harbor germs and that  
cannot be reached with sterilized  
water. A disinfectant strong enough  
to destroy germs would also destroy  
the tissue. No disinfectant should  
ever be used on the penis, hands, or  
in the mare during breeding opera-  
tions, as disinfectants destroy sper-  
matzoa easily. There is only one  
thing to be done in this case and that  
is not to allow the sire to serve any  
but clean, healthy mares. The germ  
called "Barrenness in Mares" can be  
transmitted from a diseased mare to  
other mares for several days. It is  
difficult to tell the diseased mares  
without some special instruction. The  
barren mare germ is just as liable to  
be found in a nice, fat, sleek, young  
mare as in any other. There is prac-  
tically no discharge, and nearly every  
breeder who has not had some per-  
sonal expert instruction will allow the  
stallion to serve them. Some mares  
recover from this disease in a year;  
others require more time, while many  
of them are made practically barren  
for years. This is a peculiar disease,  
as there are no symptoms shown on  
the penis of the stallion, as a rule.  
It is thought, however, that in some  
cases it does effect the stallion from  
a breeding standpoint. In some com-  
munities this disease is more prev-  
alent than others, but an occasional case  
can be found in practically every sec-  
tion. There are some localities where  
(because of this disease), the surest  
stallions living could not get more  
than 25 per cent of the mares in foal,  
as a result. There are other diseases  
that can be carried on the penis, from  
mare to mare.

1737—CONSTIPATED FOAL—When a  
young foal is constipated, and you fail  
to get relief with an injection, would  
you give castor oil or linseed oil, and  
about how much? My experience has  
been that an injection will almost al-  
ways be all that is necessary, but when  
it is not I usually give from one to two  
tablespoonsful of pure castor oil. Am  
I right?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—As a rule, repeated rectal  
injections are all that is necessary to  
relieve cases of this kind, but occa-  
sionally the use of castor or linseed  
oil becomes necessary. Either may be  
given.

1738—MARES COMING BACK—I am  
a stallion owner and am having trou-  
ble with mares coming back at five  
and six weeks. Had the same trouble  
last year. They seem to stay in heat  
two weeks and sometimes longer.  
What is the cause? Could it be the  
fault of the horse?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—You should be more care-  
ful about the mares the stallion  
serves. We suspect you are scatter-  
ing disease. The fact that your mares  
stay in heat so long is a bad indica-  
tion. One can frequently do a world  
of damage to a community, and to  
himself, as well, by spreading dis-  
eases from one mare to the other by  
the stallion.

1739—LAME JACK—I have a mighty  
fine young jack and I am afraid he is  
doing bad. This jack is big of his  
age. I bought him when he was six  
months old. He was big and tall and  
people all told me if I let him run on  
pasture it would ruin his legs, so I  
made him a good warm stall and a  
good sized lot to stay in, and fed him  
dry feed, such as corn chops and shorts,  
mixed, for breakfast, oats for supper;  
something like two quarts of chops and  
shorts for breakfast and the same  
amount of oats, wet, for supper, and  
three ears of corn for dinner, with  
plenty of alfalfa hay. Watered him  
twice a day. I kept this jack in that  
lot about five and a half months. He  
began to be a little lame in his feet,  
worse in the left foot than the other;  
it seemed to get worse. He seemed to  
be getting stiff in his knees and  
shoulders and seemed to be weak in  
his hind quarters, but not so stiff.  
When he lies down it seems almost im-  
possible for him to get up. I have  
him on a 15-acre pasture now with a  
filly, where grass is knee high. Give  
him two ears of corn twice a day. He  
was a year old the 15th of May, and is  
14½ hands high. If you know any-

# 1878 TRUMANS' 1915 CHAMPION STUD

There are localities where there are no HIGH CLASS  
DRAFT STALLIONS. We always prepare ourselves for LATE  
BUSINESS by making one or two IMPORTATIONS in THE  
SPRING. We now have on hand about FIFTY STRICTLY  
HIGH CLASS SHIRE, PERCHERON and BELGIAN STAL-  
LIONS; Imported and American bred, two to seven years old;  
colts rising three years old, weighing from 2,100 to 2,300 pounds  
—every one a "Herd Header," the "Truman Kind." WRITE  
US if there are no HIGH CLASS STALLIONS in YOUR  
TOWNSHIP. Perhaps YOU may have LOST A STALLION  
recently. If so, LET US KNOW. Choice Imported Shire Fil-  
lies for sale.

### Weekly Bulletin.

We had the pleasure of selling last week to Nathan Dickinson, Walco-  
wis Farms, Lake Geneva, Wis., the Imported Percheron Stallion, Merlati,  
to stand at the head of his pure bred herd of Percherons. Merlati will be  
remembered as the dark gray, rising three year old colt that was placed  
first in the two year old class at the Iowa State Fair last fall. He is, in  
the opinion of good judges, one of the greatest colts of the breed in this  
country today, stands on the best of feet and joints, extraordinary quality,  
his action is superb both at the walk and trot and when shipped he weighed  
2,180 pounds. One of the considerations of this sale, which was a very long  
one, is that we reserve the right to exhibit this colt at the International  
next winter.

We have sold to our old customers, Messrs. E. L. McClurkin & Son, of  
Morning Sun, Iowa, one of our very best imported, rising four year old stal-  
lions. This is the fifth stallion we have sold these gentlemen, who are  
among the largest farmers in Louisa County and also prominent bankers.  
To our old customer, W. M. Jackson, of Appanoose County, Iowa, we have  
sold an imported gray Percheron Stallion, this being the sixth stallion we  
have sold him during the past fifteen years. Emmett Johnson, of Box Butte  
County, Neb., selected an outstanding, seven year old Shire Stallion; Frank  
S. McManigal, of Fremont County, Wyoming, placed an order with us last  
fall for an outstanding three year old Suffolk Stallion. We shipped Haw-  
thorn Sunrise to him a few days ago and he writes that he is more than  
satisfied and considers him a very high class colt. A. J. Cline of Knox  
County, Ill., after looking for some time for a high class, gray Percheron  
Stallion, selected a rising three year old, imported colt, weighing over 2,000  
pounds, to place at the head of his Etherly Stock Farm. Our old customer,  
Wm. McNamara, of Grant County, Wis., selected a rising four year old, gray  
Percheron, weighing 2,060 pounds, and we believe him to be one of the best  
Percherons in Wisconsin today. George Baltes, of Scott's Bluff County,  
Neb., after spending considerable time and money to find a high class stal-  
lion, selected an outstanding two year old, registered Shire colt.

Our April importation is now in first class condition and ready for sale.  
Address for catalog and other information,

**Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm**  
BOX A BUSHNELL, ILL.

thing I can do for him, please tell me.  
I am afraid he will have big shoulder.  
—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—You should call to your  
aid a competent veterinarian who can  
give your jack personal attention. It  
is quite probable that he has either  
rheumatism or laminitis.

1740—STALLION ABUSE—We have  
a new horse that does not cover as we  
would like for him to do. He will  
stand around like a jack before he  
gets ready; then sometimes he will  
come off from two to five times be-  
fore he finishes. If you know of a  
remedy for this, please give it to me.—  
Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—We rather suspect that  
your stallion is masturbating. If you  
wish to make sure of it, watch him  
day and night for 48 hours. Do not  
let him know that you are watching  
him.

1741—WART—Can you tell me what  
to do to remove a large blood wart  
from a 5-year-old mare? The wart is  
about the size of an egg; is on the  
side of the mare on one of her ribs,  
about the center of her body. I re-  
moved this wart about six months ago  
with sweet oil, but it has come back  
and is larger than it was before.—  
Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—Cases of this kind should  
be treated by a qualified veterinarian,  
inasmuch as they usually require sur-  
gical treatment to ensure a cure. The  
wart should be thoroughly removed  
and the raw surface seared.

1742—USE A CAPSULE—I own a  
stallion, and there is one well bred 4-  
year-old mare on the route. By trying  
her last year once a week and so far  
this season once a week, we cannot  
ever catch her in heat, and I don't  
think that she does come in heat at

(Continued on page 14.)

## KODOMA 43372.

The Great Ton Show Stallion  
and Percheron sire, for sale. Height  
16.3; color gray; age 9 years. Abso-  
lutely sound and clean, with the best  
of feet, bone and pasterns. His slop-  
ing shoulders support a beautifully  
carried head and neck, while his short,  
broad back, over a deep ribbed middle,  
smoothly molds into strong loins and  
level croup over the best draft hocks  
imaginable. Kodoma has 12-inch bone  
below his hocks and scales 1,920  
pounds; today in active stud condition  
weighing some 2,200 pounds; fitted for  
showing. Guaranteed to get 60 per  
cent foals. Price \$1,000.

**W. T. WILKINSON,**  
Tureka, St. Louis County, Missouri.

## CLYDESDALE HORSES

Twenty mares from weanlings up.  
A number of extra good young stal-  
lions that will make better than ton  
horses.

In Shorthorns I have 5 young Scotch  
bulls, roans and reds, that are good  
ones.

**W. A. DEMERRITT, Plainfield, Illinois**

## 10 Good Percheron Stallions

for sale, to close the  
sale season, at low  
prices and easy  
terms.

**SINGMASTER &  
WALKER,**  
Barn "S," Stock Yds.,  
St. Louis City, Iowa.

**LOUIS A. WILSON**  
LIVE STOCK Auc-  
TIONEER, Logan, Ia.  
I am conducting  
sales for the best  
breeders in the  
country. Reference:  
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Write me for dates.



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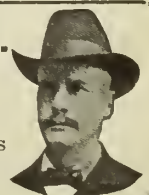
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## R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer  
of the West

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always  
right; work always up to the highest standard.





**REGISTERED MORGANS FOR SALE.**

A choice lot of young stallions and mares, weanlings to 4 years old. Weanlings and yearlings can be crated and delivered at any point by express at a moderate price. Can sell fillies and stallions of different breeding that would be suitable to mate together. Could sell a car load of registered mares and fillies that have been bred to registered Morgan stallions, at a very moderate price. Most of my young stock is out of The Admiral. Headlight Morgan is now at the head of my stud and I am expecting at least 40 colts from him next spring.

RICHARD SELLMAN, Rochelle, Texas.

**MORGAN HORSES AND COLTS**

of both sexes for sale. My breeding operations have never been on an extensive scale, but for the number shown I have been unusually successful at the great shows, and have sold breeding stock to 15 different states and South America, including sales to Mountain Vale and Brook Nook, the most extensive Morgan breeding establishments in the world. Prices always right.

C. F. DEWEY, AMBOY, ILL.

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Six Morgan stallions and one Percheron stallion for sale, or lease to responsible parties.

BECK'S STOCK FARM, Keyville, Mo.

**EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.**

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas. Member American Shetland Pony Club.

**WILL SELL CHEAP Or Trade for Cows.**

A car load of Indian pony mares. DR. HAYNES, Park View, New Mex.

**ENGLISH HACKNEYS**

One four year old bay and one two year old chestnut; both high class stallions and show prospects; imported sire and dam. One imported mare in foal and two home bred mares. Can sell you mares from yearlings up.

One aged imported stallion for sale, or trade at a bargain.

F. S. CASTLE, Rte. 3, JOY, ILL.

**Buy of the Breeder**

and save money on registered Percheron Stallions and Mares and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares; 35 head to select from.—E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur Co., Ia.

**WE PAY YOUR EXPENSES If Stock Is Not As Represented.**

**WE BREED JACKS GOOD** and big, and price to sell. We won the championship on both jacks and jennets at Kansas State Fair, 1913 and 1914.

We price anything but our Panama Exposition show herd.

Written guarantee given with every jack sold.

Reference: Any bank in town.

H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, Dighton, Kas.

**FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM.**

32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right.

J. C. HUCKSTEP, Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

**MAIZEDALE JACK AND JENNET FARM.**

Breeders of Mammoth jacks and jennets. Harris' Corrector 3626, at head of herd. Young jacks and jennets and big young draft mules for sale at all times.

MARIS & GOODSPEED, TUSCOLA, ILL.

**TO TRADE**

For Percheron or Belgian

A registered Mammoth Jack; black with white points. Colts to show; three to seven years old; good ones. Cannot use a rangy horse.

H. H. BURNS, ARGONIA, KAS.

**YOUNG JACK AND JENNET**

for sale. Jack is 3 years old; black, with white points. Jennet is black, with white points; heavy with foal. Price \$300.

H. M. KREADY, Abilene, Kas. Rte. 1.

**MEASUREMENTS OF A PRIZE WINNER.**

To the American Breeder: Here-with we send you measurements of a weanling jack colt that was good enough to win in suckling class at last Tennessee State Fair over a large ring of good ones. This colt has the best head we ever saw. Markings are perfect. No bigger styled jack ever walked in a ring.

Height 56 in., standard measure; girth 56 in.; flank 57 in.; length from nose to root of tail 101 in.; arm 17 in.; below knee 8 in.; below hock 8 in.; ear 31½ in. This colt has extra large feet and stands up straight.

Would not think of doing without the Breeder. Every farmer breeding but one mare should be a subscriber. Tobacco is the principal money crop here, and it is, on account of the war, a very dull seller. Nearly all wheat raised here was sold for less than 80c.—Bellwood Farms, Robertson County, Tenn.

**CARE OF THE COLT'S FEET.**

The care of a horse's feet should commence when he is a colt, that is, before he is weaned. Untrimmed hoofs usually grow long and uneven, and a crooked foot, or worse, a crooked leg is the result. Failure to regulate the length and bearing of the foot may make a straight leg crooked or a crooked leg worse, while intelligent care during the growing period can gradually improve a leg that is crooked at birth. When picking up a colt's foot teach him to stand on three legs and not depend on the one holding up his foot for the fourth point of support. The handling of a colt's feet begins with the near front foot. Tie a rope around the pastern, grasp the rope close to the foot, push gently against the shoulder, and quickly lift the foot. The lifting of the foot must be simultaneous with the weight shifting to the other feet. Gentle the foot and leg and let it down. Repeat several times and then trim and level the hoof.

To raise a hind foot, put on a rope as on the front foot and draw the foot forward. To put a rope on the hind foot of a wild horse, tie up a front foot, have the assistant hold his hand over the eye on the same side as the foot to be lifted, or take the headstall in one hand, the tail in the other, and whirl the horse until he becomes dizzy. While in this condition he may be handled with safety. Lift the foot forward two or three times and gentle it. As soon as the horse gives in, carry the foot backward into a shoeing position and trim the hoof.

To handle the feet of a horse that will not stand still, or that kicks, a halted twitch is a great aid. This twitch is easily applied and needs only the ordinary halter and tie rope. Pass the rope over the horse's head just behind the ears; raise the upper lip and put the rope across the gums above the teeth; run the rope through the loop made by passing the rope over the horse's head. The rope should be tight from the halter ring, over the head, under the loop, and through the loop. A few good pulls on this rope should make the horse stand quietly.

The first steps in breaking and gentling a colt, breaking him to lead and to understand the commands of driving, etc., are also dealt with in this Farmers' Bulletin No. 667, which may be had by application to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

**PRICES IN CHICAGO HORSE SALE.**

At the recent sale of speed and pleasure harness horses, held by the Chicago Horse Sale Company, prices ranged up to \$950, about one-fourth of the offering selling at \$200 and better and three-fourths selling below \$200. Among the \$200 horses was a son of Peter the Great and two with marks of 2:16 and 2:23½. Favorable mention was made of horses consigned by U. G. Saunders of Lexington, Ky., and reports stated that prices as a rule were "fairly satisfactory."

**NEBRASKA RECOGNIZES QUALIFIED VETERINARIANS.**

The Nebraska law regulating the practice of veterinary medicine was so changed by the last legislature as to prohibit the use of the title by those who have not passed an examination. It allows men who are not graduates and who have made the practice of veterinary medicine their principal business for 10 years to continue to practice without using the title of any degree conferred by a veterinary college or university, provided such person shall, before September 1, 1915,

**OUR GUARANTEE**

Is that the course of treatment we furnish in connection with

**JACKSORINE**

Will cure any sore on horses, jack stock or mules, except warts, fistulous sores or sores extending into the hoof, providing the treatment is given according to directions. Read what these breeders say about it:

May 15, 1915.—I have used about one and one-half cans of Jacksoline. It lasted me two seasons and it cured sores that failed to cure. I bought a bottle of medicine from — for which I gave him \$1.00. I asked him if it was guaranteed. He said, "Yes, I stand back of it." But he stood too far back of it, for I got no results nor my money back, but the Jacksoline cured the sore and I have been using it ever since; hasn't failed for me yet. Last summer my jack had a bad sore and it took a little time, but finally cured it. I believe feeding a jack too strong is partly the cause of sores being so hard to cure on a jack.—Fred Eckhoff, Lincoln, Mo.

May 14, 1915.—I have used Jacksoline and find it to be the best thing in curing jack sores. Had a fine two year old jack that, after spending time and money for one year on every other remedy, I thought would help. I purchased a can of Jacksoline for \$3.50 (new price, \$5.00), which did the work and I give it credit for healing this and other obstinate jack sores.—W. F. McFall, Kingston, Mo.

May 15, 1915.—I had a horse that had a very sore neck—proud flesh as big as both hands. Tried your Jacksoline and cured it. Can recommend Jacksoline for curing sores of this nature.—A. L. Putnam, Carson, Iowa.

May 15, 1915.—Your Jacksoline is certainly all right for stubborn sores on horses and jacks. I have used it with perfect success. I can gladly recommend it to any one that has an animal with bad sores.—J. E. Brammer, Dora, Mo.

May 15, 1915.—I can heartily recommend Jacksoline, having used it on my jack with good success, after other remedies failed. It is easily applied, stays on well and does all you claim for it.—J. L. Switzer, Bucklin, Mo.

May 15, 1915.—I have a jack that had sores on both hind legs. I tried several different kinds of medicine, but they didn't do much good. I have used Jacksoline for about six weeks and one of his legs is well and the other one is lots better, and doing nicely.—A. O. Ordway, Peck, Kas.

Our treatment has been further perfected, which, in connection with the greatly increased cost of all drugs, has necessitated our returning to the old price of \$5.00 per can. Promptness is very important. A week's delay in beginning may add two weeks to the time necessary for a cure. Many valuable animals are lost by neglect. This treatment does not interfere with service. Full directions for treatment sent with each order.

Price, under the new guarantee, \$5.00

**O. P. WILSON & CO.**  
LOCK BOX 489 KANSAS CITY, MO.

**HENRY BECK, OF MERIDIAN, IDAHO**

Formerly of Litchfield, Nebr.,

Can sell you a registered jack, jennet, stallion or mare for less money than any man in the West. He has 14 registered jacks from 2 to 5 years old; some tried jacks and sure breeders. 25 head of registered jennets from 1 to 9 years old; several heavy in foal; all black, mealy points; 14 to 15½ hands high.

Young pasture raised draft stallions, Percherons, Belgians and Shires and Percheron fillies, on Hendershott Ranch, one mile north of Meridian, 9 miles west of Boise; all street cars from Boise to Caldwell stop at Ranch. For further particulars write me as above, or better, come and see me.

file an affidavit, supported by 10 resident freeholders of his county, that he has made the practice of veterinary medicine his principal business for 10 years immediately preceding the taking effect of this act.

Under the new law the board may revoke a veterinary license for the following causes: fraud or deception in applying for license, or in passing examination; failure to file his certificate, or a copy of same with the county clerk of his home county; conviction of fraud or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; habitual intemperance in use of intoxicants; issuing certificates or bills of health without authority, or issuing false certificates of inspection or bills of health; offering fraudulent remedies for sale, or prescribing, administering or preparing same; and various other causes.

All veterinary surgeons now in Nebraska must file a true copy of the license issued them with the county clerk or such license issued them with the county clerk or such license can be revoked.

**THE "CHIEF" STRAIN OF SADDLERS.**

To the American Breeder:—In addition to your answer to the Tennessee subscriber, as to the "Chief" horse, would like to say to him that the "chief" stock (not a breed) is a very distinct family, or strain, if you please to call it such, of the breed known as the "American Saddle horse," a family that is very prepotent, strongly impressing on the produce the characteristics of the family, which are of good, rugged constitution, with plenty of size, bone and substance, combined with rare finish.—G. W. Davis, Fleming County, Ky.

**MAMMOTH JACKS**

For sale. Large, heavy boned, 15 to 16 hands high. Prices from \$250 up. Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.

John Henry, Fairfax, Ia.

**CLOSING OUT SALE.**

Five young jacks from one to four years old, and 8 young jennets. All black with points, and registered. Anybody who is looking for a first class young jack should come at once and take his choice.

Henry Obermann & Son, Freistatt, Mo. Located 7 miles north of Mobett or Frisco R. R.

**JACKS.**

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

**KENTUCKY JACKS, TROTTERS AND**

Draft Stallions and Hereford Cattle. Fine Mammoth jacks from colts to 5 years old, with plenty of bone and weight. Trotting colts from 1 to 4 years, by such sires as Peter the Great, 2:07½; Vice Commodore, 2:11; Treganville, 2:09; Silko, 2:08½; McDougal, 2:10½, and The Tramp. Three fine draft stallions; registered Hereford bulls, from 5 to 12 months old. Write, or better, come and see stock.

U. G. SAUNDERS, Fairland Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky.

**JACKS AND JENNETS**

For sale. Registered jacks; ages coming 3 to coming 6. Right every way. Colts to show; mares in foal. Priced to sell. Also some first class jennets in foal.

L. W. GARRIOTT, ARSTIN, IND.



## SUMMER CARE OF FARM COLTS

To the American Breeder:—The first summer is the time when growth can be put on the colt, cheapest and most profitably. Plenty of feed is necessary for best growth and development. Of all feeds, the mother's milk is of greatest importance. It is essential that the dam be cared for in such a way as will cause her to yield the biggest supply of milk possible. Mares suckling foals should be fed liberally of clean, healthful, and appetizing foods. It is permissible and usually advisable that the mare be worked. She should, however, be in the hands of the most thoughtful, careful driver and should be handled with good judgment.

### Feed and Pasture.

After the age of about one month the foal needs food in addition to what it can secure from its mother. Clean, bright oats makes probably the best feed that is available on the farm. A mixture of oats, bran and oil meal in proportion of 6-3-1 is splendid if one will go to the trouble of preparing or mixing a feed. Ordinarily a colt will learn to eat the first mouthful from the mother's feed box but he cannot get enough there. He must have a small box out of reach of the mare, or some place where larger and older stock cannot reach it.

Good pasture is highly important in securing gain and growth. In fact there is no one thing so necessary aside from the mother's milk. If the mare is worked in the field, she and the colt should have the best grass pasture possible at night. Care must be given that pastures are not overstocked and that variety of grasses or succession of pastures is provided to avoid the dry grasses in summer. The mare relishes grass and her milk flow is stimulated and increased by good pasture. The colt relishes grass, gets needed exercise, and will thrive best where pasture is abundant.

If the mare and colt are running on pasture, supplemental feed will be needed just the same, especially when the grass begins to dry up. A feeding place should be constructed in such a way that young colts can enter and older stock cannot. Grain should be fed liberally in this separate pen.

### Management.

Colts should not follow mares at work in fields during summer and fall. They should be left in clean stalls, paddocks or pastures where they cannot hurt themselves. Colts love company and where there are a number of colts on the farm, they should be in the same stall, paddock, or pasture while the mares are in the field. Good sense and judgment must be used in allowing the youngster to suckle at noon and evening.

It is very necessary to keep the colt free from accident. Wire cuts, nail pricks, and bruises produce severe losses on many farms where colts are grown. To just the extent that a man keeps his colts free from accident, he increases his profits. Old sagging fences must be straightened up; corner posts must be set; broken boards with nails in them must be gathered up. Every precaution possible must be taken to guard against injury because it means the saving of money.

Flies, too, must be guarded against by having the barn clean and by having manure piles and all breeding ground for flies cleaned up. Shelter from the hot sun in summer is another factor that increases the growth and thrift of the colt and increases the profit to the owner.

It pays well to handle the colts the first summer. They should be broken to halter. Their feet should be picked up and whenever they need it, trimmed. If they are handled the first summer, much of the work of breaking later will not be necessary. Good care and management the first summer will cause the colt to become a bigger and better horse and a more profitable farm product.—H. E. McCartney, Assistant in Animal Husbandry and Secretary, Stallion Enrollment Board, Indiana Experiment Station.

## Stallion Service Record Book

This book has 200 pages like the specimen page in this ad. It is substantially bound with a good, strong waterproof cover. It has 20 index pages for keeping the owners' names in alphabetical order so that any name or mare can be found quickly.

The breeding contract at the bottom is the strongest possible kind of a note. It is a big help in making collections, as nearly every state has a law for the collection of labor debts without exemption, and this is a contract to pay for services rendered. Before it is signed run a pencil through two of the lines in the contract, leaving the line that makes the kind of a contract you want. Many will sign a contract who would refuse to give a note.

This book has a calendar and a gestation table. It can be used for several sires without carrying more than one book. This is the most complete and up-to-date service record book printed. It is a nice size and can be carried easily in any pocket. Every breeder should have one. After improving it for several years, the result is this most satisfactory book. A complete new edition is just out. Although this new book has double the capacity of those offered heretofore, it sells at the old price. It is not bulky, as it carries no advertising or other unnecessary matter. It will be the standard record book used by the leading breeders.

If you are not satisfied with the book or do not consider it the best and cheapest on the market, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. The price is 50 cents; six for \$2.75; postage prepaid. Send all orders to the

**GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.**

225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Sire Lucifer  
 Mare Belle Color Gray Age 6  
 Marks Left front foot white  
 Womb ☒ Closed ☐ Healthy ☐ Loose Height 16 hands Colt ☐ Yes ☒ No  
 Mare Owner John Brown  
 P. O. Kansas City, Mo.  
 Capsule DATE BREED.

Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
7									
22									

RETRIED

15									
22									

BREEDING CONTRACT  
 \$15.00 Date Feb. 1, 1914  
 For services rendered, I promise to pay (fill in with stallion owner's name) \_\_\_\_\_  
 or assigns fifteen dollars  
~~When above described mare is known to be in foal~~  
~~When above described mare delivers a living colt~~  
 When colt of above described mare stands and sucks  
 or before mare changes ownership, mortgaged or leaves county.  
 Signed John Brown Page 16

Above shows exact size of page and the way to properly fill out the blank for one form of breeding contract, scratching out extra lines.

### DID YOU KNOW THIS ABOUT THE OX WARBLE.

To the American Breeder:—The Ox Warble (*hypodema liniata*) has been known for more than a hundred years as one of our most injurious animal parasites, especially those working upon cattle, and yet but very little is known about it by the general farmer and stock raiser.

Not only is the hide of the infested animal punctured by the emerging larvae, causing a reduction in value of one-third, but the presence of the grubs in the animal's back is a source of loss which can not be neglected. To appreciate this let the reader consider how much he would accomplish if he had fifty or sixty boils on his back? The two conditions are analogous.

The insect causing all of this trouble is one resembling, in the adult stage, the horse bot fly, but somewhat larger. The adult is seldom seen about the cattle. It is timid and appears only when everything is quiet. The eggs are deposited upon the hairs during the spring and summer, and the animal, upon licking them, carries the egg or larva into its mouth. The young maggot passes into the gullet. From the gullet it migrates slowly through the tissues toward the back. It arrives beneath the skin, and a lump or excrescence begins to appear about mid-winter. This lump gradually grows larger until the middle or latter part of April, when the full-grown grub, which caused the lump, emerges through a hole cut in the hide some time previous, and falls to the ground. It then burrows into the ground and transforms to a pupa, and the adult, two-winged fly, appears from three to six weeks later. This completes the life cycle, which occupies about one year.

The large black horse fly, often seen on the backs of horses and cows, is not, as is often supposed, the parent

of this grub. They are separate and distinct species and quite different in habits. The "warble" flies are smaller and more hairy than the large horse flies.

This is one of the easiest insect pests to control that we have. In the winter and early spring, all the insects are in the larval stage in the backs of the cattle. If everyone owning cattle would squeeze the grubs from the backs of his animals, and destroy them, there would be no nucleus for a new generation, and consequently, no ox warbles the next year.

When the grub "ripens," i. e., when it matures, a large hole appears in the lump, bordered with pus. This condition usually appears in April and May. When it comes, wrinkle up the hide containing the grub, get the two thumbs and first two fingers on each hand beneath the lump and squeeze. The grub usually flies to the ceiling like a wad from a pop gun; now tramp on it, and the job is completed.—J. Troop, Entomologist, Purdue University Experiment Station.

### HEREFORDS REACH HALF MILLION.

A circular put out by the Hereford Record Association states that a half million Herefords have been recorded since the establishment of the record in this country, the number 500,000 having been assigned on May 15, to a Hereford bull. The last volume of the Hereford record is No. 40, and yet 100,000, or one-fifth of all the animals recorded, have been recorded within three years. All parties wishing a copy of the new volume just out should address R. J. Kinzer, Secretary, Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

### USEFUL IN MORE WAYS THAN ONE.

To the American Breeder:—I have been a reader of your paper ever since

## Good Quarter Section Land

in Lane County, Kansas, for sale or trade for young stock, Shire mares or cattle.

**A. P. MILLER**  
 Imperial Kansas

**THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN COUNTRY**  
 Has good land at low prices. Descriptive magazine free for a year.

W. Q. NICHOLSON, IMGR. AGENT,  
 K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.

### TEXAS LAND FOR SALE.

A section in the Texas Panhandle, Deaf Smith County. Near new railroad. Write,  
 J. M. GOODSPEED, TUSCOLA, ILL.

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description.

D. F. BUSII, Minneapolis, Minn.

## Bulls

### For Sale and Wanted.

Mine are Anxiety bred Herefords—calves to nearly 2 years. Also a few heifers. Prices reasonable. When you write state what you want or what you have for sale. Always mention American Breeder.  
 W. F. SIPES, WINDSOR, MO.

### ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES.

Stock of either sex for sale.  
 LONE OAK STOCK FARM,  
 F. S. DALLNER, Prop. Lockridge, Ia.

you began. I would not know how to get along without it. It is the best paper I ever did read. I have a registered Morgan horse that I want to sell after the season. What do you charge an inch for an ad in your paper? I enclose renewal. This will put me up until March, 1917.—C. K. Watts, Cherokee County, Kas.



## IMPORTANT ANIMAL DISEASES

### LESSON V. STRANGLES

Strangles is a disease peculiar to the horse and ass and their hybrids.

The disease known as strangles is frequently referred to by laymen as distemper. While the term distemper might apply to this disease, yet it could just as well be made to apply to any other kind of illness for the word itself means "disease." In the early history of medicine it was used as a synonymous term and ailments were spoken of as distemper.

This disease is yearly the cause of much financial loss to stock owners largely for the reason that it usually becomes quite widespread, particularly during the spring months and while there is not generally extensive loss of life, it causes great emaciation and frequently results in complications of an incurable character. Various forms of broken wind can often be traced to a previous attack of strangles.

Strangles is inclined to be a disease of the young, yet older and mature animals are not exempt, although apt to have it in a lighter form.

Strangles, like the majority of infectious diseases, is communicable—that is an animal affected may convey the disease to another by association. There is no doubt but what it may be carried on litter, on the clothing and shoes of attendants, by birds and smaller animals and in fact in the several ways in which a great many of the infectious diseases are spread.

It has been fully demonstrated that the disease is dependent upon a certain form of germ life for its existence. In other words the exact cause of strangles is known. It is a germ disease. Certain seasons and periods of the year appear to be more favorable for the propagation of this particular germ, hence during some seasons it is widespread and under certain influences becomes very virulent and causes extensive loss of life.

It cannot be said that one attack confers an immunity as is the case with several of the infectious diseases. Generally speaking the great majority of colts have strangles before they reach the working age. It is particularly observable that many young horses contract the disease when sent to the markets at a serviceable age, and that when such sick horses are put in barns where older, healthy stock is kept that many of the latter become infected though not generally in the same severe manner.

One of the most noticeable symptoms of strangles is a catarrhal condition of the nasal passage which results in a discharge from the nostrils. This disturbance is occasioned by the presence of the germs in the region above alluded to. The discharge generally becomes quite conspicuous and copious and the inflammation aroused may extend back sufficiently to involve the region of the throat, resulting in complications that may interfere with the animals drinking and feeding.

The disturbance in the tissues of the parts inclines to be rather protracted, giving time for the germs to penetrate and pass along the course of the lymphatic vessels which lead to glands of this system, in the region of the throat. This usually leads to suppuration, which is generally the ultimate result of an infection from the strangles germ.

One of the marked features of a strangles infection is the development of abscesses which ordinarily occurs between the two portions of the lower jaw or further back in the region of the throat.

It is frequently observed that there are irregular forms of the disease in which instance abscesses may appear on almost any part of the body and that in some cases without nasal symptoms.

When the abscesses restrict themselves to the space between the jaws, no serious complication is apt to develop. As a rule the abscess may be opened or it may break, resulting in an exit for the pus, which generally gives relief.

It is when the abscesses form fur-

ther back that serious complications are to be watched for. In this case they may be so close to the pharynx or larynx that their extension and pressure may seriously interfere with the animal's eating or breathing. An animal may die from suffocation, due to the interference a rapidly enlarging abscess may cause.

If the abscess is deep seated and tardy in developing it may, by continuing pressure on the muscles of the throat, so seriously interfere with the act of swallowing as to cause serious trouble from this source. This is brought about by food particles gravitating into the air passages and finally reaching the lungs. Such foreign material generally causes a fatal pneumonia. This is a condition very difficult to control so that a protracted disease that in any way seriously interferes with the act of swallowing must be regarded as menacing the life of the animal affected.

The irregular form, wherein abscesses develop in various parts of the body, is an unfortunate condition. In such instances a colt may die without apparent evidence of sufficient cause for death. If a post mortem examination was made in such cases there would generally be revealed internal abscesses.

When these abscesses rupture and discharge their contents, the pus is absorbed into the system and kills by poisoning.

On account of strangles producing extensive swelling in the structures about the throat it sometimes happens that such swellings are slow to disappear. When such is the case often the animal is defective in wind because of the restricted air passage. The majority of these cases gradually improve and an animal so affected may in the course of time get all right, but if recovery takes place the chronic thickening must be encouraged to subside.

A horse is so constructed that he naturally has only sufficient space through his air passages and if disease causes any thickening in these parts so as to limit the size of that passage the animal will generally show it by making abnormal sounds when put to hard or fast work. In some cases the nerves controlling the parts become seriously impaired during a course of strangles, resulting in a permanent paralysis. Such cases are known as roasters. An animal that roars does so generally when put to fast work. Any severe effort or exercise that will cause the animal to breathe rapidly will usually bring out the characteristic symptoms of roaring. One of the best ways to test a horse for suspected roaring is to have him either ridden or driven at a rapid pace for an eighth of a mile up grade, the driver being instructed to pull the animal up sharply at the place where the examiner is stationed. If the examination is to be of any value the one who examines should step to the horse's head promptly when he is checked, for frequently only one or two abnormal sounds may be heard under such test.

In addition to the symptoms above recited an animal affected with strangles will have considerable fever. This elevation of temperature will persist so long as abscesses are developing. When such abscesses break externally, the release of the pus causes the temperature to fall. It follows that the abscesses should be encouraged to break as quickly as possible.

Inasmuch as strangles does not ordinarily cause extensive loss of life, the average stock owner is inclined to treat the disease too lightly. While a bunch of colts affected with this disease will ordinarily do better if left in the open, provided that is what they are accustomed to, yet the matter of changeable, inclement weather must be carefully guarded against. Such exposure by further weakening the animal, lessens its resistance to the disease and inclines to make it more protracted and at the same time invites complications. To encourage a second disease is to invite disaster

## SAVE HARNESS MONEY

Hundreds of amazing bargains! Write now for free copy of our new catalog, with life-like pictures of harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, bits, etc.

### Special Offer

There's a dandy extra heavy copper riveted halter, 1 1/2 inch wide, sells for \$1.50 everywhere; our special offer \$1

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Save you from 30 to 50 per cent, guarantee our goods for two years, refund on the minute if goods don't suit you. Send goods with privilege of examination. Get catalog TODAY—it's free for the asking—and see our wonderful direct-from-maker bargains.

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## A SADDLE FOR \$36 CASH

Our latest Swell Fork Saddle 14-inch swell front, 28-inch wool lined skirt, 3-inch stirrup leather, rig, made of best leather, guaranteed; beef hide covered solid steel fork.

The FRED MUELLER Saddle & Harness Co.

1413-15-17-19 Larimer St., Denver, Colo. Send in your name for our catalog now ready.



breeding plants, we understand that hundreds of breeders have taken advantage of the exchange you refer to.

**1745—DISEASED MARE**—I have a good 5-year-old mare that I can't get in foal. This is an imported mare. She was bred two years and I am breeding her the third season and I can't get her in foal. I would like some information as to how to get this mare in foal. She is in good flesh and looks good and healthy. I examined her and she seems to be all right. She comes in heat every three weeks regularly. I bred her with the O. C. Safety Impregnator, but it did no good. She is a show mare and was a winner in France at 30 months old. She is in fair condition and never did work until this year; I put her to work the last two weeks.—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—If her ovaries are in good condition, use the iodine treatment, followed three weeks later by the saline solution, then breed her with a capsule two days after she goes out of heat.

**1746—FOUL SHEATH**—I have a Percheron stallion that has a foul sheath. Please give me a remedy for it.—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Make up about two quarts of warm wheat bran mash, to which add a teaspoonful of lysol, stirring it in carefully. Insert handful into the sheath and work the mash about removing all the filth. Carefully remove all the bran with the hand you can and let remain 24 hours, at the end of which time flush out with a fountain syringe, using water that has been boiled. Have the temperature of the water at blood heat.

**1747—BARREN JACK**—I bought a fine looking jack a year ago last November. He bred good before I got him. He is 5 years old now and a fast server. Since I got him he has produced no colts. I feed him good oats and hay; he won't eat any bran. I had him in a large pen for exercise, this spring I have him in grass and he was in good shape. Now, if he does not have any spermatozoa in the semen what could be done?—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—After repeated tests with the microscope and no spermatozoa are found, we would consider that this jack had very little, if any, value. It might be worth a trial to let him run on pasture this season and give him another trial this fall. The fact that you used him last year on producing mares with no results would not offer much encouragement.

**1748—HEAVES**—I have two horses that I am using in a stage line and they have the heaves. What can I do to cure them of it? They are fed oats and alfalfa hay. Please tell me what causes heaves.—Utah Subscriber.

**REPLY**—A cure for heaves is very difficult to outline so long as the matter of diet cannot be controlled. We note that you are feeding alfalfa hay and will state that this is not a desirable feed for cases affected as are yours, which statement may be applied to all clovers. Watering before feeding only, giving coarse provender in moderation, and dampening all food, is helpful in overcoming heaves.

## Questions and Answers

Continued from Page 11

all. As I made a stand at this place, this man intends to breed five other mares. Please advise me what to do, as he wants this mare to get with foal if possible. I have not had any experience in capsule breeding, but have taken the American Breeder for three years, and have read a good deal about it. Expect to attend the breeding school this winter.—Iowa Subscriber.

**REPLY**—If this mare is normal and healthy in every respect, breed her with a capsule whether she is in heat or not, and let her go. Late this fall make a rectal examination and see whether she is with foal or not.

**1743—ABORTION**—I have a mare that had her colt just before time. Is that considered abortion, and can I breed in nine days?—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—How many days before time? Was the colt alive when born? What was its condition as to being haired out. An answer to these questions will enable us to answer your inquiry.

**1744—EXCHANGING EXTRACTORS**—I would like to ask you if you think it would be a good plan for me to exchange my new improved Carlson semen extractor for a new natural temperature semen extractor, 1915 model. They offered to exchange for \$3.50, I think, to boot. I thought perhaps it would be a good thing for me to use on the road where I only have two or three mares to breed at a service.—New Hampshire Subscriber.

**REPLY**—The new natural temperature semen extractor was brought out by the Kansas City Impregnator Company partly in response to a demand for something which would be satisfactory in just such cases as the one you describe. A great many stallions and jacks are traveled in thinly settled localities, where often only two or three mares are available. In such cases the new extractor is especially convenient, making it possible to work successfully without capsules and much of the other equipment which is so helpful where all mares are brought to the breeder's barn. Since the new extractor is equally satisfactory for use in the best equipped



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Medicinal agents are not of any great service unless the general care of the animal as to food supply is looked after.

**1749—STALLION WITHDRAWS SEMEN**—I thought a 3-year-old stallion this year and when he comes to cover he draws too much semen off with him. He seems to wilt too quick. He is in good shape and is vigorous and seems to make a good service except that he brings out too much of the semen. If there is anything that can be done, please advise me.—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Encourage this colt to stay on as long as possible. It might be an advantage to have the mare in a pit so that she can be raised up so that her back would be as high as that of the stallion. The best services are made on tall mares. If you should use a pit be careful that you have a bridle on your horse that you can hold him with, and make the service slowly and carefully without accident. Where the stallion is perfectly broken, and is an easy server, a pit is very frequently of much value.

**1750—BUNCH ON LEG**—I have a horse that has a bunch and scar on the leg that was caused by getting his leg into a smooth wire fence last August. Now, this bunch is not fast to the bone, and it don't seem to hurt in any way, but if there is any way to reduce this bunch I wish you would kindly advise me. This is an imported Belgian stallion colt, 4 years old, and of course this scar and bunch is an eye-sore.—Minnesota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is quite likely that in order to be fully rid of the bunch it will be necessary to remove it by surgical means, which under no circumstances should be undertaken by anyone excepting a competent surgeon. By giving it proper after care it is quite likely that the condition can be greatly improved. Unless it can be undertaken under favorable conditions it will be better to leave the enlargement alone.

**1751—KEEPING CAPSULES**—Are last year's capsules good?—Iowa Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Capsules which have been kept absolutely clean may be used. It is difficult to keep them clean any great length of time, even though they are well boxed.

**1752—MARE FAILS TO BREED**—I am having trouble with a young mare. I have bred her the third time, but she does not seem to get in foal. She is one of a pair of twins; her twin mate is a horse. Please tell me whether this mare will breed or not. Some of the old horse men say she will not breed.—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is quite the rule that when twin calves are born, one of

which is male and the other female, the latter rarely breeds. The same rule does not so positively apply to the horse family. Make a complete examination to see if all the organs are normal.

**1753—CONTROLLING MASTURBATION**—I would like a little information on the control of masturbation in a stallion.—North Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—There is practically only one way to control masturbation and that is to prevent it. When a stallion or jack is allowed to use the premises where mares are teased and bred, the owners can only expect trouble. A young sire should be kept away from that influence just as much as possible. A great many valuable sires are ruined by carelessness. A stallion should never be kept where he could see or smell a mare that is in heat, except when he is to tease or to serve. There are more stallions masturbating occasionally than one would naturally suspect. Most of them do this about midnight during the early stages. Some stallions are very sly about it; others that have been on exhibition are not so particular. Do not encourage it.

**1754—CONSTIPATED COLTS**—Can you tell me the cause of mule colts being constipated? For the past three or four springs I have had quite a little trouble in this line. I am breeding something over a hundred mares of my own. Last spring not one but all the mule colts were constipated in the worst way. It was necessary to doctor the colts as soon as born. Many colts were given injection of warm water before they had even stood and sucked, and they were constipated as much as the others, passing hard lumps as large as the end of a man's thumb. If these colts are not doctored at once they die. I have lost several by not finding them in time. The mares are range mares—large Percheron mares—and in fine condition and a fine range to run on. Before I thought it was due to dry grass and the first milk did not receive what was necessary, but this year there is an abundance of grass and all the moisture possible, and the colts are the same way, only not quite so many as before. A little better than half of my mule colts are capsule colts. I have had splendid success with the capsule system, thanks to the Graham Scientific Breeding School.—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—There must be something in the character of the grass responsible for the complaint. If possible feed a little grain to the mares once a day to which add some bran and old process linseed meal.

**1755—FOREIGN PERCHERON PAPERS**—I have an imported Percheron stallion. His register papers got burned up in a fire. Can you tell me how to get the French register again?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is not likely that you can secure a duplicate of the foreign papers. They are not really necessary if you have the American papers, which should be secured by submitting proper evidence. Write to the secretary of the Percheron Society of America, Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

**1756—NAVEL INFECTION**—Would like some information in regard to mule colts. Have lost three, ranging in age from one to four days old. The first one began passing bloody urine when eighteen hours old and died within six hours. Second one was four days old and only lived a short time after passing bloody urine. Third one was three days old when it began to look sick and refused to stand up and died within six hours, passing bloody urine. I examined this one; penis seemed irritated or inflamed and cords that join kidneys were inflamed and showed some clotted blood. Kidneys were discolored and had matter in them, especially the right one. These colts were all foaled on grass pasture and when foaled were normal in every way.—Colorado Subscriber.

**REPLY**—There is no question but what your colts died from infection contracted through the lacerated umbilical cord. These infections will occur on certain premises and in certain localities with the very best of care. As soon as the colt is foaled, and the cord torn asunder, the young animal flounders and scrubs over the ground in its effort to rise, giving a good opportunity for infection in the event it lies on infected ground. Whenever the disease prevails in a locality the owner should use every precaution to prevent the same. This is best done by using a drying powder as soon as possible several times a day till the cord drops off.

**1757—BRINGING MARES INTO HEAT**—I have two full blood Perch-

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eron mares to breed. I can't catch them in heat. They are 4 and 6 years old and have never been bred. What can be done to make them come in heat?—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—If you are sure these mares are not with foal we would advise you to massage the ovaries. This should be done very gently. If the desired results are not received, repeat in two weeks. This is the best method of bringing females in heat. It should not be done, however, on pregnant mares as it is liable to cause an abortion.

## GET THIS STRAIGHT ABOUT THE HESSIAN FLY.

"Don't burn your wheat stubble or straw stacks this summer for the purpose of destroying the Hessian fly. The burning of the stubble or wheat straw in the stacks not only fails to destroy the fly but will lead to the destruction of organic matter and plant food worth millions of dollars," says L. E. Call, professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Many persons who have read articles advocating the burning of wheat stubble thought that the recommendation came from the agricultural college. The college officials do not advocate burning and say that if this practice is followed immense losses of plant food will occur.

"The Hessian fly would not be eradicated by burning," continued Mr. Call, "because the fly passes its resting stage in the summer not only in the straw and stubble above ground but also in the crown of the plant so low that it could not be destroyed by burning. The parasite which preys upon the Hessian fly passes the summer in the fly located in the straw and the stubble above the ground. If the wheat fields are burned the parasite preying on the Hessian fly will be killed.

"There is no danger of increasing the injury from the Hessian fly by spreading straw as a top dressing upon the field. The top dressing of straw upon the field does not furnish winter protection to the fly. Wheat which has been infested with the jointworm and the greater wheat strawworm in large numbers should not be spread on the field. These insects make their presence known by the large number of white heads in the field. If there was a large number of white heads of wheat in your field do not spread the straw on the field. This infested straw, however, may be used as a top dressing on corn ground if the straw be worked into the ground early in the spring.

"The best method of controlling the Hessian fly is to prevent the growth of volunteer wheat in summer and fall and to delay the seeding of the wheat until most of the flies have deposited their eggs. The best method of handling wheat ground is to disk the stubble as quickly as possible after harvest and to plow the ground deep after the volunteer wheat starts."

Fifty-five per cent of the stallions in Wisconsin used for public service are pure bred. Percherons lead in popularity, 1,019, out of 1,366 pure bred stallions, being of that breed.

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### A Remedy for Moon Blindness

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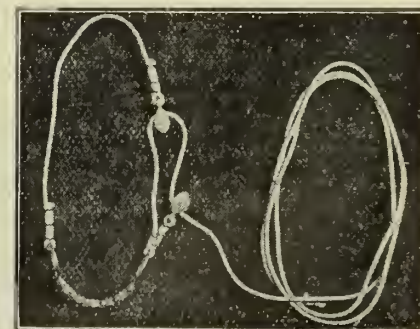
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Some Cheap Imitations of Our Appliances are on the Market. They are Dangerous.

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**Endorsed by the Graham Scientific Breeding School**

The new Natural Temperature Semen Extractor is guaranteed to be the best extractor or impregnator. It will hold the temperature longer; get the semen when others fail; no danger in using it. The mare is the surest method of retaining the temperature. It will stand continuous boiling. The improved point protector practically insures getting the semen. The part extending out of the mare (while getting the semen) has a sealed air chamber protecting it and retaining the temperature. Any boy should be able to get the semen with this instrument. The directions accompanying each extractor are very plain and are accompanied by illustrated charts showing just how it is done. It is very simple in its construction. There is nothing to get out of repair. It has a soft metallic point that will stand bending a thousand times without breaking. It is the best breeder's appliance on the market. PRICE \$7.00.

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### Breeders' Microscopes

A special breeders' microscope for use in testing the semen of stallions or jacks. Equipped with special lens for this purpose. Boxed in fine case. Every breeder should have a microscope to test and prove the sureness of his sire. Any boy can learn to test the semen. Full directions accompany each order. Price, each, \$35.00.

### Semen Catcher

We have invented an instrument to catch the semen when it is withdrawn at the time of service. The semen is immediately deposited in a dark enclosure which is surrounded by warm water. The vessel is air tight which retains the proper temperature. It prevents the semen from being chilled or exposed to light. Price, \$5.00.

### New Breeders' Thermometer

This new thermometer is made especially for breeders. The mercury is magnified so that it is easily seen. It is protected in a substantial metal case. Each one is thoroughly tested. The proper temperature is most important in artificial breeding. Price, \$1.50.

### For Testing Acid Mares

Blue Litmus paper will turn slightly red if the mare is acid. Place a sheet of this paper between the fingers and contact it with the fluid in the mouth of the womb, 25 sheets in a package. Price, per package, 25c.

### Emasculators

We have several Kny Schaer emasculators which we are closing out. These are considered the best instruments for castration. We will sell these while they last at the reduced price of \$5.00 each.

### For Treating Barren Mares

We have a rubber hose made especially for treating barren mares. It is pure gum rubber made by hand; will stand boiling. It is the proper size. Can be used with a funnel or container. Price, 25c a foot.

### Speculum

Fourteen inches long. Very necessary in making examinations. Made of the best copper and specially polished so that the light is reflected into the mare. Any part of the vagina or cervix can be seen with this instrument. It is easily inserted. The best speculum on the market. Every stallion or jack owner should have this speculum. Price, \$3.00.

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A standard clinical thermometer used by veterinarians. A metal case which insures it against breaking, with chain attached which may be pinned to the vest pocket and carried with safety. Extra length, tested and should last a lifetime. Price, \$1.25.

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The bulb impregnator is equipped with a rubber hose just like the ordinary impregnator which has been sold for years. It is not guaranteed to stand boiling. Price, \$3.00.

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Guaranteed to hold and fit any mare. Made of the strongest material. Every breeder should have a set of these hobbles. Some mares are dangerous to breed without them. Price, \$4.00.

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Three sizes, small, medium and large. Stallions weighing 1,200 to 1,600 pounds usually require a medium size. These bags are guaranteed not to tear from any cause before March 1, 1916. If they do tear before that time, return the top part with our stamp on it and 50 cents in cash and we will send you a new bag. Price each, \$1.50.

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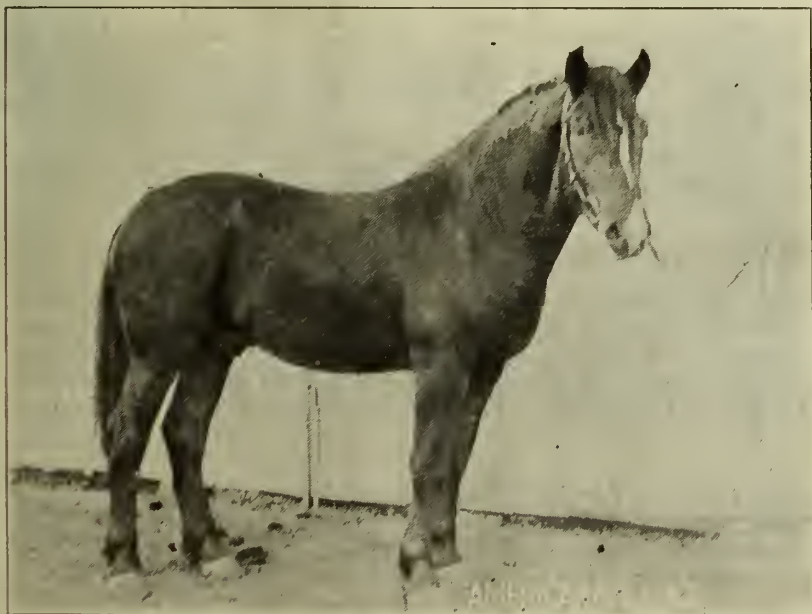
Vol. VIII

Kansas City, Missouri, June 20, 1915

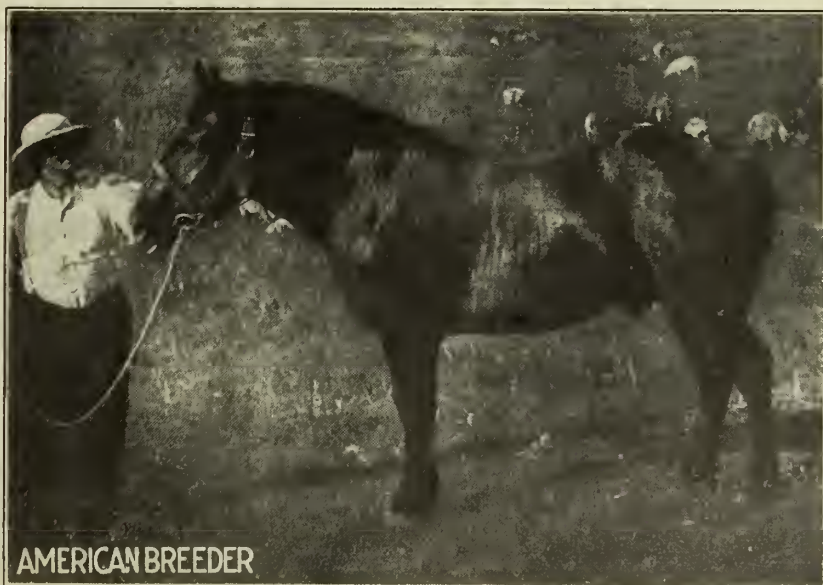
Number 20



Three-quarter blood Belgians at eight months old, owned by John Neely, Cass county, Ia., and sired by stallion belonging to D. W. Forsythe of the same place. The colts weighed (reading from left to right) 840, 890 and 800 pounds, respectively. The roan colt sold later (at 12 mos.) for \$225.



Registered Percheron owned by G. B. Chandler, Wilson county, Kas. It weighed (at 20 months) 1,675; heart girth 84 inches; bone 10 1/2.



Twelve-months-old colt belonging to D. E. Curl, Jerauld county, S. D. It weighed 1,170 pounds at 12 months.

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This is the only school in the world, devoted exclusively to breeding. More practical information is given concerning the genital organs of breeding stock, than at any other school. The instructions are made so plain that the average breeder can surely master it.

Carcasses of mares and cows for class work are supported in natural position. Students are required to take the practical work of dissecting and making examinations under the instruction of experts, each student passing to the next animal after finishing a particular subject. Females are selected to illustrate the different diseases and abnormal conditions. Students are impressed with facts in a way they will remember.

After the dissecting, the different genital tracts are then removed from the animals and placed on a table to allow more thorough comparison. By this method, students are easily taught things that would require much greater time, if they were compelled to prepare in a technical manner.

All technical work that can be is eliminated. The object is to give a course the average breeder can master in a short time. The genital organs of cattle and horses are so similar, that after a breeder becomes familiar with horse breeding, a little extra time prepares him as a cattle breeder. Cattle breeding can be given with practically

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This is a clean institution. Men are given plain lectures on subjects every human adult should be familiar with. The lectures are illustrated with lantern slides. Students help each other like brothers. Mothers and wives need not be afraid to send their sons or husbands.

This school is guaranteed to be satisfactory in every respect, or the tuition fee will be refunded. This offer has been in effect from the beginning. Not a single student has been dissatisfied. Nothing succeeds like success. Distance should not prevent any one from attending. Breeders from across the ocean have been in attendance and glad they came.

Learn to avoid the dangers in the breeding business that cause so much loss to owners of good stock. We have no agents. Do not ask for commission or cut rates. After January 1, 1916, the tuition will be \$35.00.

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With which is combined  
CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW.

Vol. VIII. JUNE 20, 1915. No. 20.

FRANK J. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE,  
Editors.

Published semi-monthly (on the 5th and 20th of each month) by the  
GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
INCORPORATED,  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
BELL TELEPHONE, 4297 GRAND.

All communications for this paper should be addressed to the American Breeder, or the Graham Publishing Company, and not to individuals.

Subscription Rates within the United States, \$1 for 3 years; 50 cents for one year. All other countries, \$2 for 3 years; \$1 for one year.

When sending subscriptions, please state whether they are renewals or new ones. Always renew under the same name and initials as previously used, and at least two weeks before your present subscription expires, so that you will not miss any number. When changing your postoffice address, state the old address as well as the new one.

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## THE NECESSITY OF EXAMINING MARES.

An Ohio breeder asks us why it is necessary to go to all this expense of preparation and making examinations of mares. He claims that the old natural way is nature's way and that it cannot be improved upon.

This breeder perhaps does not realize that breeding stock is not handled in a natural manner. If all of the stallions and mares ran together in a wild state, and were kept in the open where they could have plenty of fresh air, sunshine, exercise, green feed, and a selection of the products of pastures, conditions would be different.

A stallion is taught to make the service when a mare is presented without any examination on its part. Mares are closely housed, over-worked, digestive organs deranged, and the general vitality of most breeding stock under domestication is low. When the vitality of an animal is low it is more susceptible to infection. When the vitality is low, diseases are not so easily thrown off. They do not recuperate so quickly.

If this breeder believes that the old method is good enough for him, let him make an examination of 100 different record books in his section, and he will find that out of that 100 breeding establishments less than 40 per cent of the mares raised colts to weaning age, and the breeder who is able, under the old methods, to produce 60 per cent live foals, is the exception. It is frequently stated that certain stallions or jacks will produce 80 per cent live foals. We do not believe that there is one stallion or jack in 10,000 that will produce 80 live foals when 100 average mares are bred, by

the old system. If there is one breeder who can show 80 live foals at the end of this season for last year's work from any one stallion or jack that bred by natural service 100 mares, the writer will go across this continent to investigate it. This offer stands good to any man in the breeding business who has not attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School.

We contend that every mare should be examined before she is bred. It is not necessary to make a complete examination on mares with nine day old colts, but all of them need some examination.

## STALLIONS AFTER THE SEASON.

An Illinois breeder asks for a good plan to keep the stallion in a good physical condition at the least expense. A two-acre enclosure, fenced stallion tight, on land well drained, is an excellent investment for the owner of a good sire. Erect a pole fence consisting of one pole only, three and one-half feet from the outside fence and three and one-half feet high. The poles should be bolted on the inside of the posts. All sharp projections should be removed. The pole fence will discourage the running close to the main fence, and prevent pawing against or pushing on the fence. The ground may be plowed in small lands so as to make several furrows which will serve to drain the lot. Sow several different kinds of grass so as to have green pasture as much of the year as possible. If the land is strong enough to furnish great quantities of forage the size of the enclosure should be smaller. Rye or English blue grass might be used with other forage crops. The lot should be located some distance away from public highways or enclosures in which stock might come close enough to excite the stallion or carry infectious diseases. A small barn should be built on the north side of the lot. No other building should be close to it in order to prevent fire. There should be no door, only an opening for the animal to run in and out. By starting the stallion out of doors at this time of the year and leaving him there nature will provide him with a coat of hair sufficient to protect him from cooler weather when it comes, and the continuous outdoor life will build up his general health. Arrangements should be made to feed the horse from outside the enclosure so that even a woman (if necessity required) might feed him with safety. A water tank can be arranged with a float in it from a barrel or reservoir so as to require very little attention except during the cold weather when it should be supplied with a tank heater. By this plan the stallion will usually keep his barn clean. He will have an opportunity to exercise. He will be kept busy digging up the roots in an effort to satisfy his appetite with green stuff. Plenty of salt should be kept by his side (which applies to every other breeding animal) at all times. Such arrangements would be profitable for the average stallion the year around. When any breeding is to be done the stallion should be taken away from these premises entirely. Stallions kept in this manner always have a shiny coat of hair and the semen test is usually satisfactory.

## STALLIONS IN BREEDING BARN.

Where two or more sires are kept for public service, the breeding is very often done in the presence of the other sires. In many cases the mares are teased and examined in plain view of the other animals. This is a very bad practice.

It is difficult to keep a sire in a good physical condition under such a strain. A few animals do not seem to "hurn up" so much energy, but the most of them get so excited that the digestive organs do not operate properly. On numerous occasions the writer has tested the semen of stallions and jacks, and especially stallions, kept under such conditions. The tests have proven, as a rule, not to be up to the standard.

It is nearly as bad to use a stallion for teasing all the mares present as to allow him to stand within plain view of such operations on a very

large number of mares. In a recent case a valuable stallion has proven to be quite uncertain as a result of this kind of management. It has been sure up until this season. During a heavy season sires should be kept entirely away from this excitement.

## FOR THE INFORMATION OF YOUR CUSTOMERS.

Several breeders have written this office asking for extra copies of the American Breeder containing the article on "The World's Horse Shortage," or for prices on circulars reprinted from that article.

We believe the best way for a breeder to get this information before his customers and others in his neighborhood who will be interested, is to ask the editor of his local paper to reprint this article as coming from the American Breeder. While the articles in the American Breeder are always copyrighted, we gladly authorize their reproduction in this way. All we ask is that the American Breeder be given proper credit. Any local publisher will be glad to reprint, in the interest of the farmers and stock raisers of his section, articles of such importance, and subscribers who wish to have this done can get an extra copy of the paper containing any article he wishes republished, by writing for the same.

## RESELLING BARREN STALLIONS.

One of the most harmful practices in the breeding business is the reselling of barren or shy breeding stallions. There are firms and individuals engaged in such transactions. A stallion may have been sold and given a fair trial and proved worthless. The animal may be taken back provided the purchaser will take another horse or jack of much less value than the original purchase price, in return. The worthless animal may then be prepared for sale again. Such an animal would naturally go to some other section of the country from which he had been tried.

Some firms have found this method of doing business profitable. Most of them, however, have gone out of business. We want to stop this practice. It is injurious to the honorable firms and individuals now in business. It is a serious detriment to the buyer, as he not only loses on the purchase price of the animal, but he loses his time and the expense, as well as his reputation. It is even worse to the community in which such an animal may be kept for breeding purposes. The loss of the use of 50 or 100 mares is enormous. We expect to stop this practice by asking our readers to assist us. We want the name, number, color, age, name of importer or breeder, name and address of seller, the price paid for the animal when purchased and when returned, and any other information concerning any stallion or jack that has been sold for breeding purposes and returned to the original seller. We would be glad to have this information complete on a separate sheet of paper, so that it can be filed with other reports. We want to know what firms are doing this kind of business at this time. This can all be done confidentially so as not to work any further hardship on those who have been "skinned."

There are some who, in getting a settlement, have agreed to keep still about the horse returned, but we believe that there are breeders in every section who will favor us with this information. We want to limit reports on this class of stock to the past five years. Having this information, we can very likely find where stallions have been sold two or more times. If we have the proper support from the breeders throughout the country we can practically stop this useless waste.

This should interest every man in the breeding business. The individual or firm who makes a practice of reselling barren stallions should be exposed. This should apply to such stallions as have been properly handled and used on mares with colts by their sides long enough to give a fair trial. There are localities where the surest stallion in the world cannot possibly fertilize one-fourth of the mares which

it may serve. There are men in the business who are failures in that line of work. All of these things must be taken into consideration. Very often a stallion will prove a failure in the hands of one man, or in one community, and when changed to the next locality or management, will prove satisfactory.

Before a stallion is returned it should be tested with the microscope covering a considerable period, and along with it should be taken temperature tests for both sires and mares. If the spermatozoa tests strong, an examination should be made of the mares in that community.

## THE CROP OUTLOOK.

The season is now sufficiently advanced to make crop conditions significant. Wheat conditions on May 1, can, in three weeks, be changed markedly for either better or worse, depending on the weather. Nothing but harvesting difficulties can interfere materially with winter wheat after the middle of June. On June 8, the government crop estimate placed winter wheat at 676,000,000 bushels, and spring wheat at 274,000,000 bushels, a total of 950 million bushels for the United States. This is a record.

As conditions favorable for wheat were practically at their apex (so far as the winter crop is concerned) on June 8, there is little reason for expecting an increase of estimate. Any aid that the excessive rains have given upland wheat in outgrowing chinch bug injury, probably is offset in the sections suffering most from flood and hail damage. Some harm has been done also by interference with fertilization, caused by the frequent downpours. As the condition of spring wheat early in June, was slightly better than the ten-year average, the only safe way is to let the June estimate stand until the harvest for that year is close at hand.

This will be a short year for corn, as a merchantable grain, though there is every reason to count on abundant fodder and silage material. Many fields in the western half of the corn belt are not yet planted or will have to be entirely replanted, Iowa, the heaviest producer, being in as bad a condition in that respect as any. In the far southwest record crops of corn, very likely, will be raised, but the production from these sections does not greatly affect the whole.

In the matter of meadows, pastures and forage of all kinds conditions are extremely favorable. Losses from rain in putting up the first crop of alfalfa are, more than likely, already more than recompensed by the present and prospective growth toward the second crop, while, in much of the alfalfa area, the soaking the soil has received will be felt throughout the year.

Of the other important field crops, oats is the most interesting to our readers. The government's figures showed conditions from as good as the ten-year average in Iowa to 13 points above the ten-year average in Illinois and Kansas. This may mean the greatest oat crop this country has had. The forecast June 1 was for 1,288,000,000 bushels, and conditions since that time have been more favorable to oats than to almost any other crop.

## VALUE OF A GOOD REST.

More time is spent in bed than practically any other one place, yet little attention is given to this particular subject. Plenty of sleep in the fresh air during the next few months is of more value to the average individual than all the medicine in the world.

For a few dollars a screened sleeping porch can be erected where the pleasant slumbers can be enjoyed. The head of a household could not do anything better for his family than to give them a good supply of fresh air for at least one-third of their time. Eight hours of good sleep and rest during the sweltering nights which are sure to follow in most parts of this country, is the best tonic one can take.

A sleeping porch will speak for itself after a trial. If one begins sleeping in the open air at this time of



year, and gets accustomed to it, the average sleeper can occupy such a place until well into the winter, as the temperature changes slowly. The American people are very active and under a nervous strain, and a majority of them do not get enough substantial rest. A trial of sleeping in the open air is the quickest way to convince one of its value.

#### LOSING BY NOT HAVING.

The great possibilities of Texas as a hog producing state recently have been called to the attention of stock producers and shippers in Fort Worth territory in a novel way. The Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter published some large display advertisements headed by the statement, "Texas Loses \$52,000,000 Annually." Under the heading it was explained that the sum named was annually sent outside the state in the purchase of pork and pork products, in spite of the fact that the possibilities of Texas as a hog producing state are the greatest of any state in the Union.

The soundness of this logic cannot be questioned and the strides which Texas already has made in pork production show that the solution of the problem is under way. Not so many years ago Texas was similarly situated in the matter of mules. The cotton industry of the state called for outside mule power, and many thousands of dollars of Texas money went annually to the mule markets of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee. Now Texas owns more mules than any other state and the percentage of them produced at home is steadily increasing.

#### HOW TO USE AN "ALL-AROUND" PAPER.

To the American Breeder:—I received your letter with return card, which I gladly accept. By the tone of your letter, my subscription has expired. If it has, I did not know it. I don't want to miss a paper as long as I am in the breeding business, as there is no paper its equal. I get much valuable information and have made some satisfactory deals with parties as far as Kansas, that had stock advertised and just what I wanted, and I have induced parties to advertise in your paper that were not subscribers, and with two insertions they sold their stock. I, myself, have never had an ad for your paper but I think I will have before long. I also sent to our representative in the legislature a copy of your proposed lien law, last winter, and he wrote me he was much in favor of such a law. I have seen nothing done up to now. I think I will remind him of it in the near future. With the best of success to you and your valuable paper, I remain, Gus Wisnasky, Madison County, Ill.

#### DO THEY FIT THIS YEAR?

How do the paragraphs printed below sound to you—somewhat as though they might be written this year, or next? It is not very encouraging to think that they were published over 25 years ago—as they were—but it may be worth something to realize how stubborn are the problems with which we have to deal. These paragraphs appeared November 28, 1889, in the oldest agricultural paper west of the Mississippi river:

"The oldest and best posted dairyman does not claim to know all about dairying. He knows too much for that."

"The war devastated vast areas of the country, and not only ruined many industries but hundreds of thousands of men. What was one man's loss was another man's gain; hence, that was the point at which millionaires were made, and the changed conditions have aided in adding to their number, and is today increasing their millions."

"One buys or breeds a lot of cattle or of hogs, cares for them, feeds his corn to them, pays freight on them, ships them to Chicago, pays one man a commission to sell them, another yardage, and another for hay, only to find that he has not realized for them as much as they cost him a year ago and he is out all his corn and care, as well as freight and incidental expenses. Why? Because he has followed the crowd, the custom of the day, and fed for men who, when he got there, were able to freeze him out—to skin him alive, indeed."

## DRAFT HORSES FOR THE FARM

To the American Breeder:—Good brood mares are almost a necessity on the average farm. Most farmers know all about balanced rations, but their farm isn't balanced unless it keeps up its own horse stock and perhaps sells a span or two each year.

Man's ability to farm successfully lies largely in his equipment; horses, tools, etc. This is a day of intensive and extensive farming. We are plowing deeper, cultivating more thoroughly, bringing every acre into use, and making every man till as much land as three did a short time ago.

Farming of that sort can't be done with a double shovel and a 900-pound mustang. But we must use deep tilling machines, gangs, manure spreaders, etc., drawn by big active draft horses or mules.

Drafters are the foundation of all that is worth while in agriculture. Had you ever thought what class of horses we could best get along with, were we compelled to discard all the rest?

I can't help thinking that a man's credit is better, when he drives a splendid pair of wide-awake draft horses to town. You can go into the county seat of most any county on Saturday afternoon, and tell what kind of a community surrounds said town by the teams that stand to the hitch racks. I think nothing portrays character better than a man's team.

I am inclined to believe there is no easier way to keep the boys on the farm than to give him the best team you are able to get, harness them well, and let him care for them. If he doesn't take an interest in them, you had better educate him for something else besides farming, for it is usually natural for boys to love horses, and what little time I spent in the agricultural college, I found that we all like our stock judging classes best.

Good brood mares have been pretty high and it seems now as if they would be higher. In raising horses our own whims shouldn't be humored too closely, but rather study the kind that sell best on the open market, for there is the melting pot. Read the markets and you will invariably find draft horses one hundred or more dollars higher than the light ones, or the "all purpose" kind that a few are still trying to raise.

It doesn't cost a great deal, nor does it take a great deal of time to raise a few very desirable horses, if you mate a decent mare to a good stallion, and will continue in the same line of blood without crossing frequently with other kinds. You in Missouri would no doubt select Percherons to grade up with, for they are more universally used than any of the other draft breeds.

Don't let the season fee mislead you, for most of the time the highest is the cheapest. The most money we ever made on a colt was one by a Percheron stallion standing at \$150. Of course, you can reach the top much quicker if a splendid pair of mares can be secured to start with.

One of my neighbors paid six hundred for a good pair of grade mares, and mated to our 2,200-pound stallion. They are regularly producing him a pair of good mare colts. He has been lucky in having eight mare colts straight.

In 1912 we secured a pair of pure bred Percheron mares with foals by their sides for \$1,700, and they who thought me a good subject for the "bughouse," are beginning to think differently since we refused \$2,050 for a yearling, 2-year-old and a 3-year-old out of one of the mares.

We get two benefits from our Percherons. First of course, is the pecuniary side, for they must pay or they would soon be distasteful to the breeder.

The second benefit is the pleasure one gets out of producing something that will be admired by others. As our neighbor and your friend, Hon. Champ Clark, says: "We all like to be complimented and praised, and there is no use to deny it."

It must be a great satisfaction to a

breeder of any class of live stock to know that his stock pleases, that his sales represent the top, and that people of many states are eager to own one of his kind. That is what I call satisfaction.

I can think of no more interesting picture than the big matronly looking Percheron mares and the beautiful drafty, active colts cropping the blue grass pastures converting grass into useful, dependable drafters.

With the assurance of a good market for your surplus, you feel that you can take good care of your growing colts and in the end will be fully repaid for your efforts. Neglecting the colts is where the average man loses heavily. It costs quite a little to raise a 4-year-old, but if he is a good one, he will pay, if the "corn crib" cross is there. When they are good the buyers are looking for you.

A fact that is well known to draft horse breeders, and one that is worth mentioning, is that a draft colt can pay his way from 2 years old on. Carefully handled they can do a lot of work. While it takes a 4-year-old usually of the light breeds to do a like amount. Then the breaking of a drafter amounts to but little, while the others are quite different, and must be thoroughly broken to everything and perfectly mannered before they command a good remunerative price.

Some have the erroneous idea that millionaires alone are able to raise pure bred drafters. While it seems to me that it is just the opposite, they don't have to, but we do.

Any farmer who has an inherent love for farm animals can run the average farm with good draft mares and have the offspring for profit. He must like them though, for it takes more time and thought to get the most out of working brood mares, and to raise the colts as they should be.

It seems to me that if farmers would stop to figure, that the press wouldn't have to be continually preaching "More and Better Draft Horses." Show me a farm well stocked with good drafters, and I'll show you a man with a bank account, or mighty good credit, as a rule.

Some argue that just as good mules can be raised from saddle and harness mares, but I have never yet seen a champion from such parents. Mr. Ira G. Sharp of Illinois, who showed the champion mule in 1914, said she was from a 1,900-pound Percheron mare. Breed good mares to good horses, and take good care of the colts, and you needn't worry much about the outcome.

I think I never saw a more opportune time to start raising good draft horses and mules. Before the drouth of 1913 horses and mules were never higher; therefore, the sudden drop was not caused by an oversupply. And with the belligerent governments taking many thousands every week, with no apparent cessations in the demand, horses will probably be very high within twelve months. I think that when the war is over America

will take the lead in most everything; such conditions will create a boom that will help every line of business.

But remember, there is a right kind of a draft horse and a wrong kind, and when the stallion owners especially, learn what kind of sires to buy, the eliminating of the undesirable qualities will work fast improvement.

The draft horse departments of state fairs should be encouraged, for that is a great schooling for everybody.—Wilmer L. McIlroy, Pike County, Missouri.

#### THE BREEDING PROBLEM.

Practically the only institution that has ever spent any considerable amount of time or money for the development of modern breeding methods is the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Its investigation has disclosed the fact that many of the old text books have not been correct. Modern breeding methods are not taught to any important extent in any other institution except this particular school.

It seems that there has not been a demand for this information. Yet the greatest leak in the American agriculture is the loss from the non-producing breeding animals. Those who have been looking for information along this line have been surprised at the answers received from individuals who are supposed to be leaders in live stock production. One of the largest draft horse breeders in America recently said that all he knew about the breeding business was to breed a mare every time she came in heat. That breeder has lost thousands of dollars annually. In fact, all of these extra colts would have been profit. He was asked why he did not attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School, and he answered that he could not afford to show his ignorance.

A successful veterinarian was asked a number of breeding questions and he frankly admitted that the most of his schooling had been from a veterinarian standpoint, and that the schools would not have time to go into these problems.

A breeder recently went to a student of the Graham Scientific Breeding School for information. The student could answer the questions, but he advised the breeder to attend the breeding school, where the knowledge could be obtained in a systematic manner from competent instructors who were able to explain things thoroughly. A lot of breeders have spent time and money trying to acquire a point here and there. They did not realize that it is necessary for instructors to be practical men from the point of instruction. A man may be very proficient in his line of work, yet may not be able to explain it in a manner that others may understand it. At the Breeding School the students are taken step by step through the work in such a way that they can get the benefit. Some students believe that their lack of general education will not permit them to learn anything. One student who could not read or write has made an excellent success in the work. He was a good, bright, average breeder who paid close attention to everything. Breeders who fail to attend this institution will lose something worth while.

The tuition fee is \$30 for a life membership, to those who attend before January 1. On January 1 each year there will be an increase of \$5 tuition. Every year the breeder puts it off it will cost him \$5 more. This year there will be held three outside terms of the Breeding School. It is not likely that terms will ever be held outside of Kansas City again after this summer. Those living in distant states should make arrangements to attend the term nearest to them. Special hotel accommodations at reduced prices, and arrangements are provided at all of these places for the students. Necessary equipment for breeders is also supplied at reduced prices. Every effort is made to save the student's money.

There are some who do not believe that they can find the time to leave home for a whole week. Some breeders believe that no one else can feed their breeding stock for them. After



A two-months-old Shire colt, owned by Alex. Ross, whose Hand County, South Dakota, farm is stocked and worked with pure bred Shires.



the breeding season is over anyone can be employed to feed such stock. Simply feed one-half of the regular grain ration. Then there will be very little if any opportunity for sickness. This will be a good rest for the stomach. If the breeder has lots of work to do he can hire an extra man for a short time to make up for the time he loses. There is only one way to attend the Breeding School, that is, to arrange to be on hand at a certain term and be there. If a man waits until he has nothing to do that time will never come. Little things will be coming up all of the time. The breeder who wishes to be of some service in his community cannot afford to overlook this important opportunity. Read the advertisement of the Breeding School on another page.—Advertisement.

EXPECTS TO ATTEND BREEDING SCHOOL AT 69 YEARS.

To the American Breeder:—Please find inclosed one dollar to renew my subscription to the American Breeder. Don't want to miss any numbers. I have taken it ever since it was published. It is the best paper published for a man that is interested in breeding horses. I see by the last American Breeder that you are coming to Minnesota in July with your Breeding School, which I shall try to attend if I am able, as I am nursing a hroken leg now, but if it gets so I can be around, will be there. I am 69 years old but I think there is a whole lot to learn about breeding for a man of my age. I bought my first stallion in 1883, and have had a stallion ever since, and I ought to know something about breeding, but after reading the American Breeder for the last six years, have made up my mind that I know nothing about breeding, so will try and be on hand the 12th of July, if my leg will let me.—Walter Dunn, Wabasha County, Minn.

TYPHOID VACCINATION FOR MISSOURI.

To the American Breeder:—Floods in various parts of Missouri will increase the danger of typhoid fever, which has been quite prevalent in Missouri for the last two years. The season when typhoid is prevalent is coming on. Typhoid fever is always caused by carelessness or negligence in regard to the disposal of sewage from human beings. It is everywhere a disease for the health authorities to deal with, and prevent by insuring a pure water supply and the proper disposal of the sewage. However, we have another safeguard which has given remarkable results—anti-typhoid vaccination. This consists of three injections which are given at intervals of ten days. There is but little discomfort attending the injections and the protection is almost absolute. In the United States Army last year, consisting of more than 90,000 men, there was only one case of typhoid in a vaccinated soldier. The vaccine is manufactured and standardized in the laboratories of the Department of Preventive Medicine of the University of Missouri, and is sent free to any registered physician in the state. Directions are sent with each package.—M. P. Ravenel, Professor of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine at the University of Missouri.

MICHIGAN SUBSCRIBERS PLEASE ANSWER.

One of our Missouri readers writes to know what kind of a blue grass country he is likely to find in Western Michigan. We will be glad to publish for his benefit, or the benefit of any others interested, any information about that part of Michigan as a grazing country.

RECEIVED 18 LETTERS FROM MY AD.

To the American Breeder:—Enclosed please find draft for \$3.50 to pay for ad. I hope you will accept my apologies for not sending same sooner, but it was just a case of neglect on my part. I received 18 letters from my ad, and was well satisfied. W. E. Bayler, Tazewell County, Ill.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS

Horse Movement Twice as Large as Normal, Due Entirely to War Orders  
—Prime Cattle Back at Top of List and Some Packer Buyers Go to Country for them—Hogs Hard to Push Down, But Sheep "Tobogganed."—Grain Sagged; Hay Holds Up Well.

If it were not for the demand for war horses trade would be entering the dull summer season. As it is the movement as recorded in receipts at various markets are showing about 100 per cent above normal. British, Belgian, Italians and French dominate the trade. There is an increasing difficulty in obtaining supplies, as past purchases have been a big drain on the country's surplus, and in the Mississippi and Missouri river valleys heavy rains have made it hard for country buyers to cover much territory. The British have made Lathrop, Mo., their chief inspection point and depot for both horses and mules, and as far as Kansas City is concerned shipments are mostly on through hilling. Evidently England intends buying in this country until peace is declared, as she has not only increased her inspection force, but has given assurance to dealers that increased supplies are needed. When the war debt charged to horses is summed up at the close of this struggle there will be found the biggest items a nation ever paid for horse flesh. Not only is the European supply nearly exhausted, but at the present rate of exportation this country will show anxiety over the diminished supply. The new English war hudget to be published soon will make allowance for another winter campaign, and that means at least eight months more of horse huying in this country. In that time it is believed that domestic trade will get back to normal.

In the past two weeks about the only domestic demand has been a few loads of drafters and chunks out of St. Louis and Chicago, and harvest horses out of Kansas City. There is no southern demand for mules, nor does the South seem to be concerned over lack of supplies. In the West and Northwest demand is largely on foreign account, and little attention has been paid thus far to the regular public sales to be held later, mostly from the latter part of July until September.

Dealers are looking forward to an early fall trade in feeding horses and mules. That business last year was demoralized owing to the high prices for feed, but with a much larger yield of roughage assured and the probability of the South being forced in on spring demand, the feeding business promises good returns.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

Horses—	
Drafters, 1700-pound, extra quality.	\$200@260
Drafters, good to choice.	185@200
Drafters, fair to good.	150@180
Chunks, good	150@185
Chunks, fair	115@145
Southerners, good to choice.	130@115
Southerners.	60@115
Mules—	
13½ to 14½ hands.	\$100@120
14½ to 15½ hands.	115@145
15½ to 16 hands.	140@180
16½ or better.	185@250

Active Call for Prime Cattle.

Supplies of prime corn fat cattle are diminishing and prices are on the upgrade. Packers are so much concerned over the prospects of scant supplies that in the past few weeks they have initiated country huying. In this move they hope to get the supply of good beeves attached to their ownership, and at the same time relieved competition at central markets and to some degree hold prices down.

THE BIGGEST BREEDERS USE AMERICAN BREEDER NAVEL POWDER

An antiseptic drying powder made from our own formula, put up in convenient metal shakers and sold exclusively by us for use on the navel cords of newly horn colts and other young stock.

Price 50c Per Can.  
"Your drying Navel Powder for young foals is first class, par excellence. I would not be without it at this time of the year. You cannot dwell too much on the benefits derived from its use. I inclose check for two cans—J. O. Singmaster, Keota, Iowa."  
Orders filled promptly by mail postage prepaid; full directions with each can. Address,  
**AMERICAN BREEDER, 225 WEST 12TH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.**

Prime steers now are selling at \$9 to \$9.50, and good to choice kinds \$8.50 to \$8.95. These prices are fully \$1 higher than a month ago, and as high as a year ago. In July last year the big advance began and in October prime steers were selling around \$11. Conditions that favor such an advance this year are: Scarcity of corn fat cattle, a big export demand for beef and some foreign outlet for live cattle, and an almost total suspension of imports of frozen beef and mutton. Hay, beet pulp and northwest fed cattle have been marketed. This week Colorado steers sold up to \$9 and in the past two weeks the bulk of these brought \$8.50 to \$8.85. On the quarantine side fed steers sold up to \$8.50, but the bulk of the offerings were grass fat cattle that sold at \$5.50 to \$7.60. Those that brought below \$6.75 were light ordinary steers. Kansas is holding back her grass fat cattle, in fact recent heavy rains have made the grass so washy that cattle are rounding into shape slowly and a late season for marketing is anticipated. Grass fat and short fed cattle promise to supply the bulk of the beef for the next four months.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers.	\$9.00@9.50
Good to choice steers.	8.50@8.95
Fair to good steers.	8.00@8.45
Common to fair steers.	7.50@8.00
Meal fed, choice.	8.60@9.00
Meal fed, common to fair.	7.85@8.55
Quarantine steers, fed.	8.00@8.50
Quarantine steers, short fed.	7.50@8.00
Quarantine steers, grass fat.	5.50@7.60

Scarcity of Fed Butcher Cattle.

Only a few hunches of choice heifers and steers and heifers mixed are coming, and they are commanding high prices. Steers and heifers mixed sold up to \$9.50, and straight heifers up to \$9.25. Most of the offerings, however, are lacking in flesh and are selling at \$7.50 to \$8.50. Cows are quoted steady. Veal calves are selling up to \$10.25.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice.	\$7.00@7.75
Common to fair.	5.40@5.75
Good to choice.	6.50@6.90
Fair to good.	5.80@6.35
Canners.	4.40@5.20
Heifers—	
Choice.	8.75@9.25
Good to choice.	8.25@8.70
Plain to fair.	7.25@8.20
Common.	6.50@7.20
Veal calves	6.50@10.25
Bulls.	5.25@7.50

Small Supplies of Stockers.

As usual at this season of the year few stock and feeding cattle are offered. There is a good demand however, and prices are strong. An Illinois feeder bought some 776 pound steers and heifers mixed at \$8.80, and a good many young feeders sold at \$8 to \$8.50. No stock calves, and few breeding cattle are coming.

The following quotations are for the various grades of stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	\$ 8.00@ 8.50
Good to choice feeders.	7.65@ 8.00
Fair to good feeders.	7.25@ 7.60
Plain to fair feeders.	6.85@ 7.20
Selected stockers	8.15@ 8.60
Good to choice stockers.	7.75@ 8.10
Plain to fair stockers.	7.25@ 7.70
Stock calves	7.50@ 8.50
Stock cows	5.50@ 6.75
Stock heifers	6.25@ 8.25
Milch cows	45.00@100.00

Fluctuating Hog Prices.

The second week this month hog prices broke about 40 cents, but prior to the down movement they were at

EDWARDS



METAL SHINGLES

Prices of good wood shingles today are higher than the roof. Not only that, but Edwards Metal Shingles lasts five times as long, and are five times easier to lay. One man can do it all—easily. Edwards Metal Shingles can't blow off. The famous Interlocking Device keeps them on—the wonderful "Tightcote" process makes them weather-proof and water-tight.

Save Every Way

No more roof troubles. No after expense. Edwards Metal Shingles save every way. We can show you an avalanche of letters from Edwards users telling of better protection and money saved.

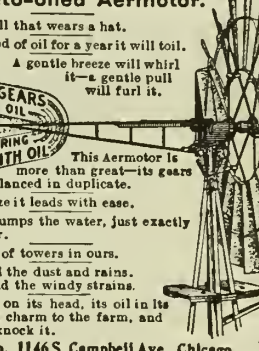
Lightning Can't Hurt

That's another advantage. A \$10,000 bond is our guarantee to you that your buildings are lightning proof when protected with Edwards Metal Shingles.

Thirty days more and prices must advance because of increasing cost of raw materials. So, NOW is the time to settle that roof question, once and for all. Write today for temporary bargain prices and Catalog 676. Give size of roof. We help you lay it. Act NOW—Prices are surely going up!

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.  
626-676 Lock St. Cincinnati, Ohio

The Auto-oiled Aermotor.



The windmill that wears a hat. With one feed of oil for a year it will toil. A gentle breeze will whirl it—a gentle pull will turn it.

DUPLICATE GEARS RUNNING IN OIL. Oiled annually. EVERY BEARING FLOODED WITH OIL. This Aermotor is more than great—its gears are balanced in duplicate.

In any breeze it leads with ease. On its itself, pumps the water, just exactly as it oughter.

No climbing of towers in ours. Built to shed the dust and rains. Built to stand the windy strains.

With its hat on its head, its oil in its pocket, its a charm to the farm, and no one can knock it.

Aermotor Co., 1146 S. Campbell Ave., Chicago

CASH FOR BAGS

Don't throw them away. Save them and ship to us. We'll pay you HIGHEST MARKET PRICE. Get your neighbor to ship his bags with yours. Established 1870. 714 S. 7th St. Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills ST. LOUIS, MO.

SEPARATORS, ENGINES, SPREADERS

200,000 customers testify that my designers and factories build quality into them. Built for long, hard, continuous use! satisfaction. HIGHEST QUALITY—LOWEST PRICES. About 1-3 to 1-2 less than you usually pay. Don't buy till you get my catalog of these and other farm and household goods free. A postal gets it. Low freight rates. Wm GALLOWAY CO., Box A WATERLOO, IA

Bulls

For Sale and Wanted.

Mine are Anxiety bred Herefords—calves to nearly 2 years. Also a few heifers. Prices reasonable. When you write state what you want or what you have for sale. Always mention American Breeder.

W. F. SILES, WINDSOR, MO.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES.

Stock of either sex for sale.

LOVE OAK STOCK FARM.

F. S. DALLNER, Prop. Lockridge, Ia.

the high point of the year. The decline was checked on Tuesday and Thursday the market was 10 to 15 cents above the low point. Packers had counted on wet weather increasing receipts materially, but instead the supply this week has diminished. Chicago street car strike had a depressing influence, but now that is settled and the market seems in a fair position to move back to the former high position. Shipping demand continues large and while packers are making large purchases, they are guarding against an 8 cent market. June receipts thus far have not been as liberal as had been expected.



**MOLASSES** Best Feed for Pigs and Calves  
Kansas City Molasses Co., Dept. A.H.  
1316 W. 8th St., Kansas City, Mo.

**Hogs Do Better**  
They thrive, fatten and ward off disease with a fresh, clean water supply in place of the dirty open trough. Equip every hog lot with **THE DAISY HOG WATERER**. It's scientific, foul-proof, everlasting, simplest and easiest to attach. The cheapest hog insurance you can buy. Ask dealer or send for circular—\$1.50.  
Olan Wire & Iron Works, P. O. Box 1, Sassa, Ia.

**Good Bye Mr. Louse!**  
No more dipping or spraying. Keep your herd healthy and free from vermin and parasites with a **National Automatic HOG OILER**. Works like magic. Strong, durable and simple. Can't get out of order. Price only \$7.50. Thirty days' trial. Satisfaction or money back. If your dealer will not supply you do not accept a substitute but write to National Factories, Inc., Dept. O1 Richmond, Ind.

**BIGGER HOG PROFITS**  
Free Circular  
For 4c a year per hog keeps hogs free from lice, scurvy, mange. Rapidly take on fat—bigger profits for you.  
**"STAR" HOG OILER** is most practical, economical, labor saving device known. Gets to the hog at the proper place. No work for you. Works automatically—no waste. Pays for itself quickly.  
Standard Chemical Mfg. Co., Dept. 17, Omaha, Neb.  
Starbuck Mfg. Co., Dept. 17, Peoria, Ill.

## MORE MONEY For Your Hogs

Healthy Hogs fatten more readily, bringing you quicker, bigger profits. The most economical, easy way to keep your Hogs healthy is to use

### Meyer's Hog Lubricator

Latest and best way to oil Hogs. New idea. No Valves, Springs, Wheels or Gears. Nothing to get out of order. Most simple, durable and efficient device of the kind. New system, prevents oil waste. Helps to cure and prevent Scurvy, Lice, Nits, Mange and other Vermin-caused Skin Diseases. Also Cholera, Hoof and Mouth Disease.

Effective for Worms because Hogs like to eat Meyer's Antiseptic-Disinfectant Hog Oil.

Price low. Write at once for particulars of 30-Day Free Trial Offer, and our \$10,000 Guarantee Bond.

Agents Wanted  
**Meyer Corporation**  
132 Main Street  
Morton, Ill.

30 Days FREE TRIAL

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250 @ 300 lbs.	\$7.35 @ 7.45
Medium, 200 @ 250 lbs.	7.40 @ 7.55
Mixed, 190 @ 215 lbs.	7.45 @ 7.55
Light weights	7.50 @ 7.55
Light lights	6.50 @ 7.50
Common mixed	6.25 @ 7.20
Rough heavy	7.00 @ 7.25
Stags	5.25 @ 7.25
Boars	4.50 @ 6.50
Bulk of sales	7.35 @ 7.50

The range in prices of hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

	Preceding Week
Monday, June 14	\$7.50 @ 7.75
Tuesday, June 15	7.55 @ 7.75
Wednesday, June 16	7.55 @ 7.75
Thursday, June 17	7.60 @ 7.80
Friday, June 18	7.60 @ 7.85
Saturday, June 19	7.45 @ 7.80
Mon., June 14	7.25 @ 7.75
Tues., June 15	7.20 @ 7.45
Wed., June 16	7.30 @ 7.45
Thu., June 17	7.35 @ 7.55

### Smash in Sheep Values.

Though a big decline had been anticipated in the sheep market prices in the past ten days smashed down with great suddenness and far below the expectation of either salesmen or buyers. The drop in spring lambs was \$2, in sheep about \$1. This decline leaves the price position above normal for this season of the year. Spring lambs are quoted at \$9 to \$9.50, wethers \$5.50 to \$6.50, and ewes \$4.75 to \$5.25.

### Grain Prices Up Again.

Changing from the downward tendency of two weeks, wheat rallied smartly on reports of drouth in Europe and water damage in this country. This influence was felt more on futures than in cash wheat which our table quotes. The new crop is the important factor in the price making, and the strength in the past few days has been caused by damage over a very big territory. Corn prices are firm. The growing crop is backward and in poor condition because of constant rains. Oats are lower.

Wheat—	
No. 2 hard	\$1.14 @ 1.20
No. 3 hard	1.10 @ 1.20
No. 2 red	1.10 @ 1.11
No. 3 red	1.07 @ 1.09
Corn—	
No. 2 white	.74 1/2 @ .75
No. 3 white	.73 @ .74 1/2
No. 2 mixed	.72 @ .73
No. 3 mixed	.70 @ .71
Oats—	
No. 2 white	.45 1/2 @ .46
No. 2 mixed	.40 @ .40 1/2
Brn.	.93
Shorts	1.10 @ 1.20
Corn chop	1.41 @ 1.44
Rye	.91 @ .93
Kaffir	1.20 @ 1.21
Barley	.63

### New Alfalfa Damaged.

Little old alfalfa hay is being received, and the new alfalfa is damaged so that none grades high. Prices are higher for top grades, and out of condition alfalfa is unsalable and should be held off of the market. Timothy hay is lower, and prairie steady. A large new crop of tame hay is expected this year.

### Kansas City Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice	\$12.50 @ 13.50
Prairie, No. 1	10.00 @ 12.00
Prairie, No. 2	6.50 @ 9.50
Prairie, No. 3	4.00 @ 6.00
Timothy, choice	16.50 @ 17.00
Timothy, No. 1	15.00 @ 16.00
Timothy, No. 2	10.00 @ 14.50
Timothy, No. 3	7.00 @ 10.00
Clover, mixed, choice	15.00 @ 15.50
Clover, mixed, No. 1	13.00 @ 14.00
Clover, mixed, No. 2	8.00 @ 11.00
Clover, choice	14.00 @ 14.50
Clover, No. 1	12.00 @ 13.00
Clover, No. 2	7.00 @ 11.50
Alfalfa, choice	16.50 @ 17.50
Alfalfa, No. 1	15.50 @ 16.50
Alfalfa, standard	14.50 @ 15.50
Alfalfa, No. 2	11.00 @ 14.00
Alfalfa, No. 3	8.00 @ 11.00
Straw	4.50 @ 5.00
New Alfalfa, choice	13.50 @ 14.50
New Alfalfa, No. 1	12.50 @ 13.50
Standard	11.50 @ 12.50
New Alfalfa, No. 2	9.00 @ 11.00
New Alfalfa, No. 3	6.00 @ 9.00

### GOOD MILK AND HOW TO HAVE IT

To the American Breeder:—It is not always fully realized that milk, as it is produced in the udder of a healthy cow, is a pure food. The task of the milk producer having a healthy herd then is to get the milk as the cow gives it and keep it clean and cold.

The bacteria which make the milk spoil and render it unsafe for human food come from the dirt, or excrement, on the cow's flanks and udder, from the dust of the barn, from dirty, and unsterilized utensils, and from the person and clothes of the milker. Accordingly, it pays to have the milk producer keep clean. He should keep his cows clean, his barn clean, his milking utensils clean and sterile, and above all he and his help should be clean and healthy. It is not necessary to wear expensive clothes to milk in, but it is important that the milker should have clean clothes and clean hands. It is not necessary that the milker should have small, white hands with tapering fingers, but it is necessary that his or her hands be clean. It is not at all essential that the dairy barn be architecturally perfect or the walls enameled and gilded, but all dairy barns should be plainly constructed, and free from unnecessary material. The walls and ceiling should be comparatively smooth, the floors, stall and mangers tight and sanitary and the room well lighted and sufficiently large to furnish an abundant supply of air for the cows.

The most important thing is cleanliness. A clean barn, with clean cows, clean milker, and clean utensils, make clean milk.

To keep milk pure the producer must understand the meaning of cleanliness. He must know how to put this understanding into practice. Mr. or Mrs. Consumer can help him by letting him know that they understand what cleanliness means and

**European Wheat**

European farmers raise 60 to 80 bushels of wheat per acre. American farmers raise an average of only fourteen bushels to the acre. (According to U. S. Government Reports)

This great difference is not due to any superiority of European soil, but is caused by the difference in seeding.

European drill rows are only 3 to 3 1/2 inches apart. American drill rows are 6 to 8 inches apart. This shows you the appalling waste of American land.

**You Can Double Your Oats Yield With Fetzer's Modern 3-in. Drill**

making a furrow three times wider than other drills, broadcasting the seed under the surface, producing deeper roots, sturdy growth; utilizes the space between the rows and saves the waste land. You can easily see how this greatly increases the yield.

**Multiples your Oats Crop; and makes a good stand of clover with wheat in the driest years.**

Your land is too valuable for inefficient farming. Write for full information about our Drill. Our positive Guarantee of 25 per cent increase in yield goes with every machine. Make your land more profitable. Write for literature today.

**Fetzer & Company**  
Box , Springfield, Ill.

that they are willing to pay the extra cost of producing a clean product. If the consumer and producer could get together and talk these things over the consumer would come to realize the real problems of the producer and the producer would be more reasonable and kindly disposed towards the consumer. The producer would keep his milk pure, and the consumer would better appreciate the value of a clean product.—Dr. W. D. Frost, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

### OVERFLOW CORN LAND MAY BE REPLANTED.

To the American Breeder:—Despite the fact that the recent heavy rains and high water have flooded much corn land there is still time for Missouri farmers to grow a crop. Reid's Yellow Dent and Iowa Silver Mine will mature in from 115 to 120 days. If fields can be replanted by June 15 or 20 these varieties will fit the season.

The average date for the first killing frost in North Missouri is October 10 to 15, and in South Missouri from October 15 to 28. It would be a serious mistake to plant either a later maturing corn or an extremely early one when there is but four months in which the corn can grow. Ninety-day corn will on the average yield 30 per cent less than Reid's Yellow Dent or Iowa Silver Mine, so it would not be advisable to plant that until after June 20.

When planting corn under the present conditions it would be a mistake to put it in deeper than one and one-half inches. It is best for the disc to precede the planter, but corn can be planted without previously discing. In this case the planter should be followed with either a disc or small-shoveled cultivator to stir the surface and keep it from checking. This cultivation will be necessary because of the many weed seeds brought to the land by the overflow.—L. F. Childers, University of Missouri.

### WHO IS THE SHARPER?

To the American Breeder:—A smooth tongued agent worked among the farmers of the state during the winter selling a formula for a stock tonic. A warning was issued by L. A. Fitz, professor of milling industry in the college, against buying this formula, since it was of no special value as a tonic.

A bank in Sedgwick county has just written to the college saying that it holds a note for \$84 which was given by a young farmer in payment for the formula. The banker wants to know if there is any way in which the farmer can be refunded his money.

The agent claimed for his tonic that it was a digestive tonic that could be fed profitably to all stock. It aids digestion, he said, sweetens the stomach, and acts immediately on the af-

## Auto-Fedan Hay Press

Saves 20% Baling Cost  
MEANS ONE MAN LESS. Both belt and power presses.  
Send for Catalog  
Send Us Your Orders and Consignments of Hay  
Engine on same or separate frame.  
Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1645 Wyoming, Kansas City, Mo.

## SWEET CLOVER SEED

Pure high grade seed, specially treated for quick germination. Sow for hay, pasture and fertilizing. Prices and information on request.  
**BOKHARA SEED CO.,**  
Box 17, Falmouth, Ky.

fect parts; it is a regulator, a fattener, a blood purifier, and a worm expeller. The constituents of the formula were disguised by means of long words but translated into everyday language included the following: Glauber salts, sulphur, charcoal, foenu-greek, baking soda, common salt, licorice, American worm seed, ginger and cayenne pepper.—Kansas Agricultural College.

### THE MANURE LOADER.

Mr. Fred E. Anderson says: "My problem of getting dependable help as well as not always having sufficient time to get my barns, and feed lots cleaned before other farm work demanded attention, is what started me looking for a machine to load the spreader by horse power. At a great expense of time and money experimenting, I finally produced (in the year 1912) a successful manure loader. It worked so well that I put it on the market.

A man and team operates it and loads up to 75 loads a day in any manure that can be handled with a fork. Cleans barns, sheds, feed racks, manure piles, rotten stack bottoms, etc. It saves its cost once or more every year. Makes you money by reducing the labor expense of hauling manure fully one half. And the manure hauling is finished in less than half the time required when loading by hand.

My circulars will tell you in full what the machine is—what it will do—how it is made—what it costs and what farmers say about it. You cannot afford to be without this machine if you have over 100 spreader loads a year, because it sells at a price any farmer can afford to pay. Your inquiry will reach me, simply addressed to "Anderson Mfg. Company, 331 Lord St., Osage City, Kansas."—Advertisement.

How do you keep up the milk flow during the hot dry summer? L. L. Young of Princeton Idaho sows grain, peas, vetch, corn and cuts them green in the summer for the cows. He also uses roots for winter feeding.



## "BREAD FROM STONES"

An Illinois Experiment Station Bulletin, by Cyril G. Hopkins,  
Chief in Agronomy and Chemistry.

In November, 1903, I purchased a farm in Southern Illinois at a cost of less than \$20 an acre. It comprised about 300 acres of poor gray prairie land (the commonest type of soil in about 20 counties in that part of the state) and a few acres of timber land. It was christened "Poorland Farm" by others who knew of its impoverished condition, and I finally adopted this as the farm name.

In 1913 a 40-acre field of this farm produced 1,320 bushels of wheat, and, because of numerous requests for information regarding the treatment that has been given the land, the director of the experiment station has suggested that this circular be issued.

This particular 40 acres was bought at \$15 an acre. It had been agriculturally abandoned for five years prior to 1904, and was covered with a scant growth of red sorrel, poverty grass and weeds.

During the subsequent ten years, this field has been cropped with a six-year rotation including one year each of corn, oats (or rather cowpeas) and wheat, and three years of meadow and pasture with clover and timothy. A fairly good stand of volunteer clover appeared with the oats in 1911 and this was allowed to produce a crop of clover hay in 1912, wheat being seeded in the fall of that year for the 1913 crop mentioned above.

During the ten years, about four tons per acre of ground limestone and two tons per acre of fine-ground raw rock phosphate have been applied to 37 acres of this field. Two applications have been made of each material; the phosphate was plowed down for the corn crops of 1904 and 1910, and the limestone was applied in the fall and winter of 1904-5 and after ground was plowed for wheat in the fall of 1912.

The entire 40-acre field was covered with one uniform application of six loads per acre of farm manure, a 50-bushel spreader being used for the purpose.

A six rod strip extending entirely across the field (80 rods) received the same application of manure and the same rotation of crops as the remaining 37 acres, but no phosphate was applied to this strip, and no limestone was applied to it until the fall of 1912, when the regular application (about two tons per acre) was made to one-half (three rods) of the six rod strip.

Only 39 acres of this field were seeded to wheat in the fall of 1912, a lane having been fenced off on one side; and the 1,320 bushels were produced on the 39 acres.

The actual yields were as follows:

1½ acres with farm manure alone produced 11½ bushels per acre.

1½ acres with farm manure and one application of ground limestone produced 15 bushels per acre.

36 acres with farm manure and two applications of ground limestone and two of fine-ground phosphate produced 35½ bushels per acre.

The cost of two tons of limestone delivered at my railroad station was \$2.25, and raw rock phosphate has averaged about \$6.75 per ton, making \$9 per acre the cost for each six years.

To this must be added the expense of hauling these materials two miles from the station and spreading them on the land, which is estimated at 50 cents per ton. This makes the average annual cost \$1.75 per acre for the limestone and phosphate spread on the field, and this average annual investment resulted in the increase of 24 bushels of wheat per acre in 1913.

Thus we may say that the previous application of these two natural rocks, or stones, brought about the production in 1913 of 864 bushels of wheat, an amount sufficient to furnish a year's supply of bread for more than 100 people.

As a rule, the check strips across each of the six 40-acre fields in the rotation are not harvested separately from the rest of the fields, consequently no exact data can be kept of the relative effect of the limestone and phosphorus on the clover and on the wheat. It is perfectly clear to the eye, however, that the limestone and phos-

phate have produced even more marked differences in the clover than in the wheat, and where the first application of limestone was made to the three rod check strip, as well as to the 37 acres receiving rock phosphate, the superiority of the phosphate and limestone together over the limestone alone has been exceedingly marked on both the clover and the wheat; and of course the wheat and other grain crops are benefited not only by the limestone and phosphate, but also by the previous increased growth of clover on the well-treated land, especially where the clover is pastured or plowed under.

Poorland Farm is in no sense an experiment station, and neither is it a "show" farm. No use is made of high-priced or artificial commercial fertilizers. It is operated solely from the economic standpoint, and with the full understanding from the beginning that as a rule general farming is not a highly profitable business, and that it is highly unprofitable on poor land. On the other hand, it is equally well known that intelligent permanent soil improvement on land that must be or will be farmed is both the safest and the most profitable investment open to the farmer and the landowner. But both the difficulties and the methods of building up rundown soil have been repeatedly discussed by the writer, in public addresses and in published articles, bulletins, and books, and there is no necessity of repeating them here.

Poorland Farm is usually inspected each year by my class of University students in soil fertility, about 100 of whom saw the fields of wheat and clover in June, 1913. It is for the benefit of such as these, who desire to know the truth regarding economic systems of permanent soil improvement, that this brief statement is published. The farm is a purely private enterprise operated by Hopkins Brothers; and, while interested visitors are welcome, they are not invited, not met at the train with automobiles, and are not entertained. There is no desire to advertise this farm, but, on the other hand, any light that it sheds need not be hidden.

### WORK OF COUNTY FARM AGENTS.

Is the county agent plan practical and will it help the farmers in our country? That is a question many farmers are asking. Here are a few of the things that the county agents in one state did during the past year. The facts are furnished by E. C. Johnson, Superintendent of Institutes in the Kansas Agricultural College, who supervises the agents' work.

In the year the agents visited 2,755 farmers on their farms and received 2,224 personal calls at their offices and approximately 6,000 telephone calls. They addressed 820 meetings with an attendance of 48,414.

Aided by their bureaus, the agents organized 25 boys' and girls' clubs having a membership of 1,017. They published 406 articles in local county papers and farm journals, and issued 160 circular letters or bulletins with a total distribution of 35,000. Experiment station bulletins and bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture to the number of 13,430 were distributed by them. They helped in developing agricultural instruction in 213 schools, reaching 4,882 pupils. They received the active co-operation of 581 bureau members and other farmers in conducting demonstrations on farms. Sixty-five field meetings were held to inspect demonstrations, with a total attendance of 7,662.

Improvements in methods of using manure was secured on 751 farms. On 89 farms lime was used for the first time, while 400 acres of clover, 677 acres of cow peas, and 2,970 acres of sweet clover were grown according to the suggestions of the agents.

The work done in relation to live stock is far reaching in its probable results. With the help of the agents and farm bureaus 57 registered bulls, nine registered rams, and 34 registered hogs were obtained and put in-



## The Light "Four" at \$650 Has All These Essentials

When you purchase a Regal Light "Four," you not only buy a serviceable, roomy car, of beautiful streamline design but you get:

- Dyneto non-stallable electric-starting system
- Electric lights and electric horn
- 106-inch wheelbase
- 30 x 3½-inch tires, non skids on rear
- Demountable rims
- One-man mohair top with top cover
- Semi-elliptic front and cantilever rear springs
- Cowl gasoline tank
- Clear-vision ventilating, built-in windshield
- Stewart speedometer
- Crown Fenders

*In addition to this model we offer:*

The Standard "Four" at	- - \$1085
The De Luxe "Eight" at	- - 1250

*Let us demonstrate them to you.*

### Myers-Ebersole Motors Company

1821-1823 McGee Street,      Kansas City, Missouri

Bell Phone, Grand 1500      Home Phone, Main 1502



## To Motorists: This Master Plant



offers every known efficient method and facility for the manufacturing of perfect lubricants. Its recommendation is **Polarine** for all standard makes and types of cars.

In using the product of this plant in your motor you get the benefit of the lubricating experience of *Standard Oil experts*. And no body of men represents more knowledge in this line.

Their prestige and the prestige of this company are at stake on the recommendations they make.

### Polarine

FRICTION REDUCING MOTOR OIL

"Standard Oil" science, experience and facilities have elimi-

nated the faults of poor motor oils! Thus thousands of motors which were once troublesome and expensive have been made smooth in operation and economical in upkeep.

Polarine maintains the correct lubricating body at any motor speed or temperature.

In seven years the demand for it in the Middle West alone has increased from 1,100 gallons to nearly 7,000,000!

Why experiment longer, when you can get Polarine?

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY (AN INDIANA CORPORATION) Chicago, U. S. A.**  
*Use Red Crown Gasoline, the companion of Polarine, to insure 100 per cent power*  
(363)

to service while 20 registered sires of high quality were transferred from one community to another. Two hundred improved dairy cows and 187 beef cows were purchased in accordance with the agents' suggestions. A hog cholera eradication district was organized in which 3,500 hogs have since been vaccinated. At the sug-

gestions of the agents, approximately 7,000 hogs were vaccinated.

A number of states have more county agents than has Kansas; the numbers last reported running from six in Wyoming, up to 85 in Texas. Kansas, at that time, had 14, so the work given is probably under the average for the states using county agents.



Read the Stallion Service advertisements below for suggestions



## ASTRAL KING

AT STUD

**SERVICE FEE, \$50, CASH**

With All Return Privileges  
also

Three High Class Young Saddlers at \$25.  
We expect every customer to get results. For full particulars, catalog, etc., address

**JAMES HOUCHIN,**  
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

**Casino (45462) 27830**

Champion of Many Shows  
AT STUD

**Service Fee \$100**

To Insure Living Colt

For Further Information, Address--  
**J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAS.**



### BREED YOUR BEST MARES

TO IMPORTED CRONSTADT (44910) 34112—The Greatest Percheron Sire

Sire of Dragon, owned by E. B. White of Leesburg, Va., winner of the first prize at the Ohio State Fair, American Royal, International, Vt. and N. Y. State Fairs. Sired winners at the above mentioned Fairs and Horse Shows. CRONSTADT sired Etudiant (59291), the winner at Paris and Nogent in 1909 over the \$10,000.00 Carnot (the only show Carnot ever lost), also a sire of many other noted winners on both Continents. Service fee, \$25.00.

**L. W. HOYT**

BARRY (Pike County) ILLINOIS.

16 Miles East of Hannibal, Mo.

INCLUS 80810 (80655).

Service Fee, \$50.

Imported Percheron. Weight 2240  
Champion Kansas and Missouri State  
Fairs and American Royal. Referred to  
by Dr. C. W. McCampbell as one of  
the best types of Percheron stallions  
in the world. Breed to the best.  
**BRUCE SAUNDERS, HOLTON, KAS**

#### REGISTERED SADDLERS.

Foss McDonald, Easter Cloud and  
Star McDonald, a trio of the greatest  
stallions in America, individuality,  
blood lines and action. Their produce  
for sale at all times. Season now open.  
Book your mare before it is too late.

Foss McDonald and Easter Cloud at  
\$50 each for living colt or \$25 cash for  
season. Star McDonald, \$25.

Good blue grass pasture at \$3.00 per  
month. Address  
**H. A. GREENWELL, LAKENAN, MO**

#### STARTING ON HIS EIGHTH YEAR.

To the American Breeder:—I have  
your letter of June 5th in regard to  
my subscription. As for renewal, yes,  
I want it renewed, as I can't get along  
without this paper. I have been taking  
it seven years now and I think

it was just started about then. I am  
in the breeding business and will be  
in the market for a horse this fall. I  
have sold my old horse to my cousin,  
C. F. Newman, who is just starting in  
the breeding business.—G. W. New-  
man, Hancock County, Ill.

#### "CAN YOU BEAT IT?"

To the American Breeder:—I see  
an article in your issue of May 5th,  
from J. M. Maupin, headed, "Who Can  
Beat This?" I think I can. I knew  
a mare that weighed 1,000 pounds that  
had her first colt at three years old,  
and had one every year until she was  
26 years old, and was with foal again,  
but died before she foaled. She raised  
every one. Now I would like to hear  
from your subscribers to see if they  
can beat this. Here is another case.  
Four years ago I bred a mare to my  
saddle horse. She carried her colt 13  
months and five days. Can anyone  
beat this? Jacob Zilliox, Vernon Coun-  
ty, Mo.

## BREEDERS BETTERING THEIR CONDITIONS

If a breeder could acquire a knowl-  
edge of his business and double his  
net income without increasing his in-  
vestment and make his occupation a  
profitable profession, would it not be  
advisable for him to do it? Read each  
one of the following statements care-  
fully. Notice what each one places  
the most stress on. If every breeder  
would place himself in the other man's  
place what would be his opinion of the  
signed statements which follow?

"I never had such good luck as I  
have had this spring, after attending  
the Breeding School. I have had to  
breed only one mare back, out of 30.  
I am breeding only choice stuff and  
of the best that I can get, and know  
from experience that it pays. Edmund  
Saylor, St. John, Kas."

"I think capsule breeding is the only  
system to use, as it saves the stallion  
and jack and also saves much time.  
If there are any who do not believe  
this they should take a course in the  
Breeding School, as I did. I did not  
believe all these things until I at-  
tended the Graham Scientific Breeding  
School, being the first one to attend  
from Colorado. Jacob Maurer, Cimar-  
ron, Colo."

"Capsule breeding is just what you  
put into it. A knowledge of the busi-  
ness and carefulness in all operations,  
will bring success. C. L. Jack, Far-  
nam, Nebr."

"I would advise anyone who is in  
the breeding business to attend the  
Graham Scientific Breeding School. I  
could not single out any one thing as  
being the best, as it was all good.  
There is no need of anyone working in  
the dark, as a week's attendance at  
the School will give more light and  
knowledge on the subject of breeding  
than can be gained elsewhere in a life-  
time. The School is a clean place for  
anyone to go and the management of  
the School gives a lot of wholesome ad-  
vice, not only pertaining to the breed-  
ing business, but to the moral side of  
life, also, and I feel sure that the good  
that Mr. Graham is doing will always  
remain in fond remembrance by the  
men who have met him and learned  
to know him. I say, with many oth-  
ers, attend the School by all means;  
a more profitable and pleasant week  
cannot be spent anywhere. Albert  
Monson, Stockholm, Kansas."

"The capsule system of breeding, as  
taught by the Graham Scientific Breed-  
ing School, if properly done, is safe,  
sure and reliable. Several mares can  
be bred with one service of stallion  
or jack with good results and a great  
saving on the horse and better ac-  
commodations to the mare owners.  
The system of examining mares is also  
a great help to the stallion owner.  
John T. Adams, Charleston, Ark."

"I am getting along fine with my  
capsule breeding. I don't see how any  
breeder can do without the capsule  
system. I bred as high as seven with  
one service and they were all returned  
the 21st day and none of them in heat.  
In the bunch there were three from  
seven to 11 years old that had been  
bred continually with natural service  
and would not conceive. I test the  
semen regularly. There have been sev-  
eral men come to my barn who said  
they did not want the capsule service  
at all, but after they stayed around  
and watched me breed a few mares  
with capsules, and looked at the semen  
through the microscope, they were per-  
fectly willing to use capsules, and  
some said they believed they would  
prefer it, and if their mares came in  
heat any more they wanted me to use  
a capsule on them. There has never  
been any capsule breeding in this com-  
munity before. I don't think I will  
have any trouble getting them to use  
it another year. A. L. Davis, Byers,  
Texas."

"I consider the week I spent at the  
Breeding School one of the most, if  
not the most, profitable I have ever  
spent. When I stop to think I do not

see how so much good information,  
that anyone can understand, can be  
crowded into so short a time. I cer-  
tainly recommend the School to any  
breeder of live stock, and not only to  
them, but to every man and boy who  
can get away for a week, and if he  
goes home and says he has not prof-  
ited there by it, I'd like to see the  
color of his hair. F. G. Metzger, Craw-  
ford, Nebr."

"The Breeding School is O. K., as  
I see it, in every respect. It is a clean  
school, free from coarseness, that I  
thought would prevail when I started.  
The lecture on 'Germs,' and the dis-  
section work on mares and cows are  
worth the change to any man, whether  
he is a breeder or not. A man will  
not learn anything at this school  
which he cannot put into daily prac-  
tice if he is a breeder. The trip to  
Kansas City is worth something, to  
get one's mind off duty. Benjamin H.  
Rowlands, Lexington, Ill."

"I attended one term of the Graham  
Breeding School and will say it was  
well worth the time and money spent.  
I hope to attend again and hope to  
bring others with me. D. M. Forsythe,  
Griswold, Iowa."

"I am a student of the Breeding  
School and will say I was well paid  
for my time and money. It will pay  
anyone to attend this School. Wm.  
Oller, Coldwater, Kas."

"I found the Graham Breeding  
School to be much better than I ex-  
pected in the moral and spiritual at-  
mosphere that exists there. I consider  
the lecture on horse judging worth  
the tuition fee. I would advise anyone  
that is interested in horses or mules,  
and expects to handle them, to attend  
the Graham Scientific Breeding School.  
No man can afford to work in the dark  
when light can be gotten so easily.  
John Shantz, Cullom, Ill."

"The week I spent at the Breeding  
School last winter was well spent, and  
the fee has by this time made me over  
one hundred per cent. I hope that  
more new breeders will attend. In  
fact, everyone should attend and would  
attend if they only knew what it was  
worth to them. I hope I can come  
back next winter. B. H. Balke, Bra-  
zilton, Kas."

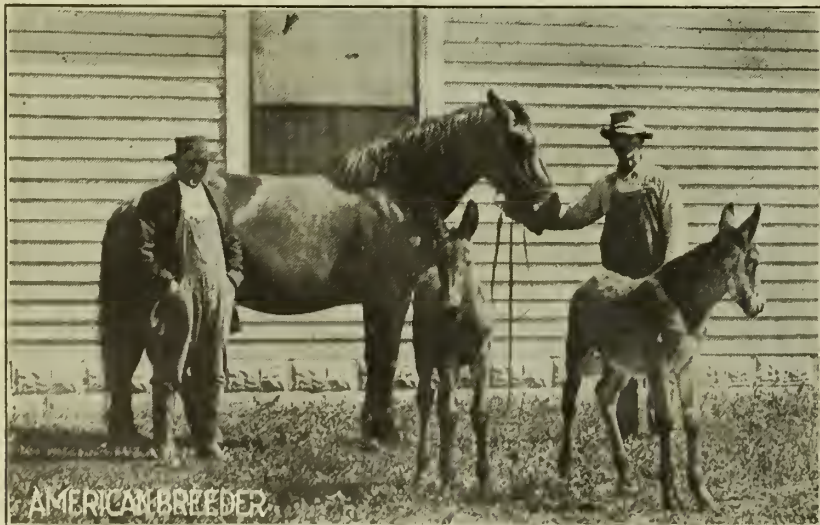
"I attended the last term of the  
Breeding School, and just a half hour's  
talk on diseased mares is worth the  
tuition to every man who has a stal-  
lion. Really \$25 is not much for a  
protection like this. Any man who  
has a stallion and has not attended the  
Graham Scientific Breeding School  
had better leave the breeding business  
alone until he has attended, then go  
ahead with your work and you will do  
it satisfactorily. Alfred Hogen,  
Reeder, N. Dak."

"Since attending the Breeding  
School I regret that I did not go be-  
fore. The man who has gotten into a  
rut does not know what he is losing  
by using brawn instead of brain. If  
he knew the how, why and what of the  
business, his customers would be ben-  
efited also. If the capsule system was  
not used at all, the time and money  
spent at the Graham Scientific Breed-  
ing School would be well invested. It  
is a grand school, and to fully appre-  
ciate it, one must attend. Art Craig,  
Elwood, Ill."

"Am getting good results this spring  
and consider my time and money well  
spent at the Graham Scientific Breed-  
ing School. J. E. Gard, Wakita, Okla."

"I am more than satisfied with the  
time and money spent while attending  
the Graham Scientific Breeding School.  
The clinics alone are worth the tuition  
fee. I have been able to make many  
changes in the business since. I ad-  
vise every stock man to attend. D. P.  
Fullerton, New Boston, Ill."

"I have found that the Scientific  
Breeding School is necessary for horse  
breeders if they expect to become a



This Mare Failed to Settle After Being Bred Three Times. She Was Then Cap-  
suled and Brought the Twin Colts Shown in Picture. Photo Sent by Mr.  
Guthrie, Exeter, Neb., Owner of the Jack That Sired the Colts.



successful breeder. I have found mares with bad ovaries; whites and pus, and the knowledge I gained regarding these things was worth more than the school term cost me. It would pay every horse breeder to attend the school. I want to try and attend again next winter. Ludwig Hebig, Wilmont, Minn."

"The Graham Scientific Breeding School is the best institution ever founded in America for the use and benefit of the farmer and stockman. There is not a farmer in the United States but what ought to take a term of the Breeding School. H. A. East-erly, Alva, Okla."

"The Scientific Breeding School is O. K. I advise all breeders, and even young men starting out in life, to at-tend the School. The demonstration on 'Barrenness in Mares' was worth my tuition fee. I spent a very pleas-ant and most profitable week at the School. Since attending, my business is more easily handled. This season I am standing five horses and six jacks, having splendid success. I was the first, therefore being the oldest, subscriber to the American Breeder at Knob Noster, Mo., and have received each copy regularly to the present time, and expect to continue to re-ceive the same because I just cannot do business without the advice of the American Breeder. Hoping in the near future to meet my old school-mates in school, I am, Wm. P. Rob-erts, Knob Noster, Mo."

"I have attended two terms of the Scientific Breeding School and spent a very pleasant time, and I expect to go every year and take one or more terms, for I think the money and time well spent. I think every man in the breeding business should take one or more terms, for there is many things taught there that is worth many times the tuition fee. The lecture on 'Shy Breeding Mares, and Their Treatment,' is worth many times the tuition. It is something one cannot learn without going to the school, and if they will follow the teachings of the school they cannot help but have success in the breeding business. No man can afford to run a breeding barn without attending this school. W. C. Hooper, Bluff City, Kas."

"Would advise breeders to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School, more especially the young men; it would help the industry in the West. This is my second week at capsule breeding and I think it will be a success, and the expense in attend-ing the school well spent in learning the one method alone. J. N. Turner, Monon, Colo."

"I have been benefited a great deal by attending one term of the Graham Breeding School, and would advise others that are in the stud horse or jack business to take a course. James Nelson, Lamoni, Iowa."

"My advice is for every man to at-tend the Graham Scientific Breeding School and learn something before he kicks. I was there one term and learned more in one week about breed-ing than I had learned in 30 years. I am going back this winter and learn more. It is the best money I ever spent in my life; I would not sell what I learned for ten times what it cost. Every breeder should attend. H. Stamm, St. Francis, Kas."

"I was a student at the Graham Breeding School in the March term, and must say that it is a great insti-tution. You can learn all about arti-ficial breeding. I have been breeding with capsules for the past few years but after I attended the School I found out that I was not clean enough and spoiled part of my work. Now I keep things clean and do things the way I was taught at the School. Alf. Froil-land, Astoria, S. Dak."

"I certainly would advise anyone who is interested in the breeding busi-ness to attend the Graham Breeding School. You will learn things that will be of use to you as long as you live. I would like for all of my cus-tomers to hear the lecture on 'Foetus and the Foal.' What I learned about it would have saved me a valuable mare about two years ago. The sim-ple knowledge of how to determine pregnancy is well worth any stallion owner's tuition. H. B. Smith, Bar-dolph, Ill."—Advertising.

# THE BREEDS OF LIVE STOCK

## NUMBER IX—HACKNEY HORSES

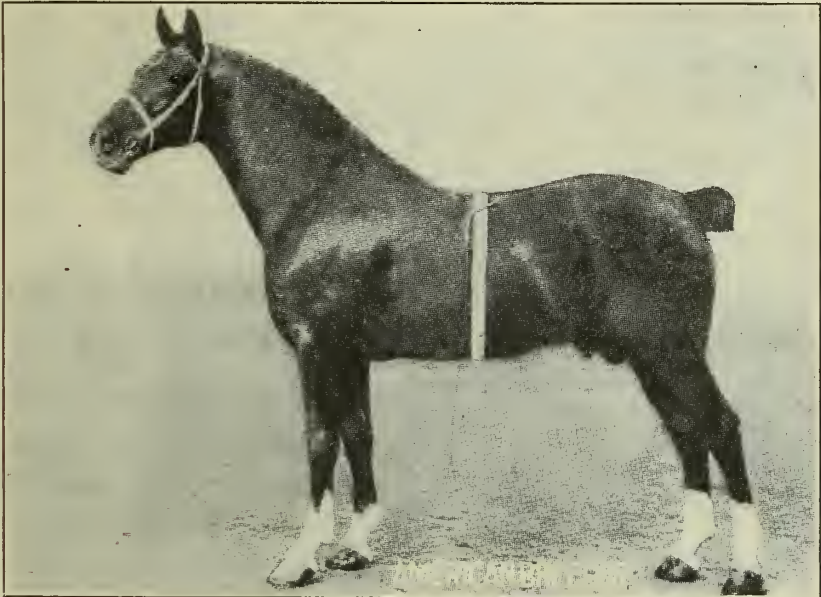
Editor's Note: The following article is the ninth in a series that is satisfying the desires of thousands for authentic information in this line. Again we urge upon our readers that not a single copy of the American Breeder be misplaced or destroyed while this series is running. Many times it is impossible for us to accommodate requests for extra copies. Single orders for several hundred papers of some special issue often ex-haust the last of our reserve supply. The only way to be sure of this series, complete, is to save every copy of the paper. No publication (book or periodical) has ever covered the subject in a way to so well meet the demand for information on breeds, as does this series of special articles.

This breed originated principally in Norfolk County, in eastern and north-eastern England. The same sires which founded the Thoroughbred also founded the Hackney. In the first case, these sires were crossed on na-tive running mares of proven ability. In the second case, they were crossed on trotting mares of proven ability on the road. Thus originated the Hack-ney.

The following line of sires shows how Hackney pedigrees trace in the male line to the same foundation as the Thoroughbreds. The Darley Arabian, foaled in 1702, begot Flying Childers; the latter begot Blaze; and he in turn begot Shales, the great foundation horse of the Hackney

breed is noted for soundness. The color is usually chestnut with flashy white markings, although bays, browns, roans, and blacks are all pres-ent and all acceptable.

In action we see the Hackney at his best; he has a remarkably high and flash "all round" way of going which is accentuated by his white ankles. His stride is long, high, and easy, and he displays the best of manners. He has the spirit and mettle and the nat-ural action which enable him to put up a big show. Proper shoeing, mouth-ing, biting, and training are necessary in order that his natural ability as a mover may be developed, but at basis it is his natural bred-in-the-horse action which accounts for his superi-



CHAMPION HACKNEY STALLION IN SHOW FORM.

breed. Following Shales, the line pro-ceeds as follows: Driver—Fireaway (201) — Fireaway (203) — Fireaway (208)—Wildfire—Phenomenon—Per-former—Sir Charles—Denmark—Dane-gelt, foaled in 1878, died in 1894.

The original Hackney was a road horse used under saddle. He was known as the Norfolk Trotter. The modern Hackney is a high-class car-riage horse. The modern type of the breed does not date back very many years. Between 1875 and 1885, Eng-lish farmers suffered from a succes-sion of bad seasons, and one result of this depression was the sale of much good breeding stock which should have been retained. Beginning in 1884, however, prosperity returned and breeders began trying to regain lost ground. This they did by utilizing the best of the old Hackneys that were left and by infusing some Thorough-bred blood, and perhaps also a little draft blood. Distinguished families have been the Fireaways, Denmarks, Danegelts, and Prickwillows.

Today the Hackney is an excellent heavy harness horse. He rarely stands over 16 hands, and usually not over 15.3 hands. They are upheaded, clean-cut, and stylish, and they weigh well for their height. Their heads are square in outline, and the necks are well crested, but they are frequently coarse in the neck and heavy in the throttle. The back is strong, the rib round, and the coupling good. Their croups are long, level, and well mus-cled, and the thighs and quarters are strong. The joints are large and strong, yet clean, and the bone is plen-tiful and of excellent quality. The pasterns are of good length and slope. The Hackney has a good foot, and the

ority as a show horse and carriage ani-mal. Many Hackneys also make ac-ceptable saddle horses.

In this country the charge has been made that the Hackney lacks endur-ance, being unfitted for road driving. It is said that he is a mere plaything—a show horse, but not a utility ani-mal. However, these charges are usually made by persons who have never had an opportunity to test the breed on this point, whereas all own-ers of Hackneys in America are unani-mous in their opinion that the Hack-ney has abundant endurance and

stamina to withstand the hardships of the road. This ability has descended to him from his ancestors, the old-time Norfolk Trotters, which were famous for their roadster qualities.

Hackneys, or Norfolk Trotters as they were then called, were brought to the United States at an early date. The first one imported was the famous stallion, Bellfounder, imported in 1822. His daughter, the Charles Kent Mare, was the dam of Hamble-tonian 10, founder of the American Trotter. The first Hackney stud founded in the United States was that of Mr. A. J. Cassett of Philadelphia, who imported the stallion Little Won-der and two mares. Following this date there began a Hackney boom in this country, and many representa-tives of the breed were imported at high prices.

English breeders organized in 1883; their association is called the Hack-ney Horse Society. The American Hackney Horse Society was organ-ized in 1891. The American associ-ation admits fillies out of Stand ardbred or Thoroughbred mares to half-registry, and their fillies may be full registered. Stallions must have both parents full registered in order to be eligible to entry.

In conclusion it may be said that the Hackney is the one and only true breed of carriage horses, and that he is often highly useful as a saddle horse or as a roadster. He has been bred with skill for a long period of time, his type is now fixed, and his breed-ers well deserve the success they have won in years past. In competition with all other breeds he has fully demon-strated his ability to furnish heavy harness horses of higher average merit than can be produced from any other mating.

### REGISTERED MORGANS FOR SALE.

A choice lot of young stallions and mares, weanlings to 4 years old. Wean-lings and yearlings can be crated and delivered at any point by express at a moderate price. Can sell fillies and stallions of different breeding that would be suitable to mate together. Could sell a car load of registered mares and fillies that have been bred to registered Morgan stallions, at a very moderate price. Most of my young stock is out of The Admiral. Headlight Morgan is now at the head of my stud and I am expecting at least 40 colts from him next spring.

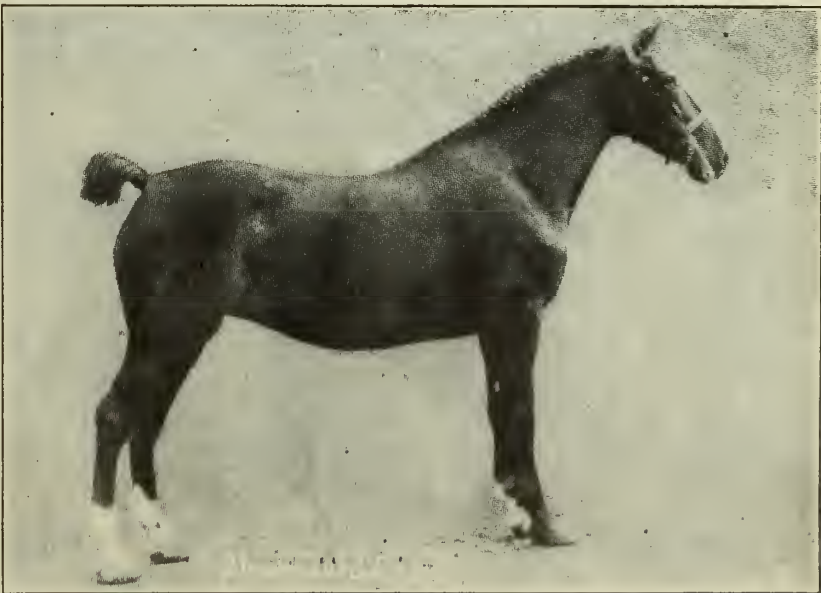
RICHARD SELLMAN, Rochelle, Texas.

### MORGAN HORSES AND COLTS

of both sexes for sale. My breeding operations have never been on an ex-tensive scale, but for the number shown I have been unusually successful at the great shows, and have sold breeding stock to 15 different states and South America, including sales to Mountain Vale and Brook Nook, the most exten-sive Morgan breeding establishments in the world. Prices always right. C. F. DEWEY, AMBOY, ILL.

### FOR REAL MORGANS

Buy your Morgan stallions, mares, colts and fillies of  
BECK STOCK FARM,  
Keysville, Mo.



A CHAMPION HACKNEY MARE.



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

Sign Your Name and Address to all Questions.

**1758—INFECTED NAVEL.**—I have a mare that brought a colt this spring and the colt died; it lived two days. Just before it died it urinated and it was red in color. I would like to know what was the matter with it and what to do for one that is that way. If this mare is bred back to a jack would the colt live next spring? If she has, as some call it, bloody gravel? Please give me your advice.—Kentucky Subscriber.

**REPLY.**—It is quite probable that your colt died as a result of an infected navel, commonly spoken of as navel ill. In these cases the infection may pass upwards and gain access to the blood stream or it may pass in the direction of the bladder and give rise to the symptoms recited. No ill effects should attend breeding this mare to the jack as mentioned, as the infection bears no relation to that part of the problem.

**1759—GETTING THE SEMEN.**—I want to ask you why it is that I cannot get the semen from one of my horse's mares and from the other I can get a teacupful nearly every time. The one I am having the difficulty with is a three year old, and I only breed him three times a week. The other, is a seven-eighths Percheron, eight years old, and he covers two mares one day and one the next. I think the young horse deposits in the womb, as he is much longer than the other horse, and I have noticed that the older horse does not leave as much semen on tall mares as small ones. Please advise me.—Minnesota Subscriber.

**REPLY.**—You state that in your opinion the young horse deposits the semen in the uterus. This is where he should deposit it. Stallions which discharge in the vagina are not nearly so sure as those which inject the fluid into the uterus. It is just as easy to get the semen from the uterus as from the vagina. If you cannot get it from the directions which were printed in the March 5th issue we would advise you to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School, where all these things are taught by personal instruction. At that place you can see exactly where the fluid is located and just how to get it.

**1760—BLOODY MILK.**—I have a cow, five years old that has bloody milk and has been fresh about four weeks. I discovered she was giving bloody milk out of one teat only. Would this be likely to make the milk from the other teats impure? If so, can you advise any treatment for the same.—Iowa Subscriber.

**REPLY.**—It may be that the hemorrhage originated from some local injury and that in the act of milking you are not sufficiently gentle but keep up the irritation. Extreme care should be exercised in withdrawing the milk from this quarter. The milk should be forced out by squeezing gently the teat, not by stripping as sometimes practiced. The milk from all other quarters should not be harmed by the condition of the one complained of.

**1761—FRENCH DRAFT OR PERCHERON.**—Will you please explain to me the difference between a Percheron and a French Draft horse. I have a horse that is said to be a Percheron, but his sire is registered as a French Draft.—Alabama Subscriber.

**REPLY.**—Percheron horses are registered in the Percheron Society of America and can also be registered in the National French Draft Association at Fairfield, Iowa. A French Draft horse cannot be registered in the Percheron Society unless his sire and dam are registered also. The French Draft Association records Boulonnaise, Nivernnaise and Percherons and accepts as pure bred animals with five recorded top crosses for a stallion and four recorded top crosses for a mare. The sire of your horse might possibly be eligible to record as a Percheron. To determine this, submit his pedigree to the secretary of the Percheron Society of America, in Chicago.

**1762—DIAGNOSING PREGNANCY.**—Is there any safe way to tell when a mare is in foal, soon after service at return time?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

**REPLY.**—There are some mares that will show signs of heat while pregnant. On the 21st day, which is the proper retrial time after a mare has been bred, she should not be teased much. If she does not show perfect signs of heat she should not be rebred at that time. A great many mares will show some signs of being in heat, yet be pregnant. If the cervix is open at the time a mare is bred, and should return with the cervix closed, it should not be open; neither should it be manipulated. Every breeder should have a speculum so as to note these conditions. If the plug in the cervix is cracked during manipulation it is very liable to open up and cause the mare to lose the colt, and come in heat again.

**1763—FEED FOR COLT.**—Will you please publish a recipe of a good feed for an orphan colt, three weeks old?—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY.**—Cow's milk diluted about one half with pure water that has been boiled, to which may be added a little sugar and about an ounce of lime water, usually makes a satisfactory substitute for mare's milk. Of course judgment must be used in amount fed; periods of feeding should be regular and vessels employed kept scrupulously clean. By this time the colt is old enough to eat some grass, and a little oats with bran may be gradually given. Later a small amount of old process linseed meal may be added to the grain ration.

**1764—A STRAIN OF HORSES.**—Is there a breed of horses by the name of "Hightide" and "King Lear"?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

**REPLY.**—There are no breeds of horses by the names given.

**1765—MARE DECREASING IN MILK FLOW.**—I have a seven year old Shire mare that has raised two colts. She has always had plenty of milk and her colts have always been fat and sleek. About two weeks ago she foaled her third colt and apparently had plenty of milk. In about a week I noticed the colt was not doing as well as her previous colts, and I found she was giving very little milk and does not improve any. She is being fed oats and bran and runs on grass. Why is it she fails to give as much milk as other years? She seems to be getting very fat herself.—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY.**—If you are familiar with dairy cattle you perhaps know that some of the best milk cows as they advance in years put beef on their backs instead of milk in the pail. Your mare is undergoing this transformation and it cannot very well be helped this season. If she is bred for another year do not feed her too highly on fat producing food during the period of gestation. You will need to look after the wants of the colt by giving a little oats and bran in a place protected from the mare.

**1766—NUMBER OF FERTILE SERVICES.**—How many services should a six year old jack make from the 15th of March until the first of August, and not hurt him? Also an eight year old saddle stallion, how many services should he make in the same length of time?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

**REPLY.**—There is a difference in sires. There is only one way to tell just how many fertile services can be made during a given time with a particular animal, and that is with the microscope. Ordinarily two services one day and one the next is about the limit to expect from a mature stallion or jack.

**1767—ABORTION.**—I have had bad luck with my mares losing their colts. I bred five mares and all got in foal. One lost her colt in about three months; one went about seven months; one went about ten months. These mares were well taken care of and in good

1878

## TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD

1915

There are localities where there are no HIGH CLASS DRAFT STALLIONS. We always prepare ourselves for LATE BUSINESS by making one or two IMPORTATIONS IN THE SPRING. We now have on hand about FIFTY STRICTLY HIGH CLASS SHIRE, PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS; Imported and American bred, two to seven years old; colts rising three years old, weighing from 2,100 to 2,300 pounds—every one a "Herd Header," the "Truman Kind." WRITE US if there are no HIGH CLASS STALLIONS in YOUR TOWNSHIP. Perhaps YOU may have LOST A STALLION recently. If so, LET US KNOW. Choice Imported Shire Fillies for sale.

### Weekly Bulletin.

It was in the fall of 1883 at the Cambridge, Ill., fair that I first met Aaron Abramson. At that time we (father and I) were showing Shire horses there. Among them were the full sisters, Brown Duchess I and II. We had the pleasure of selling the Abramson Brothers an imported Shire stallion this week; strictly one of the Truman kind, 3 years old and imported in April. He looks like making a 2,100 or 2,200-lb. horse at maturity.

We have also sold an imported Belgian stallion to Mr. Nelson Herd of Union County, Ohio. To our old customer, L. M. Trent, of Laramie County, Wyoming, we have sold an imported, 3-year-old Shire stallion; to Messrs. J. H. Serven & Son we have sold three registered Percheron fillies, one of them being sired by the great Intitule, C. E. Sorenson of Laramie County, Wyoming, purchased an outstanding 2-year-old Shire stallion. Our old customer, Don Ankrom of Piatt County, Illinois, has purchased another imported Shire mare from us that came over in our April importation; Thomas Bracken of Scotts Bluff County, Nebraska, has purchased an outstanding Shire colt.

We are pleased to say that our April importation is now in first class condition and we are offering them, together with a number of other imported and American bred stallions for sale. Taking them all round, we have a very large and select supply of Shire, Percheron and Belgian stallions and shall be pleased to mail our catalog to any of your readers who are interested in the purchase of draft stallions.

Our April importation is now in first class condition and ready for sale. Address for catalog and other information.

## Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm

BOX A

BUSHNELL, ILL.

### IMPORTED AND HOME BRED PERCHERONS and BELGIANS

I give a gilt edge guarantee good for two years with each animal. Priced to sell quick.

W. H. RICHARDS, EMPORIA, KAS.  
(Barns four blocks from A. T. & S. F. Depot.)



## Oak Lawn Stock Farm

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS.  
Percherons, Belgians and Shires.

The best stock at reasonable prices. Come and see our stallions and mares.

GEORGE EGGERT, Prop., NEWTON, IOWA

## KODOMA 43372.

The Great Ton Show Stallion and Percheron sire, for sale. Height 16.3; color gray; age 9 years. Absolutely sound and clean, with the best of feet, bone and pasterns. His sloping shoulders support a beautifully carried head and neck, while his short, broad back, over a deep ribbed middle, smoothly molds into strong loins and level croup over the best draft hocks imaginable. Kodoma has 12-inch bone below his hocks and scales 1,920 pounds; today in active stud condition weighing some 2,200 pounds; fitted for showing. Guaranteed to get 60 per cent foals. Price \$1,000.

W. T. WILKINSON,  
Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri.

We offer more International PERCHERON AND BELGIAN



first prize winners, and more stallions of serviceable age by the \$10,000 champion Caruot (60000) than does any other dealer in the world. Also Shetland ponies. If you want the best, come and see me and save money. Free circular. R. R. Station, East Orwell, O. A. W. Green, Middlefield, O.

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION For sale. Registered; black, foaled April 1, 1908; weight 1,800 pounds; good server; sure breeder; lots of style and action. Colts to show. Write.

NELSON & GANS,  
R. F. D. No. 2, New Cambria, Kas.

**1768—A YOUNG JACK.**—What should I expect a jack to make when at 23 months old he measures 13.3 standard; 63 inch heart girth; 63 inch flank; ears 31 inches from tip to tip; 14 inch knee; 16 inch hock, 7 1/2 inch smallest place below knee; eight inches between forelegs. Straight, and seems to be a vigorous animal, but was treated very badly in the first year.—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY.**—It would be difficult to estimate the size of your jack at maturity. The measurements you give would lead one to believe that he would make a good average jack with proper care and feed. Some jacks develop faster than others.

**1769—SPLINTS AND WIND PUFFS.**—Let me know how I could cure splints and wind puffs, if there is a cure. I



## Shire Mares

For Sale Cheap.

Two good Shire mares for sale; one 7 years old, one 3 years old. Reason for selling, no Shire stallion in this locality.

**Paul W. Johnson**

Wilton, Muscatine County, Iowa.

### PARAMOUNT STOCK FARM

Breeds and Imports

Percherons, Belgians and Shires.

Home of the Iowa and International Grand Champion FARCEUR 7332 (72924), the greatest Belgian stallion in the world today. Always a select lot of stallions and mares for sale at prices that cannot be beat for high class, sound, 2,000 to 2,500 lb. horses. WM. CROWNOVER, HUDSON, IOWA

## Percheron Stallion

For sale. One 6-year-old black imported Percheron stallion; right in every way. Price \$950, because I have sold farm and do not need this horse. Will accept cash or good bankable notes or trade for good medium weight draft mares. Make an offer.

F. W. CAMPBELL,

911 West 22nd Street, Chicago, Ill.

## JACKSON'S PRIZE WINNING PERCHERONS

Albany II, 47588, a champion of national shows and many state fairs, at head of herd. Young stock by him. Address,

J. H. JACKSON, Rte. 4, Enid, Okla.  
Telephone E. 535.

don't know how long either one was on the horse as I have had him only two months and did not notice them then. What causes splints?—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—Splints are caused by a strain of the ligaments that attach the small splint bones to the large canon bone, and usually develop in immature horses; that is in horses under six years of age. It is possible to find splints in older animals but they ordinarily go with young stock. They do not, as a rule, cause permanent lameness, therefore are not to be seriously considered from a serviceably sound standpoint. You ask for a cure. Do you mean a cure for lameness or their removal? If an animal is retired from road work they usually recover without treatment. Inasmuch as they are bony in character their removal is not easy to accomplish with medicine. So far as wind puffs are concerned they are best left alone with the exception that hard road work encourages them, which should be avoided. Rubber pads aid in their prevention by limiting the jar on the limbs.

1770—LARGE DISCHARGE—When my horse comes off of some of the mares it seems like he loses a great amount of the semen. When he comes off his penis is drawn up. I would like to know why he should lose the semen the way he does sometimes. He has a big discharge. I only breed eight mares a week with him. He is a four year old horse imported here a year ago.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—It might be advisable in your case to build a pit for the horse so that the mare could be raised up even with the stallion. The best services are made on tall mares. If the proper connections were made the discharge should go into the uterus and would not be withdrawn as you describe, even with a large discharge. This stallion will probably get you a good number of colts but can be greatly benefited by elevating the mare.

1771—SPLINTS—I have a Percheron colt three months old that weighs 515 pounds, that has bunches on the inside and outside of the front legs, about where splints generally come. Feels like a bone substance some two inches long. What can I do to remove them? Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—Inasmuch as you mention "bunches" on both the inside and outside of the front legs, we fear you are mistaken about their true nature. We suspect that they are lower down than where splints ordinarily occur and are the osseous nodules at the lower end of the small splint bones, which are perfectly normal conditions in some animals. Please examine further and if this is not the case report to us.

1772—IS THIS HEREFORD PURE BRED? I would like to know if a full blooded Hereford may have ring-eyes,

red ears or other red marks about the face, neck and ears. All such red markings are suggestive, at least, of mixed blooded, mottled faced bulls. In the live stock shows I have not noticed such red marks. A neighbor has just bought a bull with one red ear and red about the neck, under the ears, and one with red around the eyes. He says they are registered. Please let me know about these white face variations.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—The original Herefords are described as having had white, or mottled faces, and just as red was more or less mixed in the white of the face so did the white markings frequently extend into parts of the body which now usually are solid red. The uniformity in the modern Hereford's markings was established in comparatively recent times. Some Hereford breeders of the present generation doubtless can recall strains in which red rings around the eyes frequently occurred. It is possible, therefore, that the markings you refer to are honestly inherited from pure bred ancestors. Such markings are, however, so rare at this time as to justify some caution in case you have no actual knowledge of the ancestry or the breeders of the animals in question. These markings would not in any way interfere with recording the animals, however, if everything else was regular.

1773—PREMATURE BIRTH—Is it possible for a mare to have a colt 21 days before its time and the colt be fully developed, strong and healthy?—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—Such a thing would be possible but does not usually occur as based on experience. We should expect a colt foaled three weeks previous to normal period of gestation to show lack of development and corresponding weakness.

1774—AMERICAN BREEDER NAVEL POWDER—Is the navel powder that you sell good for calves, and should it be put on the navel cord as soon as the colt or calf is born? Is it necessary to put it on the navel when a mare has a colt on grass pasture?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—The hands should be washed and the fluid stripped out of the navel cord, then as quickly as possible after birth dust the navel powder over the navel cord and around the body where the navel cord attaches. This should be done about three times a day until the navel cord dries up. If an offspring is delivered in a pasture where there is no manure or stack bottoms, and the sun has had an opportunity to disinfect everything in the pasture, there is not much danger of navel infection, but if the navel cord comes in contact with filth germs the colt is liable to have navel disease.

1775—STRING HALTED JACK—I want to get your advice about a four year old jack. He is 16 hands high with nine and a half inch bone. He is string halted in both hind legs. The veterinarians in my town tell me he can be cured by cutting small leaders on the outside of leg below the hock. I would like to hear what you have to say about it.—Kentucky Subscriber.

REPLY—The operation mentioned gives relief in the most of instances, and is worthy of trial, but inasmuch as string halt is not always dependent upon the same condition in every case, a cure must not be expected in every case operated upon.

1776—KEEPING CAPSULES—Please tell me if it hurts the capsules to be in a damp place? And will it do any good to bake them before being used?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—A dry place is preferable. Capsules may be baked by placing a few in a tin pan and placing them in the oven. Only a few should be tried the first time in order to find out how easily they can be spoiled. After experimenting with a few, they can be baked satisfactorily. It is better to keep them clean and dry and never touch them excepting when the hands are thoroughly washed with soap and water, and rinsed in sterilized water and dried on a clean towel.

1777—SPAVIN—I have a real good middle aged horse which has the spavin on each hind leg. Some say it can be cured by burning; others say it would not be best to burn them off. What can be done for him? Is there a cure? He seems able to work some and at times will run when the others run around in the lot. After he exerts himself much it is harder for him to get around for a while.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—There are different varie-

## ACCLIMATED PERCHERONS

We are well supplied with good, sound young stallions of good dark color, with plenty of size and bone.

Among them is the first prize, 2,100-pound, 3-year-old at the 1914 Nebraska State Fair.

We sell stallions according to the law of Nebraska, and furnish state license.

Fortunately we are in position to raise and handle stallions cheaper than most dealers and can save you money on a good horse.

Reference, either bank in Arlington or the Packers' National, South Omaha.

On the main line of the C. N. W. R. R., 33 miles northwest of Omaha; 55 miles north of Lincoln and 8 miles east of Fremont. Twelve passenger trains every day. See us at once or write today.

**RHEA BROS., Arlington, Nebr.**

## Closing Out Bargains in Percherons

I am preparing to quit the farm and

My Entire Herd of 50 Percherons—Mostly High Class Mares and Fillies—Is for Sale.

I have a few good stallions, of course, and will make close prices on them but any man who will take all, or a large part, of my mares and fillies, will get a bargain he cannot find anywhere else. Good registered draft mares will be the money makers for years to come.

GEORGE HIRSCHMAN,

PIERSON, IOWA.

## WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had direct from the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.



ties of spavin but we presume that you refer to the bony kind. As a rule, the firing iron, when properly applied, offers the best means of overcoming the lameness. This should be done by a skilled veterinarian. An animal in this condition is considerably incapacitated for work, besides suffers considerably, hence it is in order to attempt to relieve the condition.

1778—STALLIONS IN BREEDING PENS—I would like to know if it hurts a stallion to urinate often? My stallion will stand and strain on every place where a mare has urinated.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—You are making a mistake by allowing your stallion to run in a lot where mares in heat have been kept. If this does not lead to a bad habit it does excite the stallion unnecessarily. We are wondering how long it will take breeders to understand that such practice is a detriment. This is more especially true with young sires. A great many valuable animals are ruined by masturbation. This habit should not be encouraged.

1779—ABORTION—Please tell me what is the cause of so much abortion among mares. I had a mare that was bred to my jack last June, and she lost the colt at four and one-half months. She was running in pasture. I have some customers that their mares lost their colts at different dates. Will colts sucking a mare after six or seven months gone cause them to lose their colts? How soon can I serve these mares with safety after losing their colts? I don't believe it is a disease that the jack has spread. I have one customer that his mare was foaled last August and she lost her colt this month. Can I breed her this spring or summer? Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—This paper has been teaching for a number of years past that the most of the cases of abortion are infectious in character and that great danger attends breeding mares that have aborted, to stallions or jacks in the natural way. We have argued that it is folly to breed such mares until they have been properly cleaned up and sufficient time elapsed to become freed from the disease. This usually requires from six months to a year. If you are expecting to continue in the breeding business the quicker you accept the idea that it is possible for your jack to become infected from one of these mares, and he in turn infect several sound mares, subsequently the better yourself and your community will be off. Just so long as you breed

(Continued on page 14.)

## Black Percheron Stallion

For sale. Registered in P. S. of A.; coming 2 years old June 16, 1915; weight about 1,500 pounds.

**HUGO WESTERMAN,**  
LAKE VIEW, IOWA



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS

of Percheron and Standard bred horses, Kentucky and Tennessee jacks. All stock guaranteed and priced to sell. Terms to suit purchaser.

FISHER & WALKER, Evansville, Ind.

## CLYDESDALE HORSES

Twenty mares from weanlings up. A number of extra good young stallions that will make better than ton horses.

In Shorthorns I have 5 young Scotch bulls, roans and reds, that are good ones.

W. A. DeMERRITT, Plainfield, Illinois

### BAD HEALTH

Forces me to offer at a sacrifice black registered Percherons; one mare, 4 years, weight 1,935; price \$400. One stallion, 26 months, weight 1,700; price \$500. Both for \$800 cash. No trades. One share P. S. of A. stock included.

G. B. CHANDLER, BUFFALO, KAS.

### HOTEL CONVENTION.

European Plan.

Twelfth and Broadway.

Special attention given to stockmen. Rates 50c to \$1.00 per day. Bath free. Take Twelfth Street car from in front of Live Stock Exchange Building and get off at Broadway, or take any north bound car at the Union Depot, and transfer west on Twelfth. Car stops at our door.

Kansas City, Mo.

## DAVE RISK

The Expert Live Stock and Farm Scene Photographer.

It takes years of experience and the best of equipment to do my class of work. I may be coming to your state any time for other work, so write me early if you want photos made. Address me at

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### LOUIS A. WILSON

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, Logan, Ia.

I am conducting sales for the best breeders in the country. Reference: American Breeder. Write me for dates.



## R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right; work always up to the highest standard.





## A DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN

### LAYING RECORDS OF "TOP NOTCH" HENS.

In the seven months of the third year's state and national egg laying contests at Mountain Grove, Mo., covered by the latest reports, the highest dozen pens included Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and White Orpingtons. These pens (ten hens to the pen) with their seven months' output of eggs, are as follows:

- Pen 34, Barred Rocks, 614 eggs.
- Pen 38, White Rocks, 608 eggs.
- Pen 40, Barred Rocks, 600 eggs.
- Pen 21, S. C. White Leghorns, England, 596 eggs.
- Pen 26, Buff Wyandottes, 590 eggs.
- Pen 2, S. C. White Leghorns, 556 eggs.
- Pen 6, S. C. White Leghorns, 556 eggs.
- Pen 1, S. C. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania, 549 eggs.
- Pen 10, S. C. White Leghorns, 547 eggs.
- Pen 14, S. C. White Leghorns, 547 eggs.
- Pen 28, White Wyandottes, 544 eggs.
- Pen 43, White Orpingtons, Missouri, 543 eggs.

### EGG CASE HATCHED EIGHT EGGS.

It is not at all strange for a hen to steal her nest in the spring and summer months and hatch a brood of chickens. It is less common for egg cases to hatch eggs, but it is possible, and has happened. Last June, one of the produce dealers in northern Kansas opened a case of eggs, which was purchased from the surrounding country, and found eight little chicks. These chicks were cared for and six of them grew to maturity.

Fertile eggs are incubated whenever they are kept at a temperature of about 70 degrees, says Ross M. Sherwood, poultryman in the extension division in the Kansas Agricultural College, from whom this information comes. At 90 degrees eggs will incubate one-half as fast as if set under hens. To prevent the loss of fertile eggs they must be kept at a temperature below 70 degrees. It is almost impossible for the average farmer to keep eggs at such a temperature. His only remedy is to "swat the rooster."

### HARVEST MITES, OR "CHIGGERS."

The microscopic harvest mites, commonly known as "chiggers" and red bugs, attack the skin of the human being, entering the large sweat tubes or pores where they die, and cause much suffering from intense itching. Chiggers are most troublesome to people with tender skins, and especially to children.

In some localities where the harvest mite is found in great numbers, to walk among blackberry or other shrubbery or come in contact with grasses or similar herbage along streams or pools on edges of marshes, or under trees near such places, is to invite an attack. It is obvious that the best preventive is to avoid exposure. However, if a bath is taken in hot water or water containing salt or strong soap within a short time after exposure, no ill effects will be experienced. After a longer exposure a bath is practically of no effect.

Sulphur is the best remedy for mites and is also the best preventive of attack. Since the harvest mites usually become attached to the person in walking through vegetation, it has been found, according to the bulletin, that sifting flowers of sulphur into the underclothes from a little above the knee downward, and into the shoes and stockings, is effective. Napthalene has been successfully used in the same manner, and is also considered a safeguard against several forms of man-infesting tropical insect pests.

If a person has been exposed to an

attack of harvest mites, an application to the affected parts of a moderately strong solution of ammonia is possibly the best counter-irritant. Bicarbonate of soda, or common cooking soda, or saleratus may be substituted in saturated solution. Similar alkaline solutions would probably also serve in counteracting the insect poison, which is acid. In case the suffering is severe, dilute tincture of iodine or collodion should be lightly applied.

### PATTERNS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

#### CATALOGUE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-date 1915 large Spring and Summer Catalogue, containing over 400 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, as well as the latest embroidery designs, also a concise and comprehensive article on Dressmaking, giving valuable hints to the Home Dressmaker.

#### 1351. Dress for Misses and Small



#### Pattern Coupon.

In ordering patterns, be sure and fill in name and address plainly, also number and size of pattern desired.

No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....

Address all orders to Pattern Department, American Breeder, 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Women, with or without Bolero.—Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18, and 20 years. It requires 7½ yards of 27-inch material for an 18-year size, with 1 yard for bolero. The skirt measures 2 2-3 yards at the lower edge. Price, 10c.

1339. Ladies' Klmono, perforated for Sack Length.—Cut in 3 sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 4½ yards of 44-inch material for the full length style, and 2¾ yards for sack length, for a medium size. Price, 10c.

1201. Child's Set of Short Clothes.—Cut in 4 sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. It requires 2¾ yards of 27-inch material for the dress, 2 3-8 yards for the petticoat and ¾ yard for the drawers for a 3-year size. Price, 10c.

1362. Ladies' Over Waist and Two Boleros.—Cut in 3 sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 1¼ yards of 24-inch material for No. 1, 1½ yards of 27-inch material for No. 2, and 1½ yards of 36-inch material for No. 3 for a small size. Price, 10c.

Waist 1350, Skirt 1336. Ladies' Costume.—Waist pattern cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt pattern cut in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 7¼ yards of 36-inch material with 1¼ yards of lining for the foundation skirt for a medium size. The skirt measures about 3½ yards at lower edge of lower flounce. This calls for TWO separate patterns, 10c for each.

1342. Ladies' Apron, with or without Band Trimming.—Cut in 3 sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 5¼ yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. Price, 10c.

1352. Girls' Suspended Skirt and Guimpe.—Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 yards of 36-inch material for a 10-year size. Price, 10c.

1347. Child's Coat.—Cut in 4 sizes: 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. It requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material for a 4-year size. Price, 10c.

### RUSTING OF STOVES.

"In the late spring months the heating stoves of the average home are usually taken down and stored for the summer," writes C. E. Vail, of the Colorado Agricultural College.

Too often the method of storage results in more or less damage to the stove. It has been wrongly recommended that all parts of the stove be thoroughly coated with kerosene before storing. This may prevent rusting for a time, but eventually the kerosene evaporates, and then the rusting begins. This method of protection, then, is of little or no value. The conditions which favor rusting of exposed iron surfaces, aside from any impurities in the metal, are moisture, air acid vapors and cold. To protect the stove cheaply and efficiently, clean thoroughly, then cover liberally with a good black-lead (graphite) stove-blackening, inside and out, and store without polishing, in a dry place. The nickel-plating should be cleaned and polished with a fine and soft polishing powder (such as whiting), then covered with a thin layer of vaseline and put away with the stove. The stove-pipe should be cleaned and blackened, and put away in the dry. A stove-pipe used on a wood-burning stove is usually much more liable to rust after being taken down than one on a coal stove, and therefore calls for greater care in cleaning.

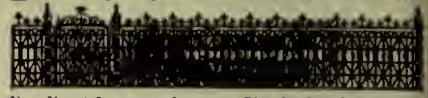
### DELAY DANGEROUS WITH CANCER.

To conquer cancer requires only 5 per cent of the energy required to conquer tuberculosis, according to figures given before the Ramsey County Medical Society by the executive secretary of the Minnesota Public Health Association. This is true because the treatment of cancer is so much simpler and acts so much more rapidly than the treatment for tuberculosis. Although deaths from cancer have increased 22 per cent since 1910 and are now almost three-fourths as frequent as deaths from tuberculosis, early operation would reduce the death rate

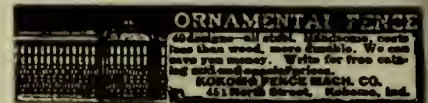
### EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas. Member American Shetland Pony Club.

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Buy direct from our factory. Hundreds of exclusive styles. Wire and Ornamental Iron guaranteed Fences for every purpose; Gates, etc. Write for Free Catalog, First Order and Early Buyers' Offer! WARD MFG. CO. 618 Ward St., Decatur, Ind.



### \$40 a Week for Agents

The Acorn Self-heating Flat Iron takes women by storm—they simply can't resist. Selling almost as easy as giving away. Something entirely new. An entire week's ironing for a penny. Saves miles of walking and makes ironing day a pleasure. Carry it anywhere—iron anywhere, on a porch, under the shade trees. No stove needed. Everybody interested. Every home a prospect. Agents Make Money—men or women, quick, easy, sure. An all-year business; two sales a day will make you \$50 in a week—six sales per day easy. Don't wait—think of this profit—write for selling plans and samples. ACORN BRASS MFG. CO. Dept. 3, Chicago, Ill.

### TEXAS LAND FOR SALE.

A section in the Texas Panhandle, Deaf Smith County. Near new railroad. Write, J. M. GOODSPEED, TUSCOLA, ILL.

### THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN COUNTRY

Has good land at low prices. Descriptive magazine free for a year.

W. Q. NICHOLSON, IMGR. AGENT, K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.

### Good Quarter Section Land

in Lane County, Kansas, for sale or trade for young stock, Shire mares or cattle.

### A. P. MILLER Imperial Kansas

### FARM LANDS—20 YEARS TO PAY.

Fertile farms in Western Canada offered by Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Productive soil; good climate; ready markets; fine churches and schools; unexcelled transportation; all conveniences and opportunities of best farming districts anywhere. Prices \$11 to \$30 an acre; irrigated land from \$35. Loan of \$2,000 to assist practical farmers in irrigated districts. Twenty years to pay—or sooner at your option. Long before your final payment is due your farm will have paid for itself. Also some improved farms with houses, barns, wells, fencing and crops now growing on them on the same favorable terms. Interest in all cases only 6%. This offer is based on good land; we offer these terms because we know a farmer on our lands can "be successful"; he can live well and save enough to pay for his farm. Western Canada lands are naturally suited to growing grains, fodders, vegetables, dairying and raising horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry. Cash in on the high grain prices. Don't delay; the best lands will be taken first. Write today for free handbook and full information to J. S. Dennis, Assistant to the President, Department of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

by half and if resorted to in every case would save practically all.

The great cause of deaths from cancer is the neglect of the growth in its early stages. At the present time, the patient goes to the physician just about one year too late.

### TRY THIS ON YOUR TEAKETTLE.

To the American Breeder:—You've been trying for a long time to find out how to get the lime out of your teakettle, and now here's your problem solved. Miss Ida Rigney, instructor in domestic science in the agricultural college, offers a practical remedy.

If you have a solid copper or aluminum kettle, just heat it dry, and the lime will crack away from the sides of the kettle and can easily be shaken out.

With the more common kettles, the dry heating method cannot be used, as it will melt the solder and break the enamel. To treat such kettles, simply take a moderately weak solution of any acid and heat it in the kettle. By combining with the lime, which is alkaline, the acid frees it from the kettle. Vinegar is a good acid to use, and one which is always available to the housewife.—Kansas Agricultural College.



## THE FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS OF 1915

Below we give, in alphabetical order, a complete list of the more important fairs and expositions to be held in the United States and Canada this year. In the case of the World's Fair at San Francisco, which opened last February, the live stock show begins September 30 and lasts till the middle of November. Dates for all fairs are given in the list, preceding the names of the secretaries, so far as we have them.

Alabama State Exposition—Montgomery, October 18-23. Geo. T. Barnes, Secretary.

Alabama State Fair—Birmingham, October 7-16. Sam H. Fowkes, Secretary.

American Royal Live Stock Show—Kansas City, October 4-9. R. J. Kinzer, Secretary.

Arizona State Fair—Phoenix, November 3-13. T. D. Shaughnessy, Secretary.

Arkansas State Fair—Hot Springs, Blue Grass Fair—Lexington, Kentucky, August 2-7. Joan W. Bain, Secretary.

Brockton Fair and Horse Show—Brockton, Massachusetts, October 5-8. P. G. Flint, Secretary.

Calgary Industrial Exhibition—Calgary, Canada, June 30-July 7. E. L. Richardson, Secretary.

California State Fair—Sacramento, September 4-11. Chas. W. Paine, Secretary.

Cambridge Valley Fair—Cambridge, New York, August 23-27. Eliot B. Norton, Secretary.

Canadian National Exhibition—Toronto, Canada, August 28-September 13. J. O. Orr, General Manager.

Central Canadian Exhibition—Ottawa, Canada, September 10-18. E. McMahon, Secretary.

Colorado State Fair—Pueblo, Colorado, September 13-18. J. L. Beaman, Secretary.

Connecticut State Fair—Berlin, September 14-17. L. W. Gwatkin, Secretary.

Forest City Fair—Cleveland, Ohio, August 19-26. H. J. Kline, Manager, North Randall, Ohio.

Georgia State Fair—Macon, October 26-November 5. Harry G. Robert, Secretary.

Illinois State Fair—Springfield, September 17-25. B. M. Davison, Secretary.

Indiana State Fair—Indianapolis, September 6-10. Chas. Downing, Secretary.

International Live Stock Exposition—Chicago, Illinois, November 27-December 4. B. H. Heide, Secretary.

Interstate Live Stock Fair—Sioux City, Iowa, September 20-25. Joe Morton, Secretary.

Interstate Fair—Fargo, North Dakota, July 27-30. G. A. Nash, Secretary.

Kansas State Fair—Hutchinson, September 18-25. A. L. Sponsler, Secretary.

Kansas State Fair—Topeka, September 13-17. Samuel E. Lux, Secretary.

Kentucky State Fair—Louisville, September 13-18. J. L. Dent, Secretary.

Louisiana State Fair—Shreveport, November 3-8. Louis N. Brueggerhoff, Secretary.

Maryland State Fair—Timonium, August 31-September 4. Jas. S. Nuss, Secretary.

Michigan State Fair—Detroit, September 6-15. G. W. Dickinson, Secretary.

Michigan State Fair (West)—Grand Rapids, September 20-24. Lyman A. Lilly, Secretary.

Minnesota State Fair and Exposition—Hamline, September 6-11. J. C. Simpson, Secretary.

Mississippi-Alabama Fair—Meridian, Mississippi, October 18-23. R. M. Striplin, Secretary.

Missouri State Fair—Sedalia, September 25-October 2. E. T. Major, Secretary.

Montana State Fair—Helena, September 20-25. Sid J. Coffee, President.

National Dairy Show—Chicago, Illinois, September 30-October 9. W. E. Skinner, General Manager.

National Feeders and Breeders Show—Fort Worth, Texas, March 11-18, 1916. J. A. Stafford, Secretary.

National Western Stock Show—Denver, Colorado, January 17-22, 1915. Fred P. Johnson, Secretary.

Nebraska State Fair—Lincoln, September 6-10. W. R. Mellor, Secretary.

New England Fair—Worcester, Massachusetts, September 6-9. B. Durell, Secretary.

New State Fair—Muskogee, Oklahoma, October 4-9. Harry E. Oliver, Secretary.

New York State Fair—Syracuse, September 13-18. Albert E. Brown, Secretary.

North Carolina State Fair—Raleigh, October 18-23. Joseph E. Pogue, Secretary.

North Dakota State Fair—Grand Forks, July 20-24. D. V. Moore, Secretary.

Ohio State Fair—Columbus, August 30-September 2. J. W. Fleming, Secretary.

Pacific International Live Stock Exposition—North Portland, Oregon, December 6-11. O. M. Plummer, General Manager.

Quebec Provincial Exposition—Quebec, Canada, August 28-September 4. Georges Morisset, Secretary.

Rochester Agricultural and Industrial Exposition—Rochester, New York, August 30-September 11. Edgar F. Edwards, Secretary.

Royal Agricultural and Industrial Fair—New Westminster, B. C., September 29-October 3. D. E. Mackenzie, Secretary.

South Carolina State Fair—Columbia, October 25-29. D. F. Eford, Secretary.

South Dakota State Fair and Exposition—Huron, September 13-17. C. N. McIlvaine, Secretary.

Southeast Texas Fair—Beaumont, Texas, November 12-20. C. R. Bone, Secretary.

Spokane Interstate Fair—Spokane, Washington, September 13-18. George P. Barsen, Secretary.

Tennessee State Fair and Exposition—Nashville, September 20-25. J. W. Russworm, Secretary.

Texas State Fair—Dallas, October 16-31. W. H. Stratton, Secretary.

Texas Cotton Palace—Waco, Texas, November 6-21. S. N. Mayfield, Secretary.

Tri-State Fair and Exposition—Memphis, September 26-October 5. Frank D. Fuller, Secretary.

Utah State Fair—Salt Lake City, September 27-October 6. Horace S. Ensign, Secretary.

Vancouver Exhibition—Vancouver, B. C., August 13-21. H. S. Rolston, Secretary.

Vermont State Fair—White River Junction, September 14-17. F. L. Davis, Secretary.

Virginia State Fair—Richmond, October 11-16. A. Warwick, Secretary.

Washington State Fair—North Yakima, September 19-25.

West Virginia State Fair—Wheeling, September 6-10. Bert H. Swartz, Secretary.

Wisconsin State Fair and Exposition—Milwaukee, September 13-17. Oliver E. Remy, Secretary.

Wyoming State Fair—Douglas, September 27-October 2. A. Higby, Secretary.

Wyoming State Fair—Bosier, Wyoming.

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### HOW HEALTHY ANIMALS MAY SPREAD DISEASE.

The medical profession has known for a long time that one of the menaces to which health is exposed in the infectious material often carried and unconsciously expelled by seemingly healthy persons and animals, says the Weekly News Letter of the Agricultural Department. But, it continues, the true importance of this fact has begun to receive the wide recognition it merits only in recent years.

Today we know that many persons after recovery from typhoid fever continue to discharge typhoid germs from their bodies and that such persons cause numerous cases of typhoid fever unless they are properly controlled, and we know that exposure to diphtheria, even when it does not lead to the development of disease, means that the exposed individual often becomes a carrier of diphtheria germs, which are located in his throat, a region from which they are expelled in a way dangerous to the health of susceptible persons. And we also know that this same problem of seemingly healthy carriers and disseminators of disease germs must be given careful consideration because of its bearing on the health of our domestic animals.

The possibility that animals, may become persistent carriers of disease germs is not limited to any one or any kind of disease. For example, if we take three diseases, southern cattle fever, infectious abortion of cattle, and foot-and-mouth disease, we have one which is caused by an animal micro-organism, one by a vegetable micro-organism, or a true bacterium, and one by an undistinguished, probably ultramicroscopic organism or a germ too small to be seen, even with the aid of the most powerful microscope. Regarding southern cattle fever, the Bureau of Animal Industry proved some years ago that recovered cattle continue to carry its specific cause in their blood for years, so that the injection of a small quantity of such blood under the skin of a susceptible animal almost invariably causes a typical attack of southern cattle fever. Fortunately, this disease is not transmitted through contact directly from animal to animal; the only known method of transmission under natural conditions is through the agency of the cattle tick. Later the bureau

## SAVE HARNESS MONEY

Hundreds of amazing bargains! Write now for free copy of our new catalog, with life-like pictures of harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, bits, etc.



### Special Offer

Here's a dandy extra heavy copper riveted halter, 1 1/2 inch wide, sells for \$1.50 everywhere; our special offer

**\$1**

—Prepaid—

## We Prepay the Freight

Save you from 30 to 50 per cent, guarantee our goods for two years, refund on the minute if goods don't suit you. Send goods with privilege of examination. Get catalog TODAY—it's free for the asking—and see our wonderful direct-from-maker bargains.

H. & M. Harness Shop, Dept. G, St. Joseph, Mo.

demonstrated that cows affected with abortion disease, long after they have seemingly recovered and resumed the normal production of calves, continue to expel abortion bacilli with their milk. One cow now under observation has continued to discharge such bacilli with her milk without showing a symptom of disease for more than six years. And recently the claim was made by European investigators that animals recovered from foot-and-mouth disease may expel the infectious material of this serious plague as long as eight months later.

There are other diseases of which it is definitely known that seemingly recovered cases remain carriers of their specific causes, but it is unnecessary to speak about them here, as the object of this short article is to call attention to a source of danger in a general way rather than to discuss it in detail.

We may say that what is true of three infectious diseases, the character and specific causes of which are as dissimilar as those of the three named, must be assumed to be true of all infectious diseases until the contrary is proved; hence, that animals which have recovered from or have been exposed to infectious diseases must be regarded with suspicion. Farmers and animal husbandmen often can avoid serious trouble among their animals by making careful inquiries relative to the history of the animals they contemplate purchasing for introduction into their herds or flocks.

### BREEDING HORSES IMPORTED.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has issued a list of horses imported for breeding purposes in 1914 for which certificates of pure breeding have been issued by the Federal department. This list includes the names of animals, their registration number, the name of the importer, and the department number for the various breeds.

The following table shows the number of certificated horses imported for breeding purposes during 1914:

Breeds.	Stallions	Mares	Total
Belgians .....	234	157	391
Clydesdale .....	17	34	51
Hackney .....	3	19	22
Percheron .....	343	181	524
Shetland .....	2	22	24
Shire .....	54	14	68
Standardbred .....	2	2	4
Suffolk .....	11	19	30
Thoroughbred .....	31	5	36
Welsh pony .....	11	49	60
Total .....	708	502	1,210

### CAN A HALF BLOOD BE A DRAFTER.

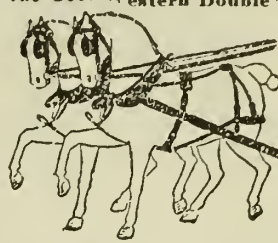
To the American Breeder:—As I am a reader of the American Breeder I must say that I consider this paper in a class by itself on topics of live stock breeding. If we only had more people that took such interest in the breeding of live stock there would be much more progress in the live stock industry. In the columns of the Breeder I have noticed that you state that horse breeding is yet in its infancy, which is certainly true. In the American Breeder of February 5, 1915, on page 7, appears an article that is full of facts, according to my views, and in order to strengthen these statements more I will offer \$100 if anyone can point to a draft horse that is a half blood—taking 2,000 pounds or over as the standard weight, for a first class draft horse, saying nothing about the size of bone or perfection of conformation. L. J. Miller, Muscatine County, Ia.

W. L. Nelson of the State Board of Agriculture is "Missouri's crop book-keeper." For six years he has handled the crop reports which are

### The Best

\$45.00 strictly all oak tanned Western Double Team Harness on earth, with breeching for

**\$31.00.**



Our New Catalog Sent Free. Hame tugs 1 1/2 inches with three loops and patent buckle.

Traces 2 1/2 inches, solid single ply, with cockeyes.

The FRED MUELLER Saddle & Harness Co. 1413-15-17-19 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

## Livery Business for Sale.

In Glenwood City, Wis.; 1,000 population; only livery in town; good location. Call or write.

H. J. LEVI, GLENWOOD CITY, WIS.

### WILL SELL CHEAP Or Trade for Cows.

A car load of Indian pony mares. DR. HAYNES, Park View, New Mex.

recognized at Washington City as among the best of any state having no statistical law.

### MINNESOTA HORSE VALUES GAINED TWELVE AND ONE-HALF PERCENT.

The average value of horses in Minnesota in 1910 was \$111. In 1915 it was \$125. The change, according to "A Report on the Horse-breeding Industry in Minnesota," by J. S. Montgomery, University Farm, St. Paul, is due to the fact that from 1910 to 1915 the number of purebred sires increased from 37.4 per cent to 48.6 per cent of the whole number in the state. The number of sires increased from 3,531 to 3,860 in five years, and the number of pure breds from 1,327 to 1,878.

### THE NEW JACK REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS.

To the American Breeder:—Some time ago you published an article saying the Standard Jack Record was going to increase the required measurements on June 1 of this year. I meant to get a binder and save my papers but neglected it and now cannot find the one with the article in it. Has the change been made in the requirements, and what does a jack have to measure now, to be admitted?—Indiana Subscriber.

To the American Breeder:—Replying to the inquiry of the Indiana subscriber, will say that the change in the registration requirements which became effective June 1, 1915, increased the bone measurement for jacks from 7 inches to 7 1/2 inches, and for jennets from 6 3/4 inches to 7 inches. This change affects Rules 2 and 3. To be eligible for entry as foundation stock, a jack must now be at least 14 1/2 hands standard in height, with 62 inches heart girth and 7 1/2 inches bone, and a jennet must be at least 14 hands standard in height, with 60 inches heart girth and 7 inches bone.

The next change will probably be to shut out everything but offspring of registered stock. This foundation of "the best jack stock" is being laid for a definite purpose, and your opportunity to register your good foundation jack stock will be a thing of the past before long.

I want every breeder of good jack stock to have an opportunity to get in before the registry is closed, and ask each one to please notify his jack breeder friends and acquaintances. Call them on the 'phone. Talk it over with them.

The growth of the Standard Jack





**BUY JENNETS AND RAISE YOUR \$1,000**  
No live stock pays so good returns for the investment. (dozen) that will do the same for you. Will consider land in MILLER STOCK FARM,

**JACKS INSTEAD OF HAVING TO BUY THEM.**  
We prove it every year and can sell you jennets (one or a dozen) that will do the same for you. Will consider land in MILLER STOCK FARM, Olathe, Kas.

#### CLOSING OUT SALE.

Five young jacks from one to four years old, and eight young jennets. All black with points, and registered. Anybody who is looking for a first class young jack should come at once and take his choice.

Henry Obermann & Son, Freistatt, Mo.  
Located 7 miles north of Mobett on Frisco R. R.

#### JACKS.

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.



#### KENTUCKY JACKS, TROTTERS AND Draft Stallions and Hereford Cattle.

Fine Mammoth jacks from colts to 5 years old, with plenty of bone and weight. Trotting colts from 1 to 4 years, by such sires as Peter the Great, 2:07 1/4; Vice Commodore, 2:11; Treganle, 2:09; Siliko, 2:08 1/4; McDougal, 2:10 1/4, and The Tramp. Three fine draft stallions; registered Hereford bulls, from 5 to 12 months old. Write, or better, come and see stock.

U. G. SAUNDERS,  
Fairland Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky.

#### JACKS AND JENNETS

For sale. Registered jacks; ages coming 3 to coming 6. Right every way. Colts to show; mares in foal. Priced to sell. Also some first class jennets in foal.

L. W. GARRIOTT, AUSTIN, IND.

### ANOTHER GOOD ONE

Jack colt foaled October 3, 1913; measurement October 3, 1914: Height, 55 inches; girth, 52 inches; length, 69 inches; head, 25 inches; muzzle, 21 inches; ears, 31 inches; hock flat way, 7 inches; bone, 7 inches. I own the sire and dam of this colt, also four other large size mammoth jacks ranging in age from 3 to 6 years old. Two extra good 2-year-old jacks and a herd of extra heavy bone mammoth jennets, and a registered Percheron stallion 3 years old; black in color; will make a ton horse in another year.

I will sell any part or all of this stock cheap for cash, or will exchange for land within 100 miles of Kansas City. Address

OWL HOLLOW STOCK FARM,  
W. W. SHOTT, LATHROP, MO.

**WE PAY YOUR EXPENSES**  
If Stock Is Not As Represented.  
**WE BREED JACKS GOOD**  
and big, and price to sell. We won the championship on both jacks and jennets at Kansas State Fair, 1913 and 1914.

We price anything but our Panama Exposition show herd.

Written guarantee given with every jack sold.

Reference: Any bank in town.  
H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, Dighton, Kas.

#### FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM.

32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14 1/2 to 16 1/2 hands high—Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address,

J. C. HUCKSTEP,  
Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

#### MAIZEDALE JACK AND JENNET FARM.

Breeders of Mammoth jacks and jennets. Harris' Corrector 3626, at head of herd. Young jacks and jennets and big young draft mules for sale at all times.

MARIS & GOODSPEED, TUSCOLA, ILL.

#### TO TRADE

For Percheron or Belgian A registered Mammoth jack; black with white points. Colts to show; three to seven years old; good mares. Cannot use a rangy horse.  
H. H. HURNS, ARGONIA, KAS.

**YOUNG JACK AND JENNET**  
for sale. Jack is 3 years old; black, with white points. Jennet is black, with white points; heavy with foal. Price \$300.  
H. M. KREADY, Abilene, Kas. Rte. 1.

and Jennet Registry of America has been almost phenomenal. It is now the biggest jack registry in the world. There are more living animals registered in it than in all other jack registries combined. One of the best posted men in America recently gave it as his opinion that it will be only a short time until the majority of the State Stallion Registrar Laws will require owners of jacks to have them registered in this association before pure bred license will be granted.

The demand for registered stock is growing each year. Buyers are now asking the question, "Is he (or she) registered?" They want to hear the answer, "He is," and not the answer, "No, but I can have him registered." You can't afford to miss one good sale on this account. You can't afford to have your jack stock registered in any other but the biggest jack registry in the world, the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America.

This registry has donated a special premium for jacks at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Owners of good jack stock who exhibit at this World's Fair will have exceptional opportunity to sell at good prices, besides having their chance at the premium money and honors. Wm. E. Morton, Sec'y. Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America, Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

#### WHAT TO TELL A FRIEND.

To the American Breeder:—Would you please send me four or five copies of your paper? I was talking to a stallion owner this morning about horse breeding and I told him to get the American Breeder and study that and he said he never saw a copy. If you will send me four or five copies I will see that he gets some of them and I think he will send in his subscription. I told him I was a subscriber and that it was the best paper I ever saw for him. Thanking you for same, I remain, your friend and subscriber, Wm. E. Hoopes, Wyoming County, Pa.

### Questions and Answers

Continued from Page 11

mares indiscriminately just so long you will have cause to utter the above complaints. Wake up, brother, and get right in the breeding business.

**1780—TOO MANY SERVICES**—I am standing a jack this season and he has been to 32 mares and a large number of them had to be returned. The jack is four years old. Was bred to 13 mares last season. He serves two mares a day. He is very cranky. Could it be possible for him to cover a mare too closely? How large an opening should be in a mare's womb? Any information will be greatly appreciated.—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Two services a day are too many for any mature jack. A four-year-old jack or stallion cannot do much more service than a three-year-old. You must do something to get relief from these mares returning so rapidly. Perhaps if you will adopt the capsule system and make one service a day your jack may "come back" in a reasonable length of time. We would advise you to lay this jack off for a couple of days and test the semen with a microscope before you adopt the capsule system, as it will not benefit you any to breed a lot of mares with dead semen. In all probability you have a good number of diseased mares among these, that will cause you much trouble, inasmuch as

## OUR GUARANTEE

That the course of treatment we furnish in connection with

### JACKSORINE

Will cure any sore on horses, jack stock or mules, except warts, fistulous sores or sores extending into the hoof, providing the treatment is given according to directions. Read what these breeders say about it:

May 15, 1915.—I have used about one and one-half cans of Jacksoline. It lasted me two seasons and it cured sores that — failed to cure. I bought a bottle of medicine from — for which I gave him \$1.00. I asked him if it was guaranteed. He said, "Yes, I stand back of it." But he stood too far back of it, for I got no results nor my money back, but the Jacksoline cured the sore and I have been using it ever since; hasn't failed for me yet. Last summer my jack had a bad sore and it took a little time, but finally cured it. I believe feeding a jack too strong is partly the cause of sores being so hard to cure on a jack.—Fred Eckhoff, Lincoln, Mo.

May 14, 1915.—I have used Jacksoline and find it to be the best thing in curing jack sores. Had a fine two year old jack that, after spending time and money for one year on every other remedy, I thought would help. I purchased a can of Jacksoline for \$3.50 (new price, \$5.00), which did the work and I give it credit for healing this and other obstinate jack sores.—W. F. McFall, Kingston, Mo.

May 15, 1915.—I had a horse that had a very sore neck—proud flesh as big as both hands. Tried your Jacksoline and cured it. Can recommend Jacksoline for curing sores of this nature.—A. L. Putnam, Carson, Iowa.

May 15, 1915.—Your Jacksoline is certainly all right for stubborn sores on horses and jacks. I have used it with perfect success. I can gladly recommend it to any one that has an animal with bad sores.—J. E. Brammer, Dora, Mo.

May 15, 1915.—I can heartily recommend Jacksoline, having used it on my jack with good success, after other remedies failed. It is easily applied, stays on well and does all you claim for it.—J. L. Switzer, Bucklin, Mo.

May 15, 1915.—I have a jack that had sores on both hind legs. I tried several different kinds of medicine, but they didn't do much good. I have used Jacksoline for about six weeks and one of his legs is well and the other one is lots better, and doing nicely.—A. O. Ordway, Peck, Kas.

Our treatment has been further perfected, which, in connection with the greatly increased cost of all drugs, has necessitated our returning to the old price of \$5.00 per can. Promptness is very important. A week's delay in beginning may add two weeks to the time necessary for a cure. Many valuable animals are lost by neglect. This treatment does not interfere with service. Full directions for treatment sent with each order.

Price, under the new guarantee, \$5.00

**O. P. WILSON & CO.**  
LOCK BOX 489 KANSAS CITY, MO.

#### HENRY BECK, OF MERIDIAN, IDAHO

Formerly of Litchfield, Nebr.

Can sell you a registered jack, jennet, stallion or mare for less money than any man in the West. He has 14 registered jacks from 2 to 5 years old; some tried jacks and sure breeders. 25 head of registered jennets from 1 to 9 years old; several heavy in foal; all black, mealy points; 14 to 16 1/2 hands high. Young pasture raised draft stallions, Percherons, Belgians and Shires and Percheron fillies, on Hendershott Ranch, one mile north of Meridian, 9 miles west of Boise; all street cars from Boise to Caldwell stop at Ranch. For further particulars write me as above, or better, come and see me.

they are returning regularly, according to your own statement.

**1781—INJURED FOOT**—I have a three year old black colt that got his foot caught in the bridge about a year ago and has been lame ever since. When starting he is very lame and does not put his foot down whatever, but after a while he seems to make better use of his leg. Do you think I could do anything for him, as he is sound otherwise, and a good worker.—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—On account of the long standing of the case we do not feel justified in trying to outline a course of treatment. You should have a competent veterinarian take personal charge of the case with a view of learning just what parts were injured. After determining the nature of the injury then a course of treatment may be intelligently prescribed. It is quite likely a neurectomy would make the animal serviceable for slow work on the farm.

**1782—USING CAPSULES**—I want to make some inquiry about the use of capsules. Can one get the semen from

#### JACK TO TRADE OR SELL.

Can use registered draft mares that are sound. Will accept Belgian or Shire stallion—the ton kind. No small ones wanted.

Jack is black with white points, 15.3 standard, 9 1/4-inch bone, weight 1,200 pounds, 17-inch foot, 33-inch ears. Quick server on mares or jennets; 7 years old; registered in Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America. Come soon if you want a good one.

T. B. McLELLAN,  
Stratten, Hitchcock Co., Nebr., Box 23.

### Jennets at a Bargain!

Four mature jennets—two large and two medium size. Have no use for these animals as we have no jack to breed them to, and will sell them to the first buyer that makes a good offer.

N. L. BOWMAN, GARNETT, KAS.

### MAMMOTH JACKS

For sale. Large, heavy boned, 15 to 16 hands high. Prices from \$250 up. Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.

John Henry, Fairfax, Ia.



YOU CAN GET THIS

\$3.50 SYRINGE FREE

Stockmen need the best syringe made.

The Jans Syringe is all-metal, heavily nickel-plated with a long, 7 inch tube, so strong the horse cannot harm it even if he bites it. Will outlast a dozen of the ordinary kind. Send this advertisement with your name and address and we will explain this liberal gift.

JANS REMEDY COMPANY

Union Stock Yards

Chicago, Ill.

?? HAVE YOUR "WORMS" GOT HORSES ??

For Worms in Horses and Cattle. To drive them out use EMERSON'S DEAD SHOT. A speedy way of removing the WORMS (Dead or Alive), to purify the blood and strengthen the Nerves, or as a general condition powder. Sent by mail upon receipt of FIFTY CENTS (50c). C. B. SMITH & CO., Newark, N. J.

the mare with the capsule or has he got to have an extractor? Which is the best impregnator, a bulb or a nickel pipe and full suction; one has to use both hands on it.—Wisconsin Subscriber.

REPLY—You will not have much results filling your capsules from the mare. You can only expect to fill them from the vagina. When the outside of the capsule is wet with semen, you will have a slippery time putting the cap on. If the semen goes into the uterus you cannot get it. We do not know of a single breeder who is successful with capsules who fills the capsules from the mare. If you use capsules, why not do it right. If you do not want to do it right, it will be better for the breeding industry if you let it alone. There are too many fellows who expect something for nothing, and ruin the business. If you have a valuable stallion or jack you ought to be willing to make some little preparation to double the capacity of that sire. If you have not got a good sire you ought to be man enough to quit the business. Neither of the impregnators you speak of is worth anything for breeding purposes, in our opinion. The Natural Temperature Semen Extractor can be used as an extractor and as an impregnator to a better advantage than any other instrument on the market.

1753—MARE GAVE NO MILK—One of my customers has a mare that raised one colt five years ago and I bred her last year to my horse and she got with foal and when her time was up she brought a fine colt, but she did not give a drop of milk and did not have a sign of bag. The first colt she had she milked enough to support her colt in good shape. About three weeks before she had her colt she swelled

up along the belly, but it went down before she had the colt. What can be the reason? Can this mare be bred again with success?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—This is an experience that sometimes is the lot of the breeder, in which the milk producing function is temporarily suspended. We have often noted that when such mares are again bred that they return to normal and give no further trouble at the next foaling period. We believe if this is a good mare it is worthy of trial.

1754—DEVELOPING YOUNG STOCK—I have a two year old Percheron filly that weighs 1,300 pounds in growing condition; is 15.2 hands high. What size should she attain at maturity? Her dam weighs 1,900 pounds; her sire 2,000 pounds.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—From the size of the ancestors we conclude that you have not properly developed this filly. This mare should weigh more than the amount you have given. Percheron horses develop young. Most of them make a great deal of growth in two years when they have an opportunity. Your filly at 12 mouths of age should have reached about one-half of her weight at maturity. A little extra feed and care would have been profitable.

1755—INFECTION—Will you kindly tell me what was the matter with my horse? He was in good pasture, plenty of water and was fat, weight 1,200 pounds. At noon, May 22d, he came to the barn gate and was lame in his right shoulder. We found a little swelling at the point of the shoulder blade, which kept getting larger all the time; swelled up to the neck, to right ear and to rub the hand over it just sounded like black leg. Temperature normal; heart normal; would eat and drink well but was in great pain, and died at noon May 23d.—Wyoming Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite probable that your animal suffered an infection at the point where the swelling was first noticed, which may have occurred through a very slight abrasion. The fact that the animal died so promptly was evidence of the virulence of the infection, and it is doubtful if his life could have been saved by any treatment.

1756—SERVING DISEASED MARES—Is it possible for a stallion to contract a disease from serving an unhealthy mare that will cause him to ejaculate dead spermatozoa in practically all services without such disease making an outward, perceptible manifestation in the health of the stallion at any time after such service? This horse never did at any time have any disorder whatever. I have used the microscope on several stallions and only once in a great while have been able to find all spermatozoa alive. I would like to hear from other users of the microscope in regard to this feature and to have you make an extended discussion of the activity of spermatozoa, and the general qualities of semen. I think that this is one of the vital points in the education of the modern stallion man.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—On numerous occasions we have found disease germs in the discharge of stallions and jacks. In practically every such service dead spermatozoa were found. In some cases only a few were dead. Ordinarily there was not any noticeable outward signs of disease on the sire.

# THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

## SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and \$1.00; \$5.00 and \$10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.

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Chemists and Bacteriologists.

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Breeders should not allow sires to serve diseased mares if they expect to get the best results. Perhaps the greatest difficulty in this direction is the carrying of disease germs from one mare to the other. This is of greater importance than breeders usually anticipate. A perfect semen test is one in which all of the spermatozoa are alive and very active. The nearer the test approaches the above description the more perfect it should be rated. Breeders have been surprised by fertilizing an occasional mare when only a few spermatozoa were active. The more life shown in the discharge the more virulence of the spermatozoa. When some spermatozoa are dead it would naturally lead one to think that the same influence might destroy more. The microscope is forming a very important part in the breeding business. In fact, the breeder who does not use one is working in the dark. We will be glad to have our readers discuss the use of the microscope from a breeding standpoint.

1757—BREAKING A YOUNG JACK—I have a young jack three years old next December. Am afraid he is going to be slow. Would like to know the best way to break him on mares to be a good and quick server.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—If this animal has not had an opportunity to see or smell a jennet, jack or mule, and has associated with colts during its early life, you should not have much trouble. Be very gentle with him. Never allow anyone to speak cross, scold or abuse him in any way. When you go about him give a little piece of carrot, or some sugar, or anything he likes, so that he will be looking for you. Be on good terms with him. Kindness is a very important thing with a young jack. When you are ready to breed a mare, get a small, gentle mare, in perfect heat. Place her in a pit in a suitable place. The pit should be located in a room where there are no other animals, or anything to attract the attention of the jack. Put the bridle on the jack and lead him out. Let him smell of the mare, then hold him back. If he does not get ready in a little while, put him back in the barn and take the bridle off. Do not allow him to wallow over the mare and do a lot of things that you do not wish to encourage, as the first service is the way he will want to perform later on. After a few minutes put the bridle on and bring him out and try him again. If there is any one present that attracts his attention, ask them to vacate. Close the doors and make everything as quiet as possible. After he has an erection lead him up close to the mare and "cluck" to him in order to encourage the mount. Be very careful not to overdo it. During the first service let him stay on as long as he will, or until the penis is entirely withdrawn into the sheath. If for any reason this jack is afraid of mares it might be a good plan to place a mare which will not fight or make any disturbance whatever, in an adjoining stall, so he will get acquainted. Do not let the jack worry with her too long in this position; neither is it advisable to let a jack make a service on a mare loose while they are being broken. A young jack should never see or smell jennets or mules until they are four or five years

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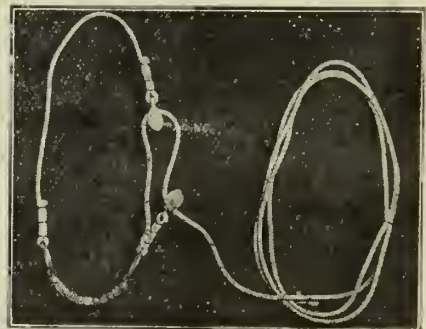
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Guaranteed to Hold Any Stallion or Jack.

This bridle is made of especially selected material. Can be adjusted to fit any size head and for either hard or tender mouths. Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers. Price, each, \$2.50.

A Special Whip; heavy, high-test rawhide center, from butt to tip; rubber lined; double waterproof covered, 6½ feet long. Price, \$1.00.

Send cash with order. We guarantee delivery and prepay shipping charges.

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### THE ORIGINAL YOUNG'S AUTOMATIC STALLION BRIDLE

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old and thoroughly broken to mares, then some of them can be easily spoiled, even older than that.



AMERICAN BREEDER

Yearling Jack Belonging to Chas. F. Butt, Simpson County, Ky. Height 14 Hands, 1½ Inches; Heart, 5½ Inches; Bone (Front Leg) 8 Inches. Measurements Furnished by Owner.



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Some Cheap Imitations of Our Appliances are on the Market. They are Dangerous.

## Natural Temperature Semen Extractor (1915 Model)

(Patent applied for)

**Endorsed by the Graham Scientific Breeding School**

The new Natural Temperature Semen Extractor is guaranteed to be the best extractor or impregnator. It will hold the temperature longer; get the semen when others fail; no danger in using it. The mare is the surest method of retaining the temperature. It will stand continuous boiling. The improved point protector practically insures getting the semen. The part extending out of the mare (while getting the semen) has a sealed air chamber protecting it and retaining the temperature. Any boy should be able to get the semen with this instrument. The directions accompanying each extractor are very plain and are accompanied by illustrated charts showing just how it is done. It is very simple in its construction. There is nothing to get out of repair. It has a soft metallic point that will stand bending a thousand times without breaking. It is the best breeder's appliance on the market. PRICE \$7.00.

### Improved Carlson Semen Extractor

This instrument has been used successfully by thousands of breeders. Price, \$6.00.

### Pointed Breeding Capsules

They can be inserted into the uterus before they collapse. We have the only capsules made especially for horse breeding. Some capsules do not dissolve, leaving a foreign substance in the uterus, which will prevent conception. Other capsules are too flimsy to use for this purpose. You cannot make any mistake by buying capsules from us as we only have one kind. We have them boxed with 100 in each box. The box is tight so they will be clean. These capsules are new, properly baked, and all bacteria killed before they are mailed. Always keep the lid on the box when not in use. Price (per box of 100), \$1.50.

### Breeders' Microscopes

A special breeders' microscope for use in testing the semen of stallions or jacks. Equipped with special lens for this purpose. Boxed in fine case. Every breeder should have a microscope to test and prove the sureness of his sire. Any boy can learn to test the semen. Full directions accompany each order. Price, each, \$35.00.

### Semen Catcher

We have invented an instrument to catch the semen when it is withdrawn at the time of service. The semen is immediately deposited in a dark enclosure which is surrounded by warm water. The vessel is air tight which retains the proper temperature. It prevents the semen from being chilled or exposed to light. Price, \$5.00.

### New Breeders' Thermometer

This new thermometer is made especially for breeders. The mercury is magnified so that it is easily seen. It is protected in a substantial metal case. Each one is thoroughly tested. The proper temperature is most important in artificial breeding. Price, \$1.50.

### For Testing Acid Mares

Blue Litmus paper will turn slightly red if the mare is acid. Place a sheet of this paper between the fingers and contact it with the fluid in the mouth of the womb, 25 sheets in a package. Price, per package, 25c.

### Emasculators

We have several Kny Schaer emasculators which we are closing out. These are considered the best instruments for castration. We will sell these while they last at the reduced price of \$5.00 each.

### For Treating Barren Mares

We have a rubber hose made especially for treating barren mares. It is pure gum rubber made by hand; will stand boiling. It is the proper size. Can be used with a funnel or container. Price, 25c a foot.

### Speculum

Fourteen inches long. Very necessary in making examinations. Made of the best copper and specially polished so that the light is reflected into the mare. Any part of the vagina or cervix can be seen with this instrument. It is easily inserted. The best speculum on the market. Every stallion or jack owner should have this speculum. Price, \$3.00.

### Veterinary Thermometers

A standard clinical thermometer used by veterinarians. A metal case which insures it against breaking, with chain attached which may be pinned to the vest pocket and carried with safety. Extra length, tested and should last a lifetime. Price, \$1.25.

### Bulb Impregnator

The bulb impregnator is equipped with a rubber hose just like the ordinary impregnator which has been sold for years. It is not guaranteed to stand boiling. Price, \$3.00.

### Breeding Hobbles

Guaranteed to hold and fit any mare. Made of the strongest material. Every breeder should have a set of these hobbles. Some mares are dangerous to breed without them. Price, \$4.00.

### Breeders' Bags

Three sizes, small, medium and large. Stallions weighing 1,200 to 1,600 pounds usually require a medium size. These bags are guaranteed not to tear from any cause before March 1, 1916. If they do tear before that time, return the top part with our stamp on it and 50 cents in cash and we will send you a new bag. Price each, \$1.50.

### Directions for Ordering

Send money orders or draft, as exchange is charged on personal checks. Always name Express Office as well as Post Office address, in order to insure prompt delivery.

We Pay Postage or Expressage on All Orders.

# THE KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR COMPANY

Twelfth and Central Sts.

Kansas City, Missouri



JUL 1 2 1915

# THE AMERICAN BREEDER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW

A Farmers' and Breeders' Paper Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Live Stock and the Welfare of Farm Families and Homes

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, One Year 50c, Three Years \$1.00

Vol. VIII

Kansas City, Missouri, July 5, 1915

Number 21



Rest (Not Rust), Increased Efficiency and Added Profit in the Colts Are the Results of Occasional Rains and Idleness for this Form of Farm Power



# YOUR ONLY CHANCE

To Attend Special Outside Summer Sessions of The

# Breeding School

WILL BE AT THE FOLLOWING DATES AND PLACES :

July 12 to 17 at St. Cloud, Minn., Commercial Club Rooms

July 26 to 31 at Ogden, Utah, Knights of Pythias Building

August 9 to 14 at Marion, Ohio, Y. M. C. A. Building

August 23 to 28 at Kansas City, Mo., Williamson Building

**THE ONLY HORSE AND CATTLE BREEDING SCHOOL IN THE WORLD**

## Don't Miss This Opportunity

**This is Probably the Only Time the School Will Be Held  
Away from Kansas City**

A term of this school is one full, intensely interesting and profitable week, beginning every morning at 7:30 and continuing until 10:30 at night. Proper changes in the manner of instruction are made, so as not to tire the students. Sufficient exercise is taken each day with the entire class.

This is the only school in the world, devoted exclusively to breeding. More practical information is given concerning the genital organs of breeding stock, than at any other school. The instructions are made so plain that the average breeder can surely master it.

Carcasses of mares and cows for class work are supported in natural position. Students are required to take the practical work of dissecting and making examinations under the instruction of experts, each student passing to the next animal after finishing a particular subject. Females are selected to illustrate the different diseases and abnormal conditions. Students are impressed with facts in a way they will remember.

After the dissecting, the different genital tracts are then removed from the animals and placed on a table to allow more thorough comparison. By this method, students are easily taught things that would require much greater time, if they were compelled to prepare in a technical manner.

All technical work that can be eliminated. The object is to give a course the average breeder can master in a short time. The genital organs of cattle and horses are so similar, that after a breeder becomes familiar with horse breeding, a little extra time prepares him as a cattle breeder. Cattle breeding can be given with practically

no waste of time to the horse breeders. Nearly all of the lectures are just as necessary for cattle breeding, as for horse breeding.

All of the instructors, excepting two, are post graduate veterinarians, or professors of animal husbandry, doing work recognized by the United States government. The instructions given at this school have stood the test of the best posted men. A fortune has been invested in the development of the course. Nearly every section of the United States has a student from this school.

This is a clean institution. Men are given plain lectures on subjects every human adult should be familiar with. The lectures are illustrated with lantern slides. Students help each other like brothers. Mothers and wives need not be afraid to send their sons or husbands.

This school is guaranteed to be satisfactory in every respect, or the tuition fee will be refunded. This offer has been in effect from the beginning. Not a single student has been dissatisfied. Nothing succeeds like success. Distance should not prevent any one from attending. Breeders from across the ocean have been in attendance and glad they came.

Learn to avoid the dangers in the breeding business that cause so much loss to owners of good stock. We have no agents. Do not ask for commission or cut rates. After January 1, 1916, the tuition will be \$35.00.

The sooner you get this knowledge the longer you can use it. Get a substantial foundation to work on. Get a Diploma. Make your business a pleasure. Breed intelligently.

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined  
CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW.

JULY 5, 1915. No. 21.

Vol. VIII.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE  
Editors.

Published semi-monthly (on the 5th and  
20th of each month) by the  
GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
INCORPORATED,  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
BELL TELEPHONE, 4297 GRAND.

All communications for this paper  
should be addressed to the American  
Breeder, or the Graham Publishing  
Company, and not to individuals.

Subscription Rates within the United  
States. \$1 for 3 years; 50 cents for  
one year. All other countries, \$2 for  
3 years; \$1 for one year.

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Entered as second class matter No-  
vember 28, 1911, at the postoffice at  
Kansas City, Mo., under the Act of  
March 3, 1879.

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Mo.

WATCH FOR MARKED PERCH-  
ERONS.

One of the methods employed to lo-  
cate crooked work with Percherons is  
to brand grade colts and fillies with  
a hot rod, leaving three small, round  
scar brands about one-fourth of an  
inch in diameter, one above another,  
on the left front leg, on the left side  
of the forearm, about three inches  
apart. The colts thus branded are all  
blacks and grays. Anyone locating  
such an animal with these marks will  
please notify this office. Each of  
these animals has other brands and  
marks which will make identification  
complete. Before reporting, quietly  
find out whether the animal is regis-  
tered, who sold it to the present owner  
(both the salesman and the man or  
firm he represented) and when the  
sale or trade was made.

Grade Percheron colts have recently  
been purchased at suspicious prices.  
We want everyone interested in hon-  
est pedigrees to assist in bringing to  
light full particulars of these crooked  
transactions. When grade animals are  
purchased under suspicious circum-  
stances, one can take a small rod, heat  
it and burn a small brand on the  
horse. It may be done quickly with-  
out even confining the animal. Try  
to place the mark in a place which will  
not be discovered. Take a complete  
description of the animal or animals.  
Then find out who is buying the horses  
and where they were purchased if pos-  
sible. Try to locate the town where  
they are to be shipped and all of the  
particulars concerning the transaction  
possible. When this is done, wire this  
office that grade colts are being pur-  
chased at suspicious prices. Get all  
of the information before sending the  
message.

ARE THE HORSE MARKETS  
CORNERED?

The trade in horses and mules as  
it now exists seems to be cornered  
completely by a few big dealers. For  
that reason the big exportation of  
horses from this country is not bring-  
ing producers their just proportion of  
the final price paid, and at the same  
time is taking animals that later  
would bring a much higher price.  
The foreign governments buying are  
the British, Belgian, French and  
Italian. Their purchases are made  
through American dealers who oper-  
ate in distinctive territories and see  
to it that none of their authorized  
buyers transgress on another's ter-  
ritory or raise another's bids. The  
animals are collected in large bunches  
and then hastened to governmental in-  
spectors. From all appearances, a  
dealer without an authorized contract  
cannot reach any of the inspectors un-  
less he passes his horses through the  
dealers holding the original contracts.  
The general practice is for a country  
buyer, if he is operating on his own  
hook, to get several hundred horses  
together, inform a party holding a for-  
eign contract and invite a bid. Thus  
three parties at least figure on profit  
from a horse before he is rightfully  
foreign property. There is practically  
no buying of war horses on the open  
market, and those passing through  
dealers' hands to a foreign outlet are  
at a contract price and seldom on  
individual merit in an animal, which  
has heretofore been the governor in  
price making.

The remedy for existing conditions  
lies entirely in diminishing supplies.  
If dealers are forced into the open  
with their buying and have to make  
purchases wherever they can, then  
prices will increase on open competi-  
tion. An enormous number of horses  
and mules have been sold.

SUMMER PLANTING FOR STOCK  
FEED.

The certainty that this is going to  
be a short year for corn should make  
those with live stock to feed, or who  
are favorably situated for selling feed  
to stock raisers, give careful thought  
to their summer planting. This year's  
acreage for summer planting, includ-  
ing as it does, not only much wheat  
ground, but all that still remains idle,  
or has been taken by weeds, as a re-  
sult of the continued and heavy rains,  
is perhaps the largest since 1903.

Pastures are flush and the probab-  
ilities are that the year's hay harvest  
will be very large, so that shortage  
in that class of feed is not nearly so  
likely to be felt as in feeds that con-  
tain grain nearly enough matured to  
provide the heat and energy giving  
qualities particularly needed in cold  
weather. The man with silo storage  
room is in the best shape to be sure  
of this class of feed.

For silage supply there is still a  
bare possibility of growing Indian  
corn, but Kafir, Milo Maize, Feterita  
and some grain Sorghums are five to  
ten days earlier than the so-called "90-  
day" varieties of corn and almost cer-  
tain to be heavier yielders. Milo,  
Feterita and dwarf Kafir will mature  
the quickest and standard Kafirs and  
Sorghum a little later.

In the saving of any of these crops  
the silo is a good safeguard, for even  
though the fall be late enough to ma-  
ture the seed, damp fall weather some-  
times causes considerable spoilage in  
the shock and stack. The best silage  
results where the latest grain reaches  
the dough stage before cutting, with  
the earlier heads mature. All plant-  
ing for this purpose should be in rows.

For forage only, the list is big, in-  
cluding all sweet Sorghums, Kafir,  
Milo, the millets, cow peas and soy  
beans, Sudan grass being the best of  
the new crops. Rape makes good hog  
pasture. Early cow peas like New Era  
and early soy beans, in warmer lati-  
tudes, may mature seed or get near  
enough to it to make extremely nu-  
tritious feed, containing a good win-  
ter proportion of heat units. Broad-  
cast or drill thickly to make Kafir  
and other Sorghums fine enough for  
hay.

No matter what crops are put in,  
preparation of the soil is of more im-  
portance, even, than in the spring.

There is no time to be lost, no time  
for replanting and a quick, even start  
of the young plants is often vital to  
the success of the field. Nothing is  
of more importance than getting  
ground plowed and well pulverized  
just as soon as it is dry enough or  
the wheat is out of the way.

PERCHERON SOCIETY AFFAIRS.

A Percheron breeder informed us  
some time ago that a County Perch-  
eron Breeders' Association was to be  
formed in his county. Since then  
reports of other similar county or-  
ganizations have been received. We  
are always glad to see breeders or-  
ganize for honest purposes. How-  
ever, those in favor of clean Percheron  
pedigrees should watch carefully for  
the manipulation of these county or-  
ganizations.

We rather suspect that this is a  
smooth plan for controlling the proxies  
at the next annual Percheron Society  
meeting. These organizations can be  
handled so nicely and may be used  
as a mask to some smooth work. The  
crooks may have their lieutenants  
operate in such a way as to secure  
a lot of proxies from men who are  
not actively interested in Percheron  
horses. Quite a number who have  
gone out of business do not care how  
the association is run. A little solici-  
tation, in a smooth way, from one  
of these lieutenants could secure a  
good number of proxies.

In dealing with this situation it  
should be understood that there are  
some very shrewd men with plenty  
of means who may attempt to fool the  
Percheron breeders in order to secure  
proxies for the next annual election.  
We should like to see the clean, hon-  
est men watch these lieutenants care-  
fully and keep us posted as to their  
names, addresses and methods of  
operation. A question naturally arises  
as to the interest these lieutenants  
have in perpetuating the crooked pedi-  
grees. We will be glad to know who  
these lieutenants are as soon as pos-  
sible, so that some investigation may  
be carried on. It is generally said  
that one crook protects another.  
Breeders, generally, might be glad to  
know who some of these lieutenants  
are and what they have been doing  
and their special interest in crooked  
pedigrees.

All kinds of breeders or farmers in-  
terested in clean pedigrees can be of  
much service in this cleaning-up pro-  
cess. Any information on this subject  
furnished this office will be strictly  
confidential. The one who sends in  
the material will never be known.  
The quickest way to stop the crooks  
that we know of is to brand them in  
such a way that breeders, generally,  
will know them.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE  
LESSONS.

At great expense and through much  
anxiety the foot and mouth disease  
has been put practically under con-  
trol. With the coming hot days and  
abundant sunshine, the few remain-  
ing infected spots should soon be  
cleaned up. Out of most calamities  
some profitable lessons are learned.  
The value of quarantine methods is  
probably the greatest lesson in this  
particular case. It has been demon-  
strated beyond any question of doubt  
that even such an infectious disease  
as this can be routed by quarantine  
methods alone. If everyone interest-  
ed in disease prevention will stop and  
think about the real value of quaran-  
tine, the educational influence will be  
wonderful. Another important lesson  
we must learn is the necessity of dis-  
infecting stock cars. In sections  
which have been thoroughly quaran-  
tined, and all stock cars disinfected,  
hog cholera has been greatly reduced.  
It would seem to us that more  
stringent quarantine methods still can  
be adopted, in the control of hog  
cholera, since the real value of quar-  
antine methods has been so well es-  
tablished. Another important advance  
to be encouraged is the early diag-  
nosis of any infectious disease. An-  
other outbreak is liable to come to  
this country at any time. In the case  
of foot and mouth disease, there are  
similar appearing diseases that might  
confuse the average veterinarian who  
is not thoroughly conversant with this  
epidemic. In veterinary science, the

same as other professions, individuals  
are occasionally afraid to state their  
judgment on diagnosing some disease  
or condition as it might injure their  
reputation. We believe anyone who  
places an outbreak under strict quar-  
antine even though it proved to be  
unnecessary should not be seriously  
condemned. Quick action is neces-  
sary. It is not likely that another  
outbreak will get such a foothold in  
the country, as even the politicians  
have now learned the best method of  
combating the disease.

CAPSULE BREEDING FAILURES.

As would naturally be expected, an  
occasional report has been received  
at this office concerning failures in  
capsule breeding. An Indiana breeder  
notified us that he had bred about  
twenty mares with capsules very early  
in the spring and that not one of them  
was settled from such service. The  
writer was curious to know why he  
did not get any foals. Upon investiga-  
tion we found that this man had only  
an old rusty pan as his complete cap-  
sule breeding outfit. This pan had  
several holes rusted in it and the  
holes were stopped up with rags. He  
would fill the pan with warm water,  
then make the service. He would  
throw out the water and catch the  
semen in the pan. He had no means  
of keeping the semen at the right  
temperature. Consequently, the pan  
would get cold almost instantly and  
in turn would, of course, chill the  
semen. He would set the pan down,  
prepare the capsules and breed the  
mares with the temperature ranging  
from 50 to 70 degrees. No one could  
expect any good results with his  
method. We have always explained  
in our instructions in capsule breed-  
ing that the semen must never get  
below 95 degrees nor above 101. Any  
man ought to know that colts could  
not be produced in that manner.

Another Ohio breeder stated that  
he had failed in capsule breeding.  
Upon investigation we found that his  
stallion was not producing fertile se-  
men. No one can expect to fertilize  
mares with dead semen. The Ohio  
breeder was carrying on his work in  
quite a systematic manner and if the  
stallion had been a breeder he would  
have had good success. He got a few  
mares in foal with the natural service,  
also a few with the capsules, as occa-  
sionally the horse would discharge  
live spermatozoa. There was some ex-  
cuse for the Ohio breeder's failure, but  
no excuse whatever for the Indiana  
man's. Such men are a detriment to  
the breeding business and especially  
scientific breeding. Our advice to  
such men is to either get familiar  
with the business and do it as it  
should be done or quit the game.  
There are now thousands of success-  
ful capsule breeders throughout the  
country. One has only to visit a com-  
munity where a successful breeder is  
operating to know that it is profitable  
from every angle of the game. Every-  
one must expect a few failures in  
every line of activity.

STALLION KILLED BY KEEPER.

Notice has come to this office of the  
killing, in self-defense, of one of the  
finest Clydesdale stallions in North  
Dakota. This horse has had a reputa-  
tion as a man-killer for the last three  
years. Its keeper always carried a  
revolver in his pocket in case of an  
emergency. In this case, the horse  
seized its keeper by the arm, got him  
down, and was fast trampling and  
biting him to death when the keeper  
managed to get his revolver out and  
killed the horse.

There are many stallions in the  
country that are on a par with this  
horse as far as disposition goes. It  
is not always the meanest horse that  
is the worst man killer, but is gener-  
ally one that has won in a fight with  
man at some time in its life and never  
forgets the experience. A few things  
should always be remembered when  
handling a horse that is known to be  
a man-killer.

Most of the horses that are really  
bad and have had experience will not  
attack a man until it knows that the  
man is off his guard. For this reason,  
never turn your back to a horse of  
this kind. Never work in its stall or  
clean it without first tying its head



short and high. When handling at exercise or in service, a simple precaution that is effective is to take a heavy strap and buckle it tight around the horse's jaws. This should be buckled around the muzzle just above the bars of the bits and under the bridle. If put that high it can be drawn tight enough that the horse cannot open its jaws and at the same time the strap will not interfere with its breathing. With this strap on, even if the horse does make a grab at its keeper it cannot get hold of the man. With a man held powerless in his jaws, the horse has all the advantage. If it cannot bite, the man has the advantage.

Cases of man-killers that are reported can often be traced to carelessness, fear or poor judgment on the part of the stallion handler. Every sire should be watched. One cannot afford to take the chance.

#### RAISING A COLT ON COW'S MILK.

On the front cover of the American Breeder (issue of June 20) was published the picture of a registered Percheron colt that was raised on cow's milk. This brings up a point which several times before has been mentioned, viz: the profitableness of giving to colts of the right kind good feed and plenty of it.

We do not know any class of live stock that will give better returns for a high class feed like milk, for instance, than will good draft colts. Under normal circumstances the best way, of course, to give the colt milk, is to see that the mare has the proper feed and care. But in cases like the one mentioned, in which Mr. Chandler writes us that the mare died when the colt was 33 days old, and in the much more frequent cases, where too much hard work, or some disorder has cut down the mare's flow of milk, cow's milk, or some sort of special feed, even if expensive, could profitably be used long enough to avoid the stunting which keeps so many colts from becoming the horses their breeding warrants.

With the help of the cow's milk at a critical time Mr. Chandler got a weight of 1,675 on his colt when it was 20 months old. A difference in weight on colts of this class not infrequently costs a dollar a pound. That pays for some pretty good milk.

#### ALFALFA ON CITY LOTS.

The "back to the land" movement, like charity, may well begin at home. Even in the cities a genuine longing for green fields or for relief from signboards, dumps and other dreary wastes of the city can, to a degree, be satisfied within the boundaries of the municipalities.

Ten years ago an energetic young college graduate by the name of Hal. Young, showed the people of Lincoln, Neb., how things might be done. Mr. Young had been schooled for some profession and had a down town office hut he was not a down town man. He bought him a little place in the edge of Lincoln, got him a few pure bred Jersey cattle and Duroc hogs, and outside of business hours not only satisfied his taste for getting close to nature, but laid the foundation for some real money making.

Feed was an item with him, as it is with every man who gives to his live stock enough care to make them profitable, and he made himself safe on that score by renting every suitable vacant lot he could find in Lincoln and planting it in alfalfa. He could do this only where enough lots could be found in a body to justify the necessary seed and tillage, but Lincoln, like many other towns, contained many acres of such land, and in a little while Hal. Young was putting up tons and tons of the best forage in the world, from ground which cost him little or nothing in rent. At the same time he was doing more to beautify Lincoln and keep down the weeds than any other five men in the city, not harring the city council.

Down at Wichita, Kans., the last few years the same idea has hit the city officials. Wichita is in the "four crop per year" alfalfa belt, and with the equivalent of something like a section of land planted in alfalfa

within the city limits, there is hardly a day of the late spring and summer and early fall in which the air of the city does not carry some fragrance from the blooming alfalfa. The alfalfa campaign has nearly put the weeds out of business (although the weeds which Wichita used to have were a wonder and a disgrace) and has been an advertising asset to the town as well as a direct income producer and expense saver.

#### DO NOT FORGET THE BEEF.

Every little while the American Breeder receives an inquiry from some one about dairy Shorthorn cattle. There are only a few breeders of Shorthorn cattle specializing in strict dairy type, and outside of these few who have proven by their exhibitions at the fairs and by their records with the American Shorthorn Association that they really have what they claim. The buyer will do well to be a little skeptical of unsubstantiated claims which some breeders are making concerning the dual purpose excellence of their herds.

In the first place dual purpose Shorthorns are demanded only where it is desirable that the calves have sufficient tendency to take on flesh to make them suitable for fattening. Otherwise straight dairy cattle would better meet the need. Therefore, a herd of cattle which has adopted the dual purpose title simply because it does not conform to a good beef type, should be regarded with suspicion. It is up to the owner of such a herd to prove that his cattle really possess dairy excellence in proportion to their lack of beef form. Otherwise they are no better than grades.

The idea that present day representatives of some of the old so-called Shorthorn families like the Kirklevingtons, Rose of Sharons or Wild Eyes, possess any special dairy qualities as a family trait is erroneous. Even though it might be proven that superior milking qualities were possessed by the original stock from which the family name was taken, so many generations have ensued since that time as to make the degree of inheritance worthless. The milking qualities possessed in the last two generations (both sire and dam considered) have a far greater bearing on the dairy value of the animals.

One who really wants to buy milking Shorthorns, and does not wish to pay the prices asked by the few breeders who have made a specialty and a success in that line, will do much better by visiting a number of reliable breeders of "all-around" good Shorthorn cattle, and buy of them some of the good, practical, heavy milking cows which almost every Shorthorn herd in the country will be found to contain.

#### MICHIGAN AS A GRAZING SECTION.

To the American Breeder:—I see an inquiry in the American Breeder as to what kind of grazing land a person would find in western Michigan, in the way of blue grass pasture or grazing land. I can't say for sure about western Michigan, but I do know for sure about the grazing land in Ogemaw County, Michigan. He can find all kinds of clovers in the pastures around here through the brush, and also June grass that looks just like the blue grass in Iowa. I came here from Iowa three years ago. I will say one thing, if you want to buy land in Michigan, write to Lansing to the Experiment Station and get the desired information. As for a good dairy country or good grazing country, it's good enough to suit most any man around here. The climate is very even the whole year. Land is cheap. Wild land can be bought at \$12 to \$25 per acre, cut over pine land and productive.—C. Morrison, Ogemaw County, Mich.

A bulletin on "Insect Pests on Field Crops" is soon to be issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Missouri. A description, Life History, and means of destroying each insect is included. The bulletin is illustrated.

## Action of Methylen Blue

As A Remedy for Contagious Abortion

Veterinarians have recently had their attention called to methylen blue as a remedy for contagious abortion in cattle. The prominence which this dye stuff has attained as a therapeutic agent for the epizootic in question, was gained from a series of laboratory and clinical experiments conducted by the veterinarian of an eastern agricultural college. On the strength of the reported results of his work many have prescribed it. They have been justified in doing this if for no other reason than that it was hoped the long search for a reliable treatment had at last been rewarded.

The results of laboratory tests reported by the original investigator to show that methylen blue rapidly and completely destroys the abortion bacilli were so sweeping that the writer became skeptical and determined to check them. It is the purpose of this paper to present the results of these tests, in which two different makes of methylen blue were used, rather than to discuss the therapeutic value of this agent from the standpoint of its use in actual practice.

It was claimed that a 1:1000 solution of methylen blue would destroy the abortion organism after exposure for 1 to 3 minutes so that no growth could be obtained when transfers were made to culture media; while a 1:10-000 solution after three hours successfully accomplished the same deadly work.

Three different strains of the abortion organism were used in our experiments which were conducted in the veterinary laboratory at the University of Wisconsin. All three strains could be satisfactorily cultivated after exposure to solutions of Merck's medicinal methylen blue varying in strength from 1:1000 to 1:4000 for 73 hours. One particularly resistant strain was able to reproduce itself after having been immersed in a 1:4000 solution for 124 hours. Grubler's blue appeared to be more toxic for the organisms. The accompanying tables taken from laboratory records clearly show the bactericidal effect of the chemical manufactured by two different firms.

These experiments indicate that under laboratory condition methylen blue does not destroy the abortion bacilli readily even in strong solutions and should not be considered a "sure cure" for the dreaded disease which they cause. Furthermore, the dye stuff is of little value as an external antiseptic.

Ordinarily each strain of the abortion bacillus breeds true to type, even if cultivated for generations on artificial media in the laboratory, although involution forms have been observed. Dr. F. M. Surface, O. S. U., '04 and '05, has demonstrated that cultures of this organism maintain their virulence after more than two years' growth under laboratory conditions. He also found that a 0.5 per cent solution of carbolic acid was not sufficient to kill the organism.

The above facts appear to be sufficient evidence to counterbalance any objection that may be advanced to the effect that the wide variance between our results and those of the man who first suggested methylen blue may be explained on the ground that different strains of the organism were employed.

Reports of the use of methylen blue in practice have been received from many veterinarians and farmers of wide experience. The most discerning state that after systematic and thorough trial it has failed to suppress or control the number of abortions in their herds. Others say that good results have been obtained since the treatment was inaugurated, but are fair enough to add that it remains to be seen whether this is merely a transitory abatement due to natural conditions, such as very frequently occurs in a herd after the infection has been present for some time. A few others think that the first claims were fully warranted and

cite similar favorable experiences from its use.

Under the circumstances, it will be well to go slow in prescribing methylen blue for the results will probably be disappointing and a false sense of security obtained. In any event, the farmer must provide sanitary quarters for his cattle and rigorously follow a system of stable disinfection to control successfully and stamp out contagious abortion.

#### MODERN HORSE BREEDING.

A breeder recently asked if it was profitable to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. A careful study was made of his record books. He found a large number of mares which were bred from two to five times each without any results. An average of three and a half services were made for each colt produced. The rebreeding of the diseased and abnormal mares during the busy season prevented him from making the best use of his breeding stock. He decided that five extra colts would pay the expense of attending the Breeding School and that the information thus gained could be used for life, and that if he could make every service count during the busy time, even with the natural service, he ought to double the business and prevent the spread of disease among the mares in his community.

There will be three outside terms of the Breeding School this season. These School that ever will be held outside largely as an advertisement. A few hundred successful breeders in these states will have a wonderful influence over other breeders. Distance does not prevent breeders from attending this School after they know what it is. The fact that its students represent nearly every state and several foreign countries, shows that.

These are the only terms of the School that will ever be held outside of Kansas City. Those who attend a summer term will have an opportunity to have a fall breeding season and clean up a lot of mares and get them out of the way for the next spring season. It will also give them an opportunity to get more practical work and he ready for next year.

The School is guaranteed to please the student in every respect or the tuition fee will be refunded. What breeder cannot afford to at least investigate this proposition. The tuition fee will be \$30 for a life membership; after January 1 it will be \$35. Don't forget the dates. See the advertisement for the School in this issue.—Advertisement.

#### WOULDN'T CAPSULES BEAT USING AN EXTRA BULL.

"We do not encourage anyone to think that there is an easy, quick, or sure method of eradicating infectious abortion from a herd of cattle. Success usually involves a very considerable amount of work and trouble although the money expense is not large," says Dr. M. H. Reynolds of the Minnesota College of Agriculture.

"It is a very good plan," he adds, "to keep two sires for breeding service in a valuable herd affected with this trouble. One sire should be used exclusively with infected or suspected animals and the other with those that are quite certainly uninfected. This is unquestionably more effective than disinfection before and after service."

Editor's Note:—Cows are successfully bred by artificial means, and the danger of transmitting infection through the service of the bull is thus entirely overcome.

#### SATISFACTORY.

To the American Breeder:—Inclosed please find 50 cents for renewal. I am well satisfied with the paper. Please send it along. I think more of it than all the other papers I get.—Chas. Williams, Cass County, Neb.





# A National Marketing Commission

By G. L. CARLSON

Several articles have been printed in Rural Review and American Breeder during the past year, on different phases of a more equitable distribution of farm products, and further inquiries are being received quite frequently along the same lines. It is well in a discussion of a subject so vital to all progress, to hear from those whose viewpoint is world-wide.

At a meeting of the House joint committee on agriculture last September, Hon. David Lubin, delegate of the United States International Institute of Agriculture, at Rome, Italy, was invited to meet with the committee. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss a House joint resolution for a national marketing commission. Mr. Lubin discussed the subject at considerable length, and I will quote him only in the most essential parts of his address, which follow:

## The German Landwirtschaftsrat.

"The logic of the case that I am to present is exceedingly simple. I have no new story to tell you. There are gentlemen present, members of the House and Senate, that know this story almost by heart. I am not to present a brand new idea. I am to present a scheme of work, a system of co-operation, which, when adopted, would substantially do for the farmers of the United States what the chambers of commerce and boards of trade do for commerce and finance.

"On the 3rd of October it will be 10 years that I have been living in Rome, as delegate of the United States to the International Institute of Agriculture, and in that capacity the opportunity presented itself for observing the operation of the Landwirtschaftsrat. This system is substantially in operation in a number of the continental countries, and is more clearly defined in Germany than in the other countries. The more I observed the operation of the system the more I became convinced that its adoption in the United States would promote the economic interests, not merely of the farmers but of the consumers, of all the American people. Yes; it would even transcend the boundary line of economic advantage; it would go beyond that; it would be a political advantage to the American people.

"So believing, I took notes of what I saw and published these notes in pamphlet form and sent them out broadcast throughout the United States. I had expected that as soon as these documents would get into the hands of the American people that they would forthwith start the Landwirtschaftsrat in the United States. But this was not to be; time also is a factor, as well as effort, in the art of promulgation. It took these several years to evolve, as it were, a few advocates for this theme. However, these advocates are here now, and so the work is marching on, and presently we may see these advocates multiplied in geometric ratio.

"And what of this Landwirtschaftsrat? It would seem to me that it should have had its foundation in a republic and not in a monarchic country. But that was not to be. Therefore, we must forever give Germany the credit for this idea, but so far as we are concerned, let us say 'better late than never.' In fact, it is not a question of choice at all. The American people must simply adapt and adopt the Landwirtschaftsrat system, or drift, as old Rome drifted, toward the ultimate fall.

## Labor, Commerce and Agriculture.

"Before proceeding I deem it in order to give what I believe to be an interpretation of history. The history of nations, as I read it, may be explained by an illustration. It is this, it is a tripod consisting of labor, commerce and agriculture. The first two are of the cities, while the third is of the country. When each of these three remain firmly in place you can put a tremendous weight on the tripod, but when any one of them buckle, the tripod falls and comes to an end. It

happens that labor and commerce are the two progressives because they coalesce; they reason together; then they unionize. Labor is strong in membership; commerce in the concentration of skillful direction and money. The coalescing of these two has taken place, not merely in the twentieth century, but it has been the case right along in the past, and thus they become the great fighting power in the tripod.

"Labor is progressive, and commerce is also progressive; in fact they are more than progressive, they are radicals. If you should accuse commerce of being radical it will say: 'Oh, no; it is labor that is radical; he wears a red necktie; he is a socialist, an anarchist.' The fact is they are both radicals. Labor wants short hours and big pay, whereas commerce wants more profit. When you give labor the short hours and big pay then he forthwith wants shorter hours and bigger pay. As for commerce wanting more profit, when he has it he wants still more, and there is never any end to it.

"Now, as for the farmer, the third part of the tripod, he has to take what he can get; he is dependent upon the world's price, which modifies for him the home price. His mind is differently constituted from that of the other two. His mind is tintured by the soil, influenced by the animals he comes in contact with, by the trees, by the open air, by the weather; in fact he is quite close to mother earth. The result is that the first two in the tripod are keen for advantages, but the third part of the tripod, the farmer, seems slow, stunned as it were. So the farmer waits and hopes for something, but what that something is he does not exactly know. Nevertheless, the farmer has great merit, for he is the conservative. That is his great value, for he keeps the other two divisions of the tripod, the two radicals, in check.

"It is amusing to note the opinion labor and commerce have of the farmer. In Bible times they called him, 'Am-haaretz,' the man of the earth, the countryman. In ancient Rome and Greece he was known as a villain, a man that lives in the village; a coward, a man that herded cows; a pagan, a man that lives in a small town; a heathen, a man that lived on the heath. These are now all uncomplimentary terms, but when he wants this man's vote we call him nature's nobleman. What purpose does the farmer serve? A very valuable purpose; his conservatism tends to keep labor and commerce from eating themselves up. These two would run each other off the face of the earth; but the farmer checks that running. He says, 'Where are you running to?' They say, 'Give us your vote and we will show you.' It takes the farmer such an awfully long time to be convinced and converted, that the whole session is adjourned before they can carry their radical measures. This they try again and again, but each time they are compelled to modify their demands, and this modifying is brought about through the slowness of this conservative. When you kill this conservative, the farmer, you kill the goose that lays the golden egg, and the nation is dead.

"How did this work out in ancient Rome? If a man from Mars had visited the earth during the time of Augustus Caesar, he would have said: 'This is strength, this is beauty, this is the height of sublime power.' But the man of Mars would have been mistaken, for at that time Rome was really dead, though it was a time when Rome was beautiful, just as many cities in this country are beautiful now. Let us see how much of our country is living, and how much is dead.

"We read in the newspaper that the farmers of the United States were never more prosperous; that they own one or two automobiles apiece; that their sons go to universities; that they

have lots of money in the bank, so much that they know not what to do with it. We hear statements that the nation is strong in proportion to its liabilities and assets, just as is the strength of a merchant. Should Dun or Bradstreet report a merchant with liabilities of \$8,000 and assets of only \$150, that merchant would be a dead proposition.

## The Nation Strong Only When the Farmer Owns His Farm.

"Let us take up the assets of the nation. In proportion as the farmer is strong, labor and commerce, or capital, stand where they are, and the tripod is solid; the nation stands. But in proportion as the farmer is weak, no matter how strong labor and capital, the tripod representing the farmer will buckle, and the nation will fall. And now mark well, when is the farmer strong? Only so long as he holds the land; but when he is replaced by the renter you have lost your conservative, and you now have a curious kind of radical in his place. When the city man plays radical he seems full of dash and swear words; nevertheless, he will run in the first hole when the policeman runs after him. When the farmer turns radical and lets loose he does not run away; he grabs a pitchfork or a scythe and goes on a rampage; he is then like the genii out of a bottle; you can not put him back again. And when does he run loose? When you transform him from the landowner into the renter.

"And so in old Rome. So long as the farmer owned the land nothing could move the Republic, but when the capitalists herded labor together in big armies, and when they captured countries and brought cheap corn into Rome, then the price of corn went down so low that the farmers got into debt. As he could not pay he was foreclosed and driven off his land. The farmers became radicals and they ran to Rome and said, 'Give us something.' And so ambitious politicians came along. One would promise corn. The next promised corn and wine. Another promised corn, wine and oil. To this another added pork to his promise; and still another promised to add to all these things magnificent shows, and Rome fell. We still go there to see her ruins, and many of the descendants of the noble Romans, may be seen on the streets of our cities with organ and monkey.

"Now let us see how we stand. The life of this nation is less than 150 years old. We began this national life with an unbounded domain of land. This land was substantially given free to the farmers, who became independent land owners. The figures of the census bureau tell us that now 37 per cent of the farms of this country are farmed by renters. Is not this coming dangerously close to the cause which destroyed old Rome? Of these renters, 16 per cent were made during the last decade, and if this goes on in the same ratio what must it all end in? This is the weak spot in the life of this republic. There is nothing to fear from foreign invasions, but there is everything to fear from the land owning farmer whenever he is transmuted into a renter, whenever he takes up his stand with the radicals.

## What Is the Landwirtschaftsrat?

"And now we come to our subject. The Germany Empire is composed of 24 states. The largest of these is the Kingdom of Prussia, which is divided into twelve provinces. Each of these provinces is required by Prussian law to elect a chamber of agriculture. The same system prevails in the other German states; all have their chambers of agriculture, instituted under law. Each of these chambers of agriculture sends one or more delegates, proportionate to its importance, to the German Landwirtschaftsrat, which thus becomes the official council of agriculture for the whole of the German Empire. The Landwirtschaftsrat acts as an official advisory board, with right of criticism and initiative on all

agricultural legislation affecting the whole of the German Empire. You can see what power such a body can exercise if you will transfer it to the United States. Just imagine that in every state you had an organization counting some 20,000 members, and these were all federated, and you had, sitting in Washington, at stated periods, the council elected by these farmers of all the states to watch over their interests in matters of legislation.

"It will thus be seen that the German Landwirtschaftsrat is an entity, which has its beginning in the township, then up to the county and state, and finally takes in the full organization. It is a deliberative and consultative body with advisory powers. It has its seat in Berlin, holding its sessions when the Reichstag meets. Its chief function is the economic distribution of the products of the farm. The most significant service rendered is that it makes trusts in food products an impossibility. Before the Landwirtschaftsrat was established in Europe they had trusts in all food products just as you have here at this time. Spasmodic efforts to fight the trusts have been made in the United States, but without success. The way to kill the trusts is not to fight them at all; just simply take the goods that the trusts deal in and place them out of the trusts' reach, and then you have the finish of the trust.

"The Landwirtschaftsrat means that every European town has its street markets, its co-operative associations

(Continued on page 15.)

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200,000 customers testify that my designers and factories build quality into them. Built for long, hard, continuous users' satisfaction. **HIGHEST QUALITY—LOWEST PRICES.** About 1-3 to 1-2 less than you usually pay. Don't buy till you get my catalog of these and other farm and household goods free. A postal gets it. Low freight rates.

WM. GALLOWAY CO., BOX C, WATERLOO, IA.







# REVIEW OF THE MARKETS

Trade Only in War Horses and That Thoroughly Controlled. Fat Steers Reached 1915 Record. Reserving of Breeding Cattle Cuts Butcher Supply. Weather Conditions Are Making Hog Market Uncertain. Grains and Ground Feed Reflect Rain Damage to Wheat and Certainty of Corn Shortage.

The enormous outlet for horses and mules at the present time is practically all for war purposes. The so-called open horse markets have not encouraged any line of domestic trade. There are no signs of foreign buying abating. Domestic trade in all directions is dull and will continue so through the hot summer months.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

Horses—	
Drafters, 1700-pound, extra quality.....	\$200@260
Drafters, good to choice.....	185@200
Drafters, fair to good.....	150@180
Chunks, good.....	150@185
Chunks, fair.....	115@145
Southerners, good to choice.....	130@115
Southerners.....	60@115
Mules—	
13½ to 14½ hands.....	\$100@120
14½ to 15½ hands.....	115@145
15½ to 16 hands.....	140@180
16½ or better.....	185@250

## Fat Steers Highest This Year.

In the past two months the fat steer market has acquired a 9-cent cost, in fact all the dry lot steers are selling above that level. Colorado steers sold up to \$9.25. Texas steers as high and on the quarantine side \$8.85 was paid, or equal to the high previous record made in 1914. Killers are after good steers. How much the market has changed since earlier in the year is shown in the Harris cattle marketed from Sterling, Colo., on June 30, at \$9.25. They were the last of 3,000, the first having been run in January, when they brought \$7.40. Also several large bunches of Kansas and Nebraska steers weighing 1,350 to 1,525 pounds brought \$9.25 to \$9.45, and they were about the same quality and weight as steers that sold in early April at \$7.65 to \$7.85. Killers show every evidence of needing good cattle. Trade has ruled active and early clearances have been made each day, giving sellers the full benefit of big "fills." Dressed beef men say that demand has been increased materially this summer by the fact that few Americans have gone abroad. Another increase has come from export outlets. France is buying live cattle through the big packing concerns in this country. About 6,000 were sent out in June. They were the best class of steers produced in the corn belt. Except for grass fat cattle, supplies are diminishing. Colorado and the Northwest have about cleaned up, and the crop of Texas calved grassers are being cashed in rapidly. No wintered grass fat cattle are coming from Kansas, and owing to excessive rain cattle there are slow to round into shape, and will move late in the season.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers.....	\$9.25@9.50
Good to choice steers.....	8.75@9.20
Fair to good steers.....	8.25@8.70
Common to fair steers.....	7.75@8.20
Meal fed, choice.....	9.00@9.25
Meal fed, common to fair.....	8.15@8.95
Quarantine steers, fed.....	8.25@8.85
Quarantine steers, short fed.....	7.75@8.20
Quarantine steers, grass fat.....	5.75@7.75

## Butcher Cattle Scarce.

The few bunches of cows and heifers now passing to killers is a marked feature in the market. Countrymen are conserving she stuff as faithfully now as they were prodigal in sacrificing it a few years ago. Killers are paying \$8.75 to \$9.50 for prime fat heifers, and countrymen have paid as high as \$8.80 for stock heifers. On such a market there is not room for bargains. Cows sold up to \$7.75 and bulls up to \$7.50. Veal calves are bringing \$6.25 to \$10.25.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice.....	\$7.00@7.75
Common to fair.....	5.50@5.85
Good to choice.....	6.50@7.00
Fair to good.....	5.90@6.60
Canners.....	4.50@5.40
Heifers—	
Choice.....	8.85@9.50
Good to choice.....	8.25@8.80
Plain to fair.....	7.25@8.20
Common.....	6.50@7.20
Veal calves.....	6.50@10.25
Bulls.....	5.25@7.50

## Off Season for Stockers.

It is a betwixt and between season for stockers and feeders. Demand is good, but so few are coming that many orders cannot be filled. Feeder buyers are constantly in competition with killers for the half fat kinds, and in many cases they outbid killers. This week heavy feeders sold up to \$8.55, and the bulk of the stockers, though plain in quality, brought \$7.25 to \$7.75.

The following quotations are for the various grades of stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders.....	\$8.25@8.65
Good to choice feeders.....	7.75@8.25
Fair to good feeders.....	7.35@7.70
Plain to fair feeders.....	7.00@7.35
Selected stockers.....	8.15@8.60
Good to choice stockers.....	7.75@8.10
Plain to fair stockers.....	7.25@7.70
Stock calves.....	7.50@8.50
Stock cows.....	5.50@6.75
Stock heifers.....	6.25@8.25
Milch cows.....	45.00@100.00

## Small Movement in Hog Prices.

In the past two weeks no important net changes occurred in prices of hogs. Each moderate advance was followed by a setback, and the low prices each time brought out an eager demand from killers. Packers held the market in June at \$7.25 to \$7.70, or about where they figured it in advance. Receipts, however, during the month were not as large as had been expected, and with smaller supplies due in July many traders believe \$8 to \$8.25 will soon be the prevailing price. However, unless prospects for a corn crop improve materially in the next month, many will market hogs in August. Prices now are about 65 to 75 cents under a year ago, and \$1.25 above the low point this year.

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.....	\$7.45@7.55
Medium, 200@250 lbs.....	7.50@7.60
Mixed, 190@215 lbs.....	7.50@7.65
Light weights.....	7.55@7.65
Light lights.....	6.60@7.55
Common mixed.....	6.50@7.35
Rough heavy.....	7.25@7.45
Stags.....	5.25@7.25
Boars.....	4.50@6.50
Bulk of sales.....	7.50@7.60

The range in prices of hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

Preceding Week	
Monday.....	\$7.40@7.65
Tuesday.....	7.40@7.60
Wednesday.....	7.45@7.65
Thursday.....	7.40@7.60
Friday.....	7.45@7.65
Saturday.....	7.50@7.70

## Break and Rally in Sheep.

The sheep market underwent a sharp break ten days ago, and then rallied again, and is now on the up grade. However, the last rally is out of line with the season and July will probably inaugurate the midsummer season of low prices. Spring lambs are selling at \$9 to \$10; wethers, \$5.25 to \$6, and ewes, \$4.85 to \$5.50.

## Big Advance in Wheat.

In a scramble to get the old wheat remaining for sale, millers and exporters bid the cash price up 10 to 12 cents in the past two weeks. Now that July options have been closed, the cash price will sink to a relative position with September prices, and be based on the new crop. Large damage has been done wheat by recent heavy rains. Corn and oats prices are firm, and all dry feed is higher.

Wheat—	
No. 2 hard.....	\$1.25 @ 1.32
No. 3 hard.....	1.20 @ 1.32
No. 2 red.....	1.15 @ 1.16
No. 3 red.....	1.12 @ 1.15
Corn—	
No. 2 white.....	.75
No. 3 white.....	.73½ @ .74½
No. 2 mixed.....	.72½ @ .73½
No. 3 mixed.....	.72 @ .72½
Oats—	
No. 2 white.....	.47
No. 2 mixed.....	.43 @ .44
Bran.....	.94
Shorts.....	1.1 @ 1.2
Corn chop.....	1.41 @ 1.47
Rye.....	1.04 @ 1.06
Kaffir.....	1.20 @ 1.21
Barley.....	.63

## Alfalfa Hay Lower.

Quotations for alfalfa hay, which are lower, are based entirely on the new crop. Average quality is low, owing to weather conditions. No change is quoted in other hay.

## Kansas City Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice.....	\$12.50@13.50
Prairie, No. 1.....	10.00@12.00

REGAL

Power with Economy

Unquestionably, if all Regal owners could give expression to their opinion of the dominant feature of Regal cars—the one outstanding fact would be their unlimited power.

They are always hungry for the hills, and at a touch of the throttle leap forward as only an engine with surplus power and perfect balance can. Yet this power is secured with the greatest economy.

Now, there are Three Regals, all of the same rugged design and construction which has characterized Regals for eight years. Surely among them is one suited to your needs—and your pocket book.

A Light "Four" 106-inch wheelbase - - - - - \$ 650

A Standard "Four" - - - - - 1085

A "V" Type "Eight" - - - - - 1250

All are completely equipped—electric lights, horn and starter—one-man top demountable rims included. All are comfortably roomy have full streamline bodies, and crown fenders

Myers-Ebersole Motors Co.

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Bell Phone, Grand 1500 Home Phone, Main 1502

European Wheat

European farmers raise 60 to 80 bushels of wheat per acre. American farmers raise an average of only fourteen bushels to the acre. (According to U. S. Government Reports.)

This great difference is not due to any superiority of European soil, but is caused by the difference in seeding.

European drill rows are only 3 to 3½ inches apart. American drill rows are 6 to 8 inches apart. This shows you the appalling waste of American land.

You Can Double Your Oats Yield With Fetzer's Modern 3-in. Drill

making a furrow three times wider than other drills, broadcasting the seed under the surface, producing deeper roots, sturdy growth; utilizes the space between the rows and saves the waste land. You can easily see how this greatly increases the yield.

Multiples your Oats Crop; and makes a good stand of clover with wheat in the driest years.

Your land is too valuable for inefficient farming. Write for full information about our Drill. Our positive Guarantee of 25 per cent increase in yield goes with every machine. Make your land more Profitable. Write for literature today.

Fetzer & Company

Box T 8, Springfield, Ill.

EUROPE 60 TO 80 BU. PER ACRE WHY?

AMERICA 14 BU. PER ACRE WHY?

FULL CROP NO WASTE LAND BETWEEN ROWS

HALF A CROP WASTE LAND

SWEET CLOVER SEED

Pure high grade seed, specially treated for quick germination. Sow for hay, pasture and fertilizing. Prices and information on request.

BOKHARA SEED CO.,

Falmouth, Ky.

Box 17,

Prairie, No. 2..... 7.50@10.00

Prairie, No. 3..... 4.00@ 7.00

Timothy, choice..... 16.50@17.00

Timothy, No. 1..... 15.00@16.00

Timothy, No. 2..... 10.00@14.50

Timothy, No. 3..... 7.00@10.00

Clover, mixed, choice..... 15.00@15.50

Clover, mixed, No. 1..... 13.00@14.00

Bulls

For Sale and Wanted.

Mine are Anxiety bred Herefords—calves to nearly 2 years. Also a few heifers. Prices reasonable. When you write state what you want or what you have for sale. Always mention American Breeder.

W. F. SIPES,

WINDSOR, MO.

Clover, mixed, No. 2..... 8.00@11.00

Clover, choice..... 14.00@14.50

Clover, No. 1..... 12.00@13.00

Clover, No. 2..... 7.00@11.50

Straw..... 5.00@ 5.50

New Alfalfa, choice..... 11.50@12.50



New Alfalfa, No. 1.....	10.50@11.50
Standard.....	9.00@10.50
New Alfalfa, No. 2.....	6.00@ 8.50
New Alfalfa, No. 3.....	4.00@ 6.00

#### June Shipment of Live Stock.

Receipts of cattle last month at the five Western markets were practically the same as in June, 1914. In hogs there was an increase of 21,000 and a decrease of 202,000 in sheep. In the six months this year the five Western markets received 3,007,000 cattle, 9,030,800 hogs, 4,178,000 sheep, compared with 2,922,000 cattle, 8,061,000 hogs and 5,434,000 sheep in the first six months in 1914.

#### MILKING SHORTHORNS SELL HIGH.

To the American Breeder:—At the dispersal sale of the Shorthorns in the Tring Park herd of the late Lord Rothschild in England the magnificent average of \$520.00 on 179 head was secured—an average referred to by British exchanges as the largest ever achieved on so many cattle in a dispersion vendue.

The Tring Park herd was founded in 1898 and for the most part the sires used were bred at home, three sons of Darling Cranford 5th, a cow with a ten-year average record of over 10,000 pounds milk being used successively. Another sire, bred in the herd and extensively utilized, was Danger Signal, by a son of Darlington Cranford 5th, out of Dorothy, whose record average for 11 years was 10,586 pounds. The tribes most in favor among the females were the Darlington, Foggathorpes, Wild Queens, Furbelows, Barringtons, Duchesses, Musicals and Red Roses.

Great milk production at the expense of true Shorthorn character was never the object sought by Richard-son Carr, who managed the herd from its foundation to its dispersion. Genuine Dual Purpose merit was aimed at, the milk production of the herd latterly averaging, for old and young, heifers with first calves and mature cows, counting only those that completed the full period of lactation required by the Rules, not far from 6,500 pounds. Only three cows in the herd yielded 10,000 pounds of milk or more during the last year. The fleshless milker had no place in the herd.

Mean heads, crooked backs, ill-shaped or otherwise, defective udders, badly set tails and unsatisfactory horns were religiously discarded, but broken colors were acceptable, red and white cattle constituting more than 25% of the final offering and including some of the highest priced specimens.—F. W. Harding, Secretary, American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

#### HARVESTING IN THE MUD.

The wet harvest season is vastly increasing the use of small engines designed especially to be attached to binders for driving the sickle and elevator. This lightens the work on the team and does away with the clogging which always follows if the bull wheel strikes a very wet spot while geared to all the mechanism of the harvester. With the help of these little engines, binders have been run in fields so wet that beer kegs were substituted for wheels to keep from miring, and in some cases even wide, flat skids were used.

Engines used for this purpose are of the light-weight high-speed, throttle-governed type. Such engines are now being adapted also to a similar use on hay balers and other machines, besides all general farm work. Another item to be considered in the use of an engine on the binder is that of less wear and tear. The greatest wear on the binder comes from the bull wheel falling into holes or dead furrows, or when the team jerks ahead, speeding the entire mechanism very suddenly and putting a terrific strain on chains, bearings, castings and reel. With the engine the power is applied continuously in a smooth, steady stream.

Breed dairy heifers to drop their first calves at 24 to 30 months of age. Give cows 6 to 8 weeks' rest between lactation periods.

## A DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN

### A CHAMPION HEN AT HOME.

O. E. Henning of Saunders county, Neb., wrote recently to his home paper concerning his champion White Leghorn hen, Lady Laymore. This hen made the high record in the national egg laying contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., in 1913 and 1914, laying 286 eggs in the 12 months. Mr. Henning got her back home last winter and writes that in the first 115 days after she began laying again she laid 68 eggs, which were used for hatching and all but six proved fertile.

This will answer the question of a great many as to whether a year's record performance is liable to seriously impair the vitality of the layer.

### SWAT THE ROOSTERS.

To the American Breeder:—Minnesota has annually 500,000 roosters on her farms. By June 15 their usefulness as breeders is ended. For the next four months their presence with the laying flock will result in great loss through chick-development during the warm weather. They should be eaten, sold, or shut up at once.

The farmer's wife knows how to make a delicious pot-pie of an old rooster. Use all you can of them. Many lost their hogs and hence the family larder is old. Eat the old roosters.

The value of the half million roosters exceeds a quarter of a million at current quotations. Some produce-dealers are offering ten cents per pound at country points. \$250,000 in cash either in the pocketbooks or in the bank will be much more productive than a half million roosters in the barnyards of Minnesota farmers.

If one has a young cockerel of special value as a breeder, he should be shut up in a small pen during the summer months, and broody hens put in with him during his captivity. He should be given good care to maintain his breeding qualities.

Which shall it be? Get busy.—N. E. Chapman, Poultry Specialist, Extension Division, University of Minnesota.

### THE CAPON QUESTION.

As in most other matters, there are two sides to the capon question. In the case of late chicks, and in a thoroughly equipped poultry plant where poultry raising is being made a real business, it is almost universally advisable to caponize all the young roosters not needed, or suitable, for breeders. Where chicks have been hatched early, however, or the poultry business is something of a side issue, it is possible to sell the young roosters early for enough per pound to make them just as profitable that way as they could be made by giving the additional time and attention necessary to grow capons.

The Missouri Poultry Experiment Station advises, for instance, that when young cockerels can be made to

weigh two pounds early enough to sell at 25c a pound, it is well to do some figuring before caponizing them.

In the case of the two birds shown in the illustration, each was a two pound cockerel a year ago in May, and worth at that time 20c a pound. One was caponized and when it was a year old weighed 11 pounds and sold for 20c a pound. The one not caponized weighed only eight pounds at one year and was worth only five cents per pound.

### SOME SENSE TO THIS.

Fewer indictments were obtained before United States grand juries against Missourians for violation of the federal pure food and drug act last year than in any other state. With this fact in view F. H. Fricke, food and drug commissioner of Missouri, is to put on at the Missouri State Fair an exhibition of pure foods and drugs made in Missouri. The old exhibit of impure and mislabeled and misbranded foods and drugs collected during the first years of the life of the present food and drug act is no longer to be used as an object lesson. Instead, Commissioner Fricke, at the State Fair September 25 to October 2, is to show the resources of Missouri in pure food and drugs, a condition brought about by a rigid enforcement of the pure food and drug act of the state. He will give moving picture exhibits of how Missouri bakeries, canning factories, packing houses and other such institutions put up or make pure foods and then he will show the interior of several of the big hotel kitchens showing how these food products are cooked, thus guaranteeing their freedom from ptomaine poison and germs. This is a unique method of demonstrating the work of the department.

### PATTERNS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

#### CATALOGUE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-date 1915 large Spring and Summer Catalogue containing over 400 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns as well as the latest embroidery designs, also a concise and comprehensive article on Dressmaking, giving valuable hints to the Home Dressmaker.

1346. Suspenders, Girdles and Vestee for Ladies.—Cut in 3 sizes; Small, Medium and Large. It requires for No. 1 and No. 2,  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard of 36-inch material, and for No. 3,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard of 27-inch material, for the Medium size. Price 10c.

1008. Ladies' Dressing Sack.—Cut in 3 sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards of 27-inch material for a Medium size. Price 10c.

1359. Junior Dress.—Cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. It requires  $5\frac{1}{4}$  yards of 36-inch material for a 14 year size. The skirt measures about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards at the lower edge. Price 10c.

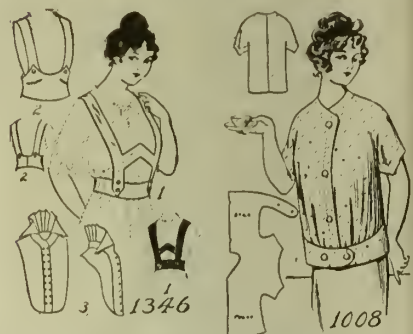
1355. Ladies' Costume with Convertible Collar.—Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires  $5\frac{1}{4}$  yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 3 yards at the lower edge. Price 10c.

1338. Girl's Dress.—Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 36-inch material for a 6 year size. Price 10c.

1340. Girl's Apron.—Cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 2 yards of 36 inch material for a 18 year size. Price 10c.

1438. Waist. 1341. Skirt. Ladies' Costume.—Waist 1348 cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 1341 cut in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 44 inch material for the waist and skirt of one material. The skirt measures about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards at the foot. This calls for two separate patterns, 10c for each.

1344. Ladies' House Dress, with or without collar.—Cut in 6 sizes: 34, (Continued on page 10)



#### Pattern Coupon.

In ordering patterns, be sure and fill in name and address plainly, also number and size of pattern desired.

No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....

Address all orders to Pattern Department, American Breeder, 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo.



ROOSTER AND CAPON GROWN FROM THE SAME HATCH.



# A Genuine Rupture Cure Sent on Trial to Prove It

## Don't Wear a Truss any Longer

AFTER THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE I HAVE PRODUCED AN APPLIANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN THAT ACTUALLY CURES RUPTURE

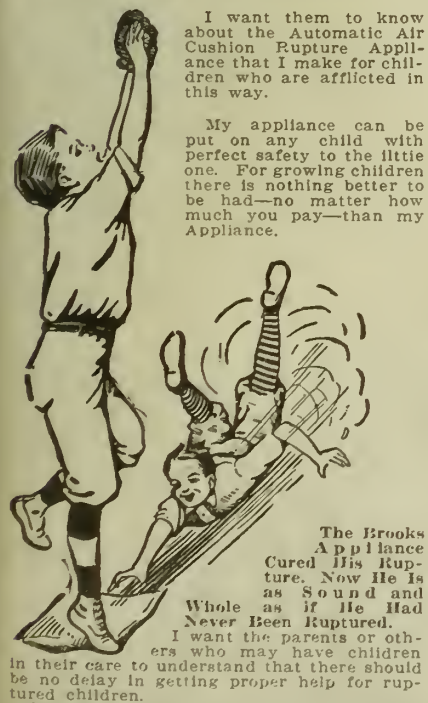
### ARE YOU RUPTURED?

If so, the BROOKS APPLIANCE is made for You, You and all other Men, Women and Children who are sufferers from this annoying and dangerous trouble. That truss you have been wearing—one of many you have tried—chafed and irritated you and was worse than nothing. It had springs and pads and harness and straps and fixings galore and was continually getting out of shape—slipping down or working up and always needing attention. Then, there were salves and washes and ointments to make the case worse and harder to bear. I want to say that you will find none of these annoyances and vexations in the BROOKS APPLIANCE. At least they are reduced to a minimum. This APPLIANCE was made with a view to eliminate, to do away with, just such trouble. I would have been foolish to work half a lifetime, thinking out and perfecting a thing that had no advantage or was not better than scores of other inventions upon the market. In my APPLIANCE you will find the old objectionable features LEFT OUT. You will find it easy to wear. You will scarcely realize you are wearing it. There is no binding, drawing and slipping out of place. It does its work effectively and with comfort to the wearer. I want you to read my book, in which I have taken pains to give full particulars about it. Then, there are a few letters printed in it—selected at random from among hundreds written by men and women who have been cured. You can write these folks and see what they say. If I were you I would see to this matter without waiting. You can put off some things without running much risk, but a rupture is a dangerous proposition to neglect. A rupture is not only bad and serious of itself, but it leads to things infinitely worse. Fill out coupon and mail TODAY. Tomorrow will do, but today is better.

### DON'T MAKE THE CHILD WEAR A TRUSS THROUGH LIFE

I WANT TO REACH THE PARENTS OF  
EVERY RUPTURED CHILD IN THE  
COUNTRY.

The Truss is a Flesh Torturing Invention  
Fit Only As a Relic of Barbarity.



The Above is C. E. Brooks of Marshall, Mich., the Inventor, Who Has Been Curing Rupture For Over 30 Years. If Ruptured Write Him Today.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will send you free my illustrated book on rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no files.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you may also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my appliance or not.

You may have had to wear something like this but don't make your child do it. Give the child something better.

My Appliance is better and I want to prove it to you.

I will make an Appliance to the child's measure, send it on TRIAL—put it into your hands to see and use and then you can say whether it is what I claim or not.

The Automatic Air Cushion conforms with every movement of the child; there is an even, gentle pressure which gradually binds the broken parts together—as you would bind a broken limb—and then no matter how much the child jumps, runs, rolls over or falls down—the pressure is kept up just the same—always drawing the parts together.

Write me today and get all the information—send the coupon.

### Others Failed But The Appliance Cured

C. E. Brooks,  
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

Your Appliance did all you claim for the little boy and more, for it cured him sound and well. We let him wear it for about a year in all, although it cured him 3 months after he had begun to wear it. We had tried several other remedies and got no relief, and I shall certainly recommend it to friends, for we surely owe it to you.

Yours respectfully,

WM. PATTERSON.

No. 717 S. Main St., Akron, O.



### Ten Reasons Why

YOU SHOULD SEND FOR BROOKS' RUPTURE APPLIANCE.

1. It is absolutely the only Appliance of the kind on the market today, and in it are embodied the principles that inventors have sought after for years.
2. The Appliance for retaining the rupture cannot be thrown out of position.
3. Being an air cushion of soft rubber it clings closely to the body, yet never blisters or causes irritation.
4. Unlike the ordinary so-called pads, used in other trusses, it is not cumbersome or ungainly.
5. It is small, soft and pliable, and positively cannot be detected through the clothing.
6. The soft, pliable bands holding the Appliance do not give one the unpleasant sensation of wearing a harness.
7. There is nothing about it to get foul, and when it becomes soiled it can be washed without injuring it in the least.
8. There are no metal springs in the Appliance to torture one by cutting and bruising the flesh.
9. All of the material of which the Appliances are made is of the very best that money can buy, making it a durable and safe Appliance to wear.
10. My reputation for honesty and fair dealing is so thoroughly established by an experience of over thirty years of dealing with the public, and my prices are so reasonable, my terms so fair, that there certainly should be no hesitancy in sending free coupon today.

### Cured at the Age of 76

Mr. C. E. Brooks,  
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

I began using your Appliance for the cure of rupture (I had a pretty bad case) I think in May, 1905. On November 20, 1905. I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, 76 years, I regard as remarkable.

Very sincerely yours,  
SAM A. HOOVER.

High Point, N. C.

### Pennsylvania Man Thankful

Mr. C. E. Brooks,  
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

Perhaps it will interest you to know that I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it till I got your Appliance. It is very easy to wear, fits neat and snug, and is not in the way at any time, day or night. In fact, at times I did not know I had it on; it just adapted itself to the shape of the body and seemed to be a part of the body, as it clung to the spot, no matter what position I was in.

It would be a veritable God-send to the unfortunates who suffer from rupture if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance and wear it. They would certainly never regret it.

My rupture is now all healed up and nothing ever did it but your Appliance. Whenever the opportunity presents itself I will say a good word for your Appliance, and also the honorable way in which you deal with ruptured people. It is a pleasure to recommend a good thing among your friends or strangers. I am,

Yours very sincerely,

JAMES A. BRITTON.  
80 Spring St., Bethlehem, Pa.

### Remember

I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out free coupon below and mail today.

### Child Cured In Four Months

C. E. Brooks,

Dear Sir:—The baby's rupture is altogether cured, thanks to your appliance and we are so thankful to you. If we could only have known of it sooner our little boy would not have had to suffer near as much as he did. He wore your brace a little over four months and has not worn it now for six weeks.

Yours very truly,  
ANDREW EGGENBERGER.  
21 Jansen St., Dubuque, Iowa.

### Confederate Veteran Cured

Commerce, Ga., R. F. D. No. 11.

Mr. C. E. Brooks,

Dear Sir:—I am glad to tell you that I am now sound and well and can plough or do any heavy work. I can say your Appliance has effected a permanent cure. Before getting your Appliance I was in a terrible condition and had given up all hope of ever being any better. If it hadn't been for your Appliance I would never have been cured. I am sixty-eight years old and served three years in Eckle's Artillery, Oglethorpe Co. I hope God will reward you for the good you are doing for suffering humanity.

Yours sincerely,  
H. D. BANKS.

### Free Information Coupon

C. E. BROOKS,

1724B STATE ST., MARSHALL, MICH.

Please send me by mail, in plain wrapper, your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name .....

City .....

R. F. D. .... State .....



## SAVE EVERY COPY OF THE AMERICAN BREEDER

Hundreds of our readers have written us that they are doing this, that the Lessons on Breeds of Live Stock and other important articles and the Questions and Answers thus preserved make them a breeder's reference library they could not get any other way "for love or money."

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to have such a store of information where it can always be reached.



(Photo of Binder Holding 50 Copies That Has Been in Daily Use in The American Breeder Office for Three Years.)

Send to us for one of the American Breeder binders pictured above. We had two of these binders made for our own use three years ago, and the one shown in the photograph has been in daily use ever since. When the photo was taken it contained 50 copies of The American Breeder, with room for many more. The covers of the binder project beyond the edges of the pages and protect them perfectly. A minute's time (a child can do it) is all that is needed to fasten each paper securely in its place in the binder.

Other firms ask \$1.25 and \$2.00 for similar binders, no better. We sell this binder (with "American Breeder" in gold letters on the cover) and send it to you by **Parcels Post, Prepaid**, at \$1.00 each. Address orders to

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The Expert Live Stock and Farm Scene Photographer.

It takes years of experience and the best of equipment to do my class of work. I may be coming to your state any time for other work, so write me early if you want photos made. Address me at  
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36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 8 yards of 27-inch material for a 36 inch size. The skirt measures about 2 7/8 yards at the foot. Price 10c.

### TO CURE ALFALFA HAY, BUNCH ON DAY CUT.

To the American Breeder:—The best hay is made by cocking the alfalfa and covering it with hay caps, which insures protection against rains. The hay is bunched usually on the same day it is cut when in a good wilted condition. By allowing it to cure in this manner for two days, the leaves and stems dry out uniformly, with little loss, and you get a bright green hay of the best quality.

When alfalfa hay is harvested on a large scale, or if labor is scarce, hay caps are not always used. After the hay is well wilted, it is raked into long windrows with a side-delivery rake and allowed to cure for two days. It may be loaded with a drum hay loader or hauled in with sweep rakes. Alfalfa hay will stand more rain than either timothy or clover.—Wisconsin Experiment Station.

### LIVE STOCK REGISTRY TO BUILD.

One of the very few live stock record associations to own the building occupied by its offices, will, in the near future, be the National Duroc

Jersey Record, with headquarters at Peoria, Ill. The building is to be fire-proof, two stories high, and cost about \$25,000.

### FOR IMPROVING ROADS BY OILING.

To the American Breeder:—Many county commissioners and road supervisors are writing the School of Engineering of the University of Missouri for information and advice on the matter of highway construction and material for road making purposes. Suggestions to supervisors on matters of maintenance are always gladly given.

Attempts are now being made in several parts of the state to keep dust down by the use of road oils. Supervisors should be careful to investigate the quality of oil they use before putting it on the highways. It is not generally understood that there are two distinct types of oil on the market. One of these oils has an asphalt base which serves as a binder on the road as soon as the lighter oil evaporates. The other has a paraffin base and is to all intents and purposes a lubricating oil. This kind of oil, however, does not hold the road hard, or is not not binding. It leaves the roads muddy and sticky.

Road oiling, properly done, gives a good surface. The city of Joplin has done some of this work on their roads that have already carried heavy traffic more than a year and now look as good as asphalt pavement. Any Missourian may send samples of road oils to the Engineering Experiment Station, University of Missouri, Columbia, and have them examined at a moderate cost—merely enough to pay for the use of materials in the laboratory.

Some time ago the Engineering Experiment Station issued a bulletin giving complete information on the quality of various materials throughout the state for road making purposes. This bulletin is still in print and will be sent free within the state. Its title is "Investigation of Road Making Properties of Missouri Stone and Gravel."—E. J. McCaustland, University of Missouri.

### HARD SEEDS IN ALFALFA AND CLOVERS.

To the American Breeder: In testing alfalfa and clover seed for germination, it will be noticed that some seeds will not germinate although they are healthy in appearance and not decayed at the end of the test. These are termed "hard seeds." They have unusually hard seed coats which prevent them from taking up water readily. These seeds germinate readily when the seed coats are scratched. In former years it was thought by some that hard seeds in alfalfa and clovers were as so much inert matter. It is reasonable, however, to believe that many of the seeds become sufficiently scratched during seeding operations so that they will grow at once, while others will grow later on. Experimental work is being done along this line and it is hoped that soon the hard seeds in alfalfa and clovers will be found nearly as useful as the others. It is found that alfalfa seed from the various states differs greatly in the percentage of hard seeds. Minnesota grown seed nearly always has from 15 to 30 per cent hard seeds.

The Minnesota Seed Laboratory, in its enforcement of the new seed law, has made a regulation regarding the hard seeds in alfalfa and the clovers as follows: In placing the germination test on the label when seed is sold, one-half the percentage of hard seed may be added to the percentage of seeds that germinated.—W. L. Oswald, in charge of Seed Laboratory, University Farm, Minnesota.

### WHAT IT TAKES TO MAKE AND BREAK A BUTTER RECORD.

The world's record for the production of butterfat made by the Guernsey cow, Murne Cowan, in February has been broken by the Holstein heifer, Finderne Holingen Fayne. Murne Cowan produced 1,098.18 pounds of butterfat from 24,008 pounds of milk in 365 consecutive days while Finderne Holingen Fayne produced 1,116.05 pounds of butterfat from 24,612.8 pounds of milk in the same time.

The new champion was bred by Bernhard Meyer, Finderne, N. J., and is owned by the Somerset Holstein Breeders' Company, Somerville, N. J. Her sire is King Hengerveld Aaggie Fayne 56635, and her dam is Mutual Holingen Fayne 111804. She freshened, according to information furnished by Jacob Todd, Jr., secretary of the company, when she was 3 years, 4 months, and 14 days old. She made a record of a little more than 18 pounds of butter in seven days, the year before she was put on her 365 days' test. She ran with other cows in the pasture the balance of that year. She was given some grain during the summer and she was stabled during the winter.

Finderne Holingen Fayne was in good flesh when her second calf was born in March, 1914. She made the world's seven day record for a junior 3-year-old at that time.

### BLUEGRASS AND BERMUDA AS WEEDS.

"Bermuda grass, called in some localities wire grass, is at the same time a valuable forage plant and a serious weed pest, depending upon where it is growing. It is the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde of the grass family," says an agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. "Bermuda is a perennial plant spreading rapidly by rootstocks, which send out shoots at frequent intervals, thus forming a close sod. The very qualities, therefore, that make Bermuda such a desirable forage plant also make it a formidable weed.

"There is no doubt that Kentucky blue grass is the most valuable pasture grass in the North, but when it invades fields of alfalfa it is very injurious to that crop and is properly recognized as the worst weed with which alfalfa has to contend. Likewise, Bermuda grass is the most valuable pasture grass in the South, but when it occurs in fields of cotton or other cultivated crops it is difficult to control. In southern California and in Arizona also it is so injurious in alfalfa fields that it has there acquired

the name of devil-grass. Notwithstanding the propensities of both blue grass and Bermuda grass to become troublesome as weeds, both are plants of the highest value for pastures. Indeed their value for this purpose far outweighs their bad qualities as weeds."

### COUNTIES TAKING COLLEGE INSTRUCTORS.

C. H. Taylor, animal husbandry lecturer in the extension division in the Kansas State Agricultural College, has resigned to become county agent of Atchison County. Mr. Taylor will start his new work February 1.

Mr. Taylor was brought up on a Missouri farm, is a graduate of the Missouri agricultural college, and for the past year has been in the institute work. He had just written a valuable bulletin on "Hog Raising in Kansas," which will be published sometime in February.

Kansas now has ten county agents, the first agent having begun his work in Leavenworth County on August 1, 1914. If Kansas counties will avail themselves of the opportunity to secure funds provided by the Smith-Lever bill, from seven to ten county agents may be added each year for the next seven years, without forcing the farmers and business men to raise money by subscription.

### HOW TO AVOID SILO-FILLING ACCIDENTS.

To the American Breeder:—By observing three simple rules, the farmer who is using silo filling machinery for the first time may avoid some of the accidents which occasionally damage new machines beyond repair.

1. Be sure that the machine is being run at the proper speed.
2. Take care that corn is never put into the machine until the motion is up to full speed.
3. In stopping be careful not to shut off the power until the elevator is empty.

If the elevator is not empty the cut material will fall back and lodge in the fans. Then when the machine is started again, the cut corn jams the fans and as a result they are bent or broken.—W. E. Markey, Wisconsin University Agricultural Experiment Station.

### FARM LANDS—20 YEARS TO PAY.

Fertile farms in Western Canada offered by Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Productive soil; good climate; ready markets; fine churches and schools; unexcelled transportation; all conveniences and opportunities of best farming districts anywhere. Prices \$11 to \$30 an acre; irrigated land from \$35. Loan of \$2,000 to assist practical farmers in irrigated districts. Twenty years to pay—or sooner at your option. Long before your final payment is due your farm will have paid for itself. Also some improved farms with houses, barns, wells, fencing and crops now growing on them on the same favorable terms. Interest in all cases only 6%. This offer is based on good land; we offer these terms because we know a farmer on our lands can "be successful"; he can live well and save enough to pay for his farm. Western Canada lands are naturally suited to growing grains, fodders, vegetables, dairying and raising horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry. Cash in on the high grain prices. Don't delay; the best lands will be taken first. Write today for free handbook and full information to J. S. Dennis, Assistant to the President, Department of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

### Good Quarter Section Land

in Lane County, Kansas, for sale or trade for young stock, Shire mares or cattle.

**A. P. MILLER**  
Imperial Kansas

### THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN COUNTRY

Has good land at low prices. Descriptive magazine free for a year.

W. Q. NICHOLSON, IMGR. AGENT.  
K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description.  
D. F. HUSH, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

Sign Your Name and Address to all Questions.

**1788—RELEASING MARES**—I have two mares that I bred to a horse. I bred one one time and the other two times and I think that neither of them is with foal. Now can this man make trouble if I take these mares to another horse and breed them?—South Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We do not believe that you can lawfully take your mares to another sire until the end of the season, and even at that time, to be safe, it would be better to breed the mares to a jack, then there should not be any misunderstanding as to the sire. It is not advisable for mare owners to be changing from one breeder to the other during the breeding season. If a breeder does not understand his business, or is not honorable in his methods, a change should be made the following year. The stallion owner who is familiar with his profession is very often interfered with by someone who is not acquainted with breeding conditions. If a stallion or jack in service for any reason does not settle the mares, he should be withdrawn from service and not used until he has been tested. The breeder with a reputation, who is proficient in his work, should have the confidence of his mare owners so that satisfactory arrangements could be made. Any stallion or jack is liable to be temporarily deranged at any time.

**1789—SWEENEY**—I broke a three-year-old to work and sweened her. Put a blister on and will give her another until she gets all right. Should I just let her run in pasture or what should I do for her? She is two crosses Percheron.—Idaho Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is well when a young animal is sweened to permit it to run at pasture during recovery.

**1790—TOP CROSSES**—Can a grade mare be bred so her colts can be registered, and if so, how many generations?—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Please state what breed you have reference to so that we can answer your question intelligently.

**1791—INFECTION**—I have a colt nine days old that has a swelling around the navel. It was born two miles away in the range brush. I went to it and put powder on until the cord was dry, and thought it safer from infection than if I kept it around the barn. It is larger than at birth and is festering by the cord. Am painting it with iodine. Colt is feeling fine. Will it get all right or what should I do for it? There is no veterinarian in these parts.—Idaho Subscriber.

**REPLY**—You are no doubt following the best course with the colt. Continue the use of the iodine and

gently inject a little into the fistulous tract occasionally. Use a small syringe for the purpose.

**1793—THE DOUBLE COVER**—I breed mares one day and wait three days and breed again. What is your idea on that way of breeding. Is it good or not to get one to stand? Some of my customers claim it is all right to do so.—Kentucky Subscriber.

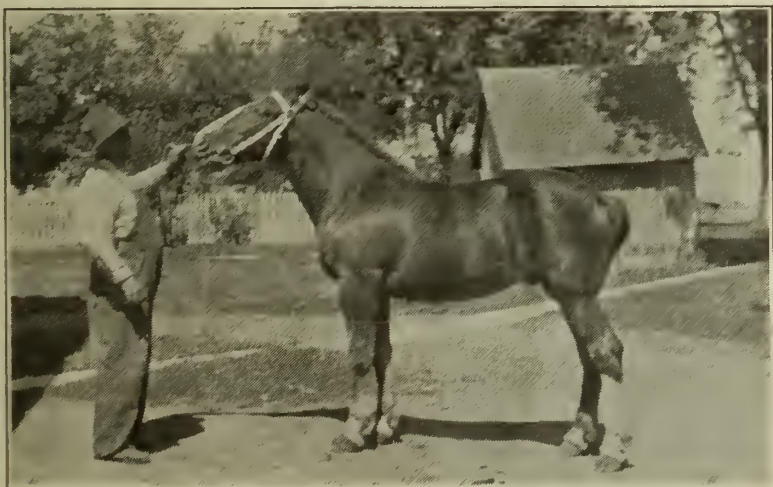
**REPLY**—It only requires one live cell from the stallion to fertilize the egg of a mare. In the average discharge of a stallion there are millions of these cells. If the mare is healthy these cells should live for a considerable length of time. You might ask your mare owners what advantage it would be to the mare to make the extra services. It may be necessary to comply with some foolish notions of your customers occasionally, but can you afford to make several services on each mare without receiving some benefit? If your stallion discharges live spermatozoa, then it is the fault of the mare, if she does not settle from the single service.

**1793—HORSES CHOKE**—I have several cases of horses choking on oats. These horses run on grass only when used and then are fed oats. They get no hay and are not fed oats regularly. Have had three distinct cases with some valuable horses. Would like your opinion in this matter.—Wyoming Subscriber.

**REPLY**—These animals no doubt choke on oats for the reason that they are hungry and undertake to eat too greedily. Arrange your feed boxes so as to prevent them taking in too large mouthfuls. A simple way is to place half a dozen smooth cobble stones in the feed box the size of one's fist. A better way is to construct a feed box with a slanting bottom partitioned in the middle with a crack below the partition sufficiently wide to permit the horse to gradually work the oats through. The half of the box containing the feed of oats should of course be covered.

**1794—SPOILED JACK**—I have learned that my jack wants jennets instead of mares. He will get ready right away for a jennet or a mule that is in heat. He will tease a mare well enough but won't get ready to cover. I use a horse to tease with and never allow him to tease a mare that wants to fight. He is no trouble to cover a mare when he gets ready for a jennet and will cover the mare all right. Now, I want to know if there is any way to get him to working without having to use the jennet or mule. I have a jennet I would like to breed. Would it do him good or harm to let him serve the jennet? He

## What Constitutes a Good Draft Colt?



Registered Belgian, owned by M. A. McMahan, Jersey County, Ill., 12 months old; weight, 1,190; height, 62 inches; heart girth, 72 inches; bone, 10 inches.

1878

# TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD

1915

There are localities where there are no HIGH CLASS DRAFT STALLIONS. We always prepare ourselves for LATE BUSINESS by making one or two IMPORTATIONS IN THE SPRING. We now have on hand about FIFTY STRICTLY HIGH CLASS SHIRE, PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS; Imported and American bred, two to seven years old; colts rising three years old, weighing from 2,100 to 2,300 pounds—every one a "Herd Header," the "Truman Kind." WRITE US if there are no HIGH CLASS STALLIONS in YOUR TOWNSHIP. Perhaps YOU may have LOST A STALLION recently. If so, LET US KNOW. Choice Imported Shire Fillies for sale.

### Weekly Bulletin.

It was in the fall of 1883 at the Cambridge, Ill., fair that I first met Aaron Abramson. At that time we (father and I) were showing Shire horses there. Among them were the full sisters, Brown Duchess I and II. We had the pleasure of selling the Abramson Brothers an imported Shire stallion this week; strictly one of the Truman kind, 3 years old and imported in April. He looks like making a 2,100 or 2,200-lb. horse at maturity.

We have also sold an imported Belgian stallion to Mr. Nelson Herd of Union County, Ohio. To our old customer, L. M. Trent, of Laramie County, Wyoming, we have sold an imported, 3-year-old Shire stallion; to Messrs. J. H. Serven & Son we have sold three registered Percheron fillies, one of them being sired by the great Intitule, C. E. Sorenson of Laramie County, Wyoming, purchased an outstanding 2-year-old Shire stallion. Our old customer, Don Ankrom of Piatt County, Illinois, has purchased another imported Shire mare from us that came over in our April importation; Thomas Bracken of Scotts Bluff County, Nebraska, has purchased an outstanding Shire colt.

We are pleased to say that our April importation is now in first class condition and we are offering them, together with a number of other imported and American bred stallions for sale. Taking them all round, we have a very large and select supply of Shire, Percheron and Belgian stallions and shall be pleased to mail our catalog to any of your readers who are interested in the purchase of draft stallions.

Our April importation is now in first class condition and ready for sale. Address for catalog and other information,

## Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm

BOX A

BUSHNELL, ILL.

## ACCLIMATED PERCHERONS

We are well supplied with good, sound young stallions of good dark color, with plenty of size and bone.

Among them is the first prize, 2,100-pound, 3-year-old at the 1914 Nebraska State Fair.

We sell stallions according to the law of Nebraska, and furnish state license.

Fortunately we are in position to raise and handle stallions cheaper than most dealers and can save you money on a good horse.

Reference, either bank in Arlington or the Packers' National, South Omaha.

On the main line of the C. N. W. R. R., 33 miles northwest of Omaha; 55 miles north of Lincoln and 8 miles east of Fremont. Twelve passenger trains every day. See us at once or write today.

**RHEA BROS., Arlington, Nebr.**

## Closing Out Bargains in Percherons

I am preparing to quit the farm and My Entire Herd of 50 Percherons—Mostly High Class Mares and Fillies—is for Sale.

I have a few good stallions, of course, and will make close prices on them, but any man who will take all, or a large part, of my mares and fillies, will get a bargain he cannot find anywhere else. Good registered draft mares will be the money makers for years to come.

GEORGE HIRSCHMAN,

PIERSON, IOWA.

## WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had direct from the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.



## Oak Lawn Stock Farm

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS. Percherons, Belgians and Shires.

The best stock at reasonable prices. Come and see our stallions and mares.

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### PARAMOUNT STOCK FARM

Breeds and Imports Percherons, Belgians and Shires.

Home of the Iowa and International Grand Champion FARCEUR 7332 (72924), the greatest Belgian stallion in the world today. Always a select lot of stallions and mares for sale at prices that cannot be beat for high class, sound, 2,000 to 2,500 lb. horses. WM. CROWNOVER, HUDSON, IOWA.

doesn't care for her if she is not in heat. He is only four years old and is a nice jack. He is the easiest thing to handle I ever saw. A 12-year-old boy could handle him. I have my lot away from other stock but he can see them pass his lot and see over in the pastures. Would it be best to move him where he can't see other stock at all?—Louisiana Subscriber.

REPLY—Get some urine from a jen-



## KODOMA 43372.

The Great Ton Show Stallion and Percheron sire, for sale. Height 16.3; color gray; age 9 years. Absolutely sound and clean, with the best of feet, bone and pasterns. His sloping shoulders support a beautifully carried head and neck, while his short, broad back, over a deep ribbed middle, smoothly molds into strong loins and level croup over the best draft hocks imaginable. Kodoma has 12-inch bone below his hocks and scales 1,920 pounds; today in active stud condition weighing some 2,200 pounds; fitted for showing. Guaranteed to get 60 per cent foals. Price \$1,000.

W. T. WILKINSON,  
Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri.

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first prize winners, and more stallions of serviceable age by the \$10,000 champion Carnot (60066) than does any other dealer in the world. Also Shetland ponies. If you want the best, come and see me and save money. Free circular. R. R. Station, East Orwell, O. A. W. Green, Middlefield, O.

**IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION**  
For sale. Registered; black, foaled April 1, 1908; weight 1,800 pounds; good server; sure breeder; lots of style and action. Colts to show. Write,

NELSON & GANS,  
R. F. D. No. 2, New Cambria, Kan.

## Percheron Stallion

For sale. One 6-year-old black imported Percheron stallion; right in every way. Price \$950, because I have sold farm and do not need this horse. Will accept cash or good bankable notes or trade for good medium weight draft mares. Make an offer.

F. W. CAMPBELL,  
911 West 22nd Street, Chicago, Ill.

## JACKSON'S PRIZE WINNING PERCHERONS

Albany II, 47588, a champion of national shows and many state fairs, at head of herd. Young stock by him. Address,

J. H. JACKSON, Rte. 4, Enid, Okla.  
Telephone E. 535.



### IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS

of Percheron and Standard bred horses, Kentucky and Tennessee jacks. All stock guaranteed and priced to sell. Terms to suit purchaser.

FISHER & WALKER, Evansville, Ind.

## CLYDESDALE HORSES

Twenty mares from weanlings up. A number of extra good young stallions that will make better than ton horses.

In Shorthorns I have 5 young Scotch bulls, roans and reds, that are good ones.

W. A. DeMERRITT, Plainfield, Illinois

### GRADUATE BREEDER WANTED.

Would like to correspond with a graduate from the Graham Scientific Breeding School who has had one or more years' practical experience. Must be a married man, competent to superintend a large ranch. Must have some knowledge of jennets and burros. Good house furnished and good wages to right, permanent man. Address,

HINNIE RANCH,  
Care American Breeder,  
Kansas City, Mo.

## Livery Business for Sale.

In Glenwood City, Wis.; 1,000 population; only livery in town; good location. Call or write.

H. J. LEVI, GLENWOOD CITY, WIS.

### LOUIS A. WILSON

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, Logan, Ia. I am conducting sales for the best breeders in the country. Reference: American Breeder. Write me for dates.



## THE BIGGEST BREEDERS USE AMERICAN BREEDER NAVEL POWDER

An antiseptic drying powder made from our own formula, put up in convenient metal shakers and sold exclusively by us for use on the navel cords of newly born colts and other young stock.

Price 50c Per Can.

"Your drying Navel Powder for young foals is first class, par excellence. I would not be without it at this time of the year. You cannot dwell too much on the benefits derived from its use. I inclose check for two cans—J. O. Singmaster, Keota, Iowa."

Orders filled promptly by mail, postage prepaid; full directions with each can. Address,

AMERICAN BREEDER, 225 WEST 12TH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

net which is in good heat; place it in a clean bottle and cork it up for future use. Put the mare in a pit; pour a little of the urine on the jack pit or on some suitable place for him to smell. This sometimes gets results without having a jennet or mule in sight. If that should fail gradually move the jennet farther away at each service. He probably would serve better if kept entirely away from all jacks, jennets and mules. He might be allowed to take his exercise at night, provided this stock is not close enough for him to see, smell or hear them. We would not advise letting him make a service on the jennet, as it might make him worse. You had better use artificial means.

**1705—WARTS ON CATTLE**—What will cure warts on cattle? I have a two-year-old heifer that has warts all over her head and neck, and some scattered all over her. Have been feeding stock food for some time. Some of the warts are very large.—Arizona Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is rather doubtful if all of these new growths can be removed without some surgical work, but this may be impracticable where so many are present. The daily application of castor oil to such growths, if persisted in, will oftentimes cause them to disappear.

**1706—STALLION ON THE RANGE**—You have many subscribers in the western states who are engaged in raising horses on the free ranges. Please give me your opinion as to whether or not it is lawful to run a stallion on the free range, provided he is given a proper number of mares.—Oregon Subscriber.

**REPLY**—There is not liable to be much complaint when a good stallion is turned loose in a good range district with a sufficient number of mares. It is unlawful, however, in most of the states, to allow an entire animal of breeding age to run at large when a complaint has been filed. We believe breeders can afford to keep the stallions up. The average range stallion can only accommodate a comparatively few mares. If only one service is made on each mare during one heat period a great many more mares can be accommodated. Under this plan a much better stallion could be used. It is not necessary that each mare be caught at time of service. The stallion could be turned loose with the mares while one service is made, then be confined until a satisfactory time for another service. This, of course, would require some little time and expense. We expect to see a time when most of the range mares will be greatly improved and halter broke. It is not difficult to handle the young stock. Western breeders generally must learn the lesson that all breeders must experience and that is that good blood must be used to increase the quality, and the best methods of conserving good sires must be studied closely.

**1897—WART**—I have a horse that has a wart on the side of his jaw, as big as the palm of my hand. What would remove this wart? This is a good young horse.—Ohio Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Growths of these proportions should receive treatment at the hands of some one who has been trained for such work and understands the nature of the growths. By all means you should have a competent veterinarian care for this case for you. For you to undertake to treat a growth of the size mentioned, located as described, might prove ruinous to the animal.

**1898—COLLECTING SERVICE FEE**—Can a stallion owner under the Kansas law collect the service fee from a mare that was bred and then

## R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer  
of the West

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right; work always up to the highest standard.



sold before the foal was due, and the man does prove that she was not in foal, but the stallion owners' bills read "\$15 to insure foal to stand and suck. If mare is sold, traded or removed from community, service fee becomes due whether mare is in foal or not." Mare was bred in spring of 1914 and in January, 1915.—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—If a contract was made between the two parties and the mare owner understood that he was to pay the service fee in case the mare was sold, traded or removed from the community, whether the mare was in foal or not, the contract would be regular. This stallion owner is to be commended for having his contract advertised in a plain manner so that those patronizing the sire should not have any complaint. A great many breeders mean to convey the idea that the service fee will become due under certain conditions, but they do not make it plain enough. This breeder has a plain case. Every man in the breeding business can learn something by studying this breeder's plain proposition. If a mare owner accepts a part of this contract he would naturally expect to comply with all of it, whether the mare proved to be with foal or not.

**1899—ENLARGEMENT**—I have a mare five years old that has a bunch on the inside of the thigh. Had a smaller bunch there as a yearling and it is now as large as your fist. It is soft but seems to have lumps in it; seems to be loose from the bone. She does not favor it at all. Can it be removed without a knife?—Colorado Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is doubtful if the enlargement can be removed by other than surgical measures. We would suggest that you refer the case to some good local graduate veterinarian.

**1900—WANTS SUBSCRIBERS' ADDRESSES**—Would you send me the address of V. Floyd Clauson that has the Percheron colt in June 5 issue and the address of the Bellwood Farms, Robertson County, Tenn., that has the young jack.—Iowa Subscriber.

**REPLY**—If you have a communication of general interest to our readers, which you wish to make to the parties whose addresses you have requested, you can send the communication to us for publication. If it is not of general interest to all our readers we have no right to give it any attention editorially. We maintain an advertising department for the service of those who want to reach certain readers with any special business proposition, and make a charge for that service which covers the expense and leaves us a moderate profit.

**1901—BOTS**—I have two horses that have the bots. Can you tell me what I can do for them. I heard that there is a "bot" capsule. What is the name of it?—South Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—What evidence have you that your horse has the bots? How can you tell when a horse has or does not have them? The truth of the matter is that nearly all horses kept in country districts have bots the major portion of the time. Very few deaths of horses can be traced to the presence of bots. Their removal by aid of medicine is very difficult to accomplish with safety to the animal infested, so that treatment for bots is not to be encouraged.

**1902—WANTS MILKING SHORTHORNS OR JERSEYS**—Where can I buy Dairy Shorthorns or Jersey cows. I do not find any advertised in your columns.—Crescencio Arrellanes, Chaparrito, New Mexico.

**REPLY**—Those of our readers who have either class of cattle are invited to answer through our advertising columns. We do not employ solicitors for getting this advertising, but the direct service we give to those who send their orders to our advertising department is perhaps more uni-



## Astral King

The Acme of  
SADDLE  
HORSE  
PERFECTION

His Stock  
For Sale

WRITE

JAS. HOUGHIN, Prop.  
Jefferson City, Mo.

## FOR \$150, REX RUPERT 6971

Registered saddle stallion, one year old. Splendidly bred and a good individual; sound and a show prospect. Speak quick if you want him. Can be shipped by express. \$150 is a bargain price.

Kentucky Saddle Horse Co., Sedalia, Mo.

### REGISTERED SADDLERS.

Foss McDonald, Easter Cloud and Star McDonald, a trio of the greatest stallions in America for individuality, blood lines and action. Their produce for sale at all times.

Foss McDonald and Easter Cloud in service at \$50 each for living colt or \$25 cash for season. Star McDonald, \$25. Good blue grass pasture at \$3.00 per month. Address

H. A. GREENWELL, LAKENAN, MO.

### REGISTERED MORGANS FOR SALE.

A choice lot of young stallions and mares, weanlings to 4 years old. Weanlings and yearlings can be crated and delivered at any point by express at a moderate price. Can sell fillies and stallions of different breeding that would be suitable to mate together. Could sell a car load of registered mares and fillies that have been bred to registered Morgan stallions, at a very moderate price. Most of my young stock is out of The Admiral. Headlight Morgan is now at the head of my stud and I am expecting at least 40 colts from him next spring.

RICHARD SELLMAN, Rochelle, Texas.

### MORGAN HORSES AND COLTS

of both sexes for sale. My breeding operations have never been on an extensive scale, but for the number shown I have been unusually successful at the great shows, and have sold breeding stock to 15 different states and South America, including sales to Mountain Vale and Brook Nook, the most extensive Morgan breeding establishments in the world. Prices always right.

C. F. DEWEY, AMBOY, ILL.

## FOR REAL MORGANS

Buy your Morgan stallions, mares, colts and fillies of

BECK STOCK FARM,  
Keysville, Mo.

### EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas. Member American Shetland Pony Club.

### WILL SELL CHEAP Or Trade for Cows.

A car load of Indian pony mares.  
DR. HAYNES, Park View, New Mex.

formly satisfactory than any other kind.

**1903—CASTRATION**—Had 20 colts castrated recently. There came a cold rain three days afterwards which lasted 24 hours. They were all on range and therefore had no protection. They all did well but one, which seemed to hump up, head down and would frequently try to urinate and pass some water every few minutes; did not swell; would gag and grunt when straining to urinate. Wounds were open in good shape and did not bleed inwardly. The colt died in two



**JACK TO TRADE OR SELL.**

Can use registered draft mares that are sound. Will accept Belgian, or Shire stallion—the ton kind. No small ones wanted.

Jack is black with white points, 15.3 standard, 9½-inch bone, weight 1,200 pounds, 17-inch foot, 33-inch ears. Quick server on mares or jennets; 7 years old; registered in Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America. Come soon if you want a good one.

T. B. McCLELLAN,  
Stratton, Hitchcock Co., Nebr., Box 23.

**Jennets at a Bargain!**

Four mature jennets—two large and two medium size. Have no use for these animals as we have no jack to breed them to, and will sell them to the first buyer that makes a good offer.

N. L. BOWMAN, GARNETT, KAS.

**MAMMOTH JACKS**

For sale. Large, heavy boned, 15 to 16 hands high. Prices from \$250 up. Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.

John Henry, Fairfax, Ia.

**JENNET JACK WANTED.**

Not over ten years old. Want to give in trade a high class saddle gelding, 5 gaited, 15½ hands, brown, six years, stylish—or good young jacks, one, two and three years old. Want parties to see my stock. Write me at once what you have to offer.

W. E. BELL, CASSVILLE, MO.

**FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM.**

32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address,  
J. C. HUCKSTEP,  
Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

**TO TRADE**

For Percheron or Belgian

A registered Mammoth jack; black with white points. Colts to show; three to seven years old; good \*nes. Cannot use a rangy horse.

H. H. BURNS, ARGONIA, KAS.

**YOUNG JACK AND JENNET**

for sale. Jack is 3 years old; black, with white points. Jennet is black, with white points; heavy with foal. Price \$300.

H. M. KREADY, Abilene, Kas. Rte. 1.

**A JACK FOR \$100**

14½ hand jack for sale at once, \$100; quick, sure and a proved breeder of good mules; right every way and in good breeding shape; 13 years old. No further need of him.

R. J. ELLIS, Rte. 6, Lawrence, Kans.

weeks and there was at least ten gallons of water inside of him. Was death due to castration?—Colorado Subscriber.

**REPLY**—The death of your colt was due to paritonitis which was occasioned primarily by the castration, the cold rain being a contributing cause.

**Light Horse Personals**

The great race horse, Joe Patchen II, 2:03¼, is again in good shape and is expected to pace in two minutes this year.

Racing began at San Francisco June 4th, and is now in progress. The track is fast and some records will probably be broken there.

Lady Maud C, 2:00½, former champion pacing mare, and sister to Hedge-wood Boy, 2:01, will be bred to Peter The Great, 2:07¼ this spring. Lady Maude C, and Hedge-wood Boy once held the world's record of 2:02¾ for pacing teams to pole.

Dr. Burns, Jr., 2:04¼, is making good at San Francisco and should be a factor in some of the big stakes at the exposition.

Ralph C. Lasbury, owner of Earl Jr., 2:01¼, has challenged the free for all pacers of the country for a matched race. He wants to make it a big stake, each owner to put in \$1,000 or more. He bars Directum I, 1:58; Frank Bogash, Jr., 1:59¼, and William, 2:00. Some of the eligible ones would be Flower Direct, 2:01¼; Braden Direct, 2:01½; Dr. Burns, Jr.,

2:04¼; Peter Stevens, 2:02¾; Knight of Stratbmore, 2:03¾; Fred W., 2:08¾, etc. It should be a great race as several of them are capable of touching the 2:00 mark if properly conditioned and conditions are favorable.

The great race horse and sire, Direct Hal, 2:04¼, son of Direct, 2:05½, died lately. He was an undefeated race horse and great sire.

Sparkle Watts (2) 2:10¼, winner of 1914 Kentucky Futurity, dropped dead at Lexington a few days ago in a workout. She was sired by Gen. Watts (3), 2:06¾, himself a great futurity winner.

**HALF OF THE WHOLE STORY.**

Luke had been sent to the store with the mule and wagon. What happened is told in Luke's end of the conversation over the telephone from the store:

"Gimme seb'n-leben.

"Gimme dat number quick, please 'm.

"Dis yer's Luke, suh.

"Dis yer's Luke, I say, suh.

"I tuk de wagon to de sto' fo' dat truck.

"Yas, suh, I'm at de sto'.

"Dat mule, she balk, suh.

"She's balkin' in de big road, near store:

"No, suh, she ain' move.

"No, sub, I don't think she's gwine move.

"Yas, suh, I beat 'er.

"I did beat er good.

"She jes' r'ar a li'l bit, suh.

"Yas, suh, she kick, too.

"She jes' bus' de whiffletree li'l bit, suh.

"No, suh, dat mule won't lead.

"Yas, sub, I tried it.

"No, suh, jes' bit at me.

"No, suh, I ain't tickle de laigs.

"I tickle um las' year, suh, once.

"Yas, suh, we twis' 'er tail.

"No, suh, I ain't done it.

"Who done it?

"I t'ink he's li'l traveling man f'um Boston, suh. He twis' 'er tail.

"Yas, suh! She sho' did!

"Right spang in de face, suh.

"Dey's got 'im at the sto'.

"Dey say he's comin' to, suh.

"I don't know—he do look mighty sleepy to me, suh.

"Yas, suh, we tried dat.

"Yas, suh, we built a fire under 'er.

"No, suh, dat ain't make 'er go.

"Sbe jes' move up li'l bit, suh.

"Yas, suh, de wagon bu'n right up.

Dat's whut I'm telphonin' yu 'bout—to ast you please sen' a wagon to hitch up to dis yere mule. She ain' gwine budge lessen she's hitched up. Good-by, sur."—New York Evening Post.

**FARMING WITH PERCHERON MARES.**

To the American Breeder:—Please find inclosed photograph of Percheron mares Gracieuse (84346) 78561 and Fanny 64428. These mares are on their way to market, a distance of five and a half miles, with a load of ear corn. There are 100 bushels and 20 pounds on the wagon and they move it with ease. This team does all the farm work on 100 acres, and one raises a colt in the spring and the other in the fall, so I, for one, consider Percherons profitable. Fred-



TEAM OF DUAL PURPOSE PERCHERONS IN OHIO.

**OUR GUARANTEE**

Is that the course of treatment we furnish in connection with

**JACKSORINE**

Will cure any sore on horses, jack stock or mules, except warts, fistulous sores or sores extending into the hoof, providing the treatment is given according to directions. Read what these breeders say about it:

May 15, 1915.—I have used about one and one-half cans of Jacksorine. It lasted me two seasons and it cured sores that ——— failed to cure. I bought a bottle of medicine from ——— for which I gave him \$1.00. I asked him if it was guaranteed. He said, "Yes, I stand back of it." But he stood too far back of it, for I got no results nor my money back, but the Jacksorine cured the sore and I have been using it ever since; hasn't failed for me yet. Last summer my jack had a bad sore and it took a little time, but finally cured it. I believe feeding a jack too strong is partly the cause of sores being so hard to cure on a jack.—Fred Eckhoff, Lincoln, Mo.

May 14, 1915.—I have used Jacksorine and find it to be the best thing in curing jack sores. Had a fine two year old jack that, after spending time and money for one year on every other remedy, I thought would help. I purchased a can of Jacksorine for \$3.50 (new price, \$5.00), which did the work and I give it credit for healing this and other obstinate jack sores.—W. F. McFall, Kingston, Mo.

May 15, 1915.—I had a horse that had a very sore neck—proud flesh as big as both hands. Tried your Jacksorine and cured it. Can recommend Jacksorine for curing sores of this nature.—A. L. Putnam, Carson, Iowa.

May 15, 1915.—Your Jacksorine is certainly all right for stubborn sores on horses and jacks. I have used it with perfect success. I can gladly recommend it to any one that has an animal with bad sores.—J. E. Brammer, Dora, Mo.

May 15, 1915.—I can heartily recommend Jacksorine, having used it on my jack with good success, after other remedies failed. It is easily applied, stays on well and does all you claim for it.—J. L. Switzer, Bucklin, Mo.

May 15, 1915.—I have a jack that had sores on both hind legs. I tried several different kinds of medicine, but they didn't do much good. I have used Jacksorine for about six weeks and one of his legs is well and the other one is lots better, and doing nicely.—A. O. Ordway, Peck, Kas.

Our treatment has been further perfected, which, in connection with the greatly increased cost of all drugs, has necessitated our returning to the old price of \$5.00 per can. Promptness is very important. A week's delay in beginning may add two weeks to the time necessary for a cure. Many valuable animals are lost by neglect. This treatment does not interfere with service. Full directions for treatment sent with each order.

Price, under the new guarantee, \$5.00

**O. P. WILSON & CO.**  
LOCK BOX 489 KANSAS CITY, MO.

**HENRY BECK, OF MERIDIAN, IDAHO**

Formerly of Litchfield, Nebr.,

Can sell you a registered jack, jennet, stallion or mare for less money than any man in the West. He has 14 registered jacks from 2 to 5 years old; some tried jacks and sure breeders. 25 head of registered jennets from 1 to 9 years old; several heavy in foal; all black, mealy points; 14 to 15½ hands high.

Young pasture raised draft stallions, Percherons, Belgians and Shires and Percheron fillies, on Hendershott Ranch, one mile north of Meridian, 9 miles west of Boise; all street cars from Boise to Caldwell stop at Ranch. For further particulars write me as above, or better, come and see me.

erick Markley is the driver. He passed his 80th birthday last March. He has been a breeder of grade Percherons for a good many years, but his son saw something better, so introduced a registered Percheron team of mares. They have been a great success, as the pasture fields are now profitably grazing Percheron colts.—Isem Markley, Van Wert County, Ohio.

**COUNTY FAIRS GIVING SHORT COURSE SCHOLARSHIPS.**

Two Missouri fair associations, the DeSoto County Fair Association and the Savannah Agricultural and Mechanical Society, will give prizes this summer entitling the winner to a scholarship in the short course for

**CLOSING OUT SALE.**

Five young jacks from one to four years old, and eight young jennets. All black with points, and registered. Anybody who is looking for a first class young jack should come at once and take his choice.

Henry Obermann & Son, Freistatt, Mo. Located 7 miles north of Mobett on Frisco R. R.

**JACKS.**

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

**KENTUCKY JACKS, TROTTERS AND**

Draft Stallions and Hereford Cattle.

Fine Mammoth jacks from colts to 5 years old, with plenty of bone and weight. Trotting colts from 1 to 4 years, by such sires as Peter the Great, 2:07¼; Vice Commodore, 2:11; Tregantle, 2:09; Siliko, 2:08¼; McDougal, 2:10¼, and The Tramp. Three fine draft stallions; registered Hereford bulls, from 5 to 12 months old. Write, or better, come and see stock.

U. G. SAUNDERS,  
Fairland Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky.

**JACKS AND JENNETS**

For sale. Registered jacks; ages coming 3 to coming 6. Right every way. Colts to show; mares in foal. Priced to sell. Also some first class jennets in foal.

L. W. GARRIOTT, AUSTIN, IND.

**WE PAY YOUR EXPENSES**

If Stock Is Not As Represented.

**WE BREED JACKS GOOD**

and big, and price to sell. We won the championship on both jacks and jennets at Kansas State Fair, 1913 and 1914.

We price anything but our Panama Exposition show herd. Written guarantee given with every jack sold.

Reference: Any bank in town.  
H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, Dighton, Kas.



## SAVE HARNESS MONEY

Hundreds of amazing bargains! Write now for free copy of our new catalog, with life-like pictures of harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, bits, etc.

### Special Offer

Here's a dandy extra heavy copper riveted halter, 1 1/2 inch wide, sells for \$1.50 everywhere; our special offer \$1

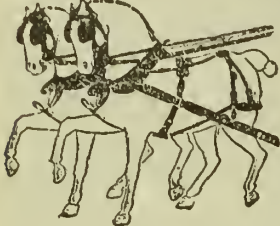
—Prepaid—

## We Prepay the Freight

Save you from 30 to 50 per cent, guarantee our goods for two years, refund on the minute if goods don't suit you. Send goods with privilege of examination. Get catalog TODAY—it's free for the asking—and see our wonderful direct-from-maker bargains.

H. & M. Harness Shop, Dept. G, St. Joseph, Mo.

The Best \$45.00 strictly all oak tanned Western Double Team Harness on earth, with breeching for

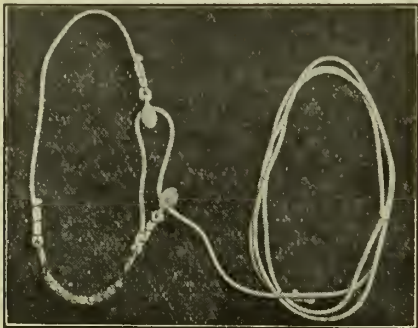


\$31.00.  
Our New Catalog Sent Free. Hame tugs 1 1/2 inches with three loops and patent buckle.

Traces 2 1/2 inches, solid single ply, with cockeyes.

The FRED MUELLER Saddle & Harness Co.  
1413-15-17-19 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

## "CONQUEROR" STALLION BRIDLE



Guaranteed to Hold Any Stallion or Jack.

This bridle is made of especially selected material. Can be adjusted to fit any size head and for either hard or tender mouths. Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers. Price, each, \$2.50.

A Special Whip; heavy, high-test rawhide center, from butt to tip; rubber lined; double waterproof covered, 6 1/2 feet long. Price, \$1.00.

Send cash with order. We guarantee delivery and prepay shipping charges.

BREEDERS' HARNESS & WHIP CO.,

Rooms 9-17 Williamson Bldg.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

### THE ORIGINAL YOUNG'S AUTOMATIC STALLION BRIDLE

still manufactured by PETER YOUNG, ASSUMPTION, ILL. Price, \$5.00, with order; postage prepaid. Send for catalog.

women given at the University of Missouri next November.

These scholarships will entitle each woman to \$52, the approximate amount which it takes to cover the expenses of the course. Contestants will be judged on bread making, preserving, garment making and sewing. The highest all-round score will be awarded the scholarship in each case.

### HEREFORD BREEDERS' PICNIC.

To the American Breeder:—The members of the Minnesota Hereford Breeders' Association were the guests of Cashman Brothers, Owatonna, Minnesota, on Friday, June 11th. The event was the annual Minnesota Hereford Breeders' picnic, and was attended by twenty of the leading Hereford breeders of the state, and a number of others who were interested in Herefords.

The Minnesota Hereford Breeders' Association which is only a year and a half old, now has thirty-two active members, and much interest is being shown in the breed. The members of the State Association have purchased over \$7,000 worth of choice breeding stock from outside of the state within the past two months.—J. S. Montgomery, Secretary-Treasurer.

### RECOGNITION FOR SERVICE STALLIONS.

To the American Breeder:—I wonder how many stallion owners are thinking of showing their stallions this fall, either at their local shows or the state fairs, and I wonder how many stallion owners are boosting their best for a good colt show this fall. Both of these propositions are of great importance to the stallion owner and state.

Many times it has been said that our state fair horse shows are only for speculators and dealers and that the stallion owner who has a good horse but of necessity must show him in his everyday clothes, has no show. Many times this is true, but the Topeka State Fair Association has come to the assistance of the owner of the stallion standing for public service, and is offering liberal prizes for stallions that have stood for public service during the present season. It specifically states that fitting is not to be considered. They will be judged upon their individuality and usefulness. Prizes for public service stallions are offered under each breed, and I hope that Kansas owners of good, useful stallions will take advantage of this opportunity to boost the interest of better and more useful horses in this state, as well as their own personal interests. A winner in these classes not only wins glory for himself, but also for his county and community.

Another matter of interest to stallion owners is the liberal prizes offered for weanlings in both the purebred and the grade classes. If a stallion is siring exceptionally good colts, its owner should see to it that some of these colts are sent to the Topeka fair, or any other offering this recognition. Colts winning in these classes are the best advertisements a stallion can have. There are lots of good, useful stallions standing for public service in Kansas and I hope to see a large number of the best stallions and their colts shown this fall.—C. W. McCampbell, Secretary Kansas Stallion Registration Board.

### USING BORAX ON MANURE FOR FLY PREVENTION.

Apply 0.62 pound borax or 0.75 pound calcined colemanite to every 10 cubic feet (8 bushels) of manure immediately on its removal from the barn. Apply the borax particularly around the outer edges of the pile with a flour sifter or any fine sieve, and sprinkle 2 or 3 gallons of water over the borax-treated manure.

The reason for applying the borax to the fresh manure immediately after its removal from the stable is that the flies lay their eggs on the fresh manure, and borax, when it comes in contact with the eggs, prevents their hatching. As the maggots congregate at the outer edges of the pile, most of the borax should be applied there. The treatment should be repeated with each addition of fresh manure, but when the manure is kept in closed boxes less frequent applications will be sufficient. Where the calcined colemanite is available, it may be used at the rate of 0.75 pound per 10 cubic feet of manure, and is a cheaper means of killing the maggots. In addition to the application of borax to horse manure to kill fly larvae, it may be applied in the same proportion to other manures, as well as to refuse and garbage. Borax may also be applied to floors and crevices in barns, stables, markets, etc., as well as to street sweepings, and water should be added as in the treatment of horse manure. After estimating the amount

## THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

## SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and \$1.00; \$5.00 and \$10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,

Chemists and Bacteriologists.

Box 834.

Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



of material to be treated and weighing the necessary amount of borax a measure may be used which will hold the proper amount, thus avoiding subsequent weighings.

### Warning in Connection With the Use of Borax-Treated Manure.

While it can be safely stated that no injurious action will follow the application of manure treated with borax at the rate of 0.62 pound for 8 bushels, or even larger amounts in the case of some plants, nevertheless borax-treated manure has not been studied in connection with the growth of all crops, nor has its cumulative effect been determined. It is therefore recommended that not more than 15 tons per acre of the borax-treated manure should be applied to the field.

### BEWARE OF THE BIG "MORGAN."

To the American Breeder:—I wish my ad changed to the enclosed. We had quite a lot of answers to our ad. Made no sales but we did lease two stallions. The principal reason we failed to make sales we think was because our horses did not reach the size that prospective buyers demand. We could have sold several Morgan stallions of 16 hands and 1,250 to 1,300 pounds in weight. Our horses are 15 to 15 1/2 hands and are as large as it is possible to produce real Morgans with certainty and safety.

With the best Morgans for the past 125 years, ranging in size from 14 1/2 to 15 or possibly 15 1/2 at outside, it seems a step backward to cater to a demand for horses above the breed possibilities. Black Hawk, Ethan Allen, Blood's Black Hawk, Flying Morgan, Green Mountain, Herod, Billy Root, Royal Morgan, Streeter Horse, Peter's Vermont, Churchill Horse, Pilot, and, in fact, about every Morgan of any note at all was 15 hands or under. This is a vital feature in breeding Morgans and should not be treated lightly but should have earnest consideration by breeders and stallioners as well as by the live stock press. What there is a demand for will be produced. The best posted breeders maintain that really high class Morgans cannot be produced to measure over 15 hands. My own experience of about 25 years' breeding would indicate that that is about the limit past which it is not safe to go. It is not a difficult matter to produce a horse of Morgan breeding that shall measure 16 hands and weigh anything under 1,400 pounds but such stock will either not breed true or will be absolutely unreliable. The best horses now, as in the past, will be those that are closest to 15 hands high.

As I wrote you before, I moved here, where I have a farm devoted exclusively to producing Morgan horses. I am determined to produce the very best that can be produced and that I will not cater to any whim or caprice of the uninformed. However, I shall have to have a market for my production and the better the market the better the production is bound to be.

My experience is that unless some help is secured from the live stock press it will be almost useless to use that medium as a sales factor. It is

## Don't Have a Blind One

### "VISIO"

A Remedy for

Moon Blindness

(Ophthalmia), Cataract

and Conjunctivitis

Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

"VISIO" will convince any horse owner that it is the best remedy for defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our money back GUARANTEE.

\$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. VISIO Remedy Ass'n 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.



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move the hair and you can work

the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered.

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ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind.

Reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Gout, Wens, Strains,

Bruises, stops pain and inflammation. Price \$1.00 per bottle

at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write.

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?? HAVE YOUR "WORMS" GOT HORSES ??

For Worms in Horses and Cattle.

To drive them out use EMER-

SON'S DEAD SHOT. A speedy way

of removing the WORMS (Dead or

Alive), to purify the blood and

strengthen the Nerves, or as a general

condition powder.

Sent by mail upon receipt of FIF-

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easy to see that with one firm adver-

tising stallions at 16 hands and 1,200

pounds and over, that the man with

the real goods will "suck a hind teat"

as far as sales go. I know of no

breeder in Vermont—where they have

been breeding true Morgans for over

100 years, that is trying to breed them

over 15 hands, and those that acci-

dentally mature over that height they

dispose of as culls. In Vermont they

realize that a Morgan 15 hands or

down to 14 1/4 hands, if otherwise good,

will do more and better work than

one of Morgan breeding that is 16

hands. It is not concerning utility

animals that I am registering my kick,

but as to breeding animals. Here is

where size counts for little and breed

character for very much. Here is

where no mistakes should be made in

selection, but right here is where all

the harm is done. Too many demand

to know the height and weight and

nothing else. There are breeders put-

ting out stuff that fill this bill and

buyers get what they buy but the en-

tire breed suffers.—Chas. J. Beck,

Crawford County, Mo.



## A NATIONAL MARKETING COMMISSION

(Continued from page 5)

for distribution, its standardized packages and packing, the regulated and economical delivery of all products, the scientific use of parcels post. Where can there be any room for trusts when all such things are done by the people themselves.

"If we study the history of the European Landwirtschaftsrat we will find that it was not born in a day; there was groping and struggling for years to build it up. The first efforts, like those in the United States, were attempted through non-governmental and non-official national organizations, and there sprang up, as in the United States at the present time, many organizations calling themselves the national association. But when they attempted to accomplish anything they neutralized each other just as they do here. Each of them claimed to represent the nation when in fact none of them represented the nation. As a result there was confusion, discord and inefficiency. Seemingly we in the United States are passing through similar experiences in our economic history to those passed through in the European countries. We have evolved up to the stage when a number of unofficial non-governmental associations are endeavoring to shape and handle the economic status of American agriculture.

"In the United States your national organizations such as the Farmers' Union, Grange and others, instead of being a strength are a great weakness, as was the case in the European countries with non-official organizations, and evidently, as in the second step in the European experience, we are turning toward the other direction in instituting an official governmental association. This attempt was intended to be made through the Bureau of Markets of the department of agriculture. Such attempts in the European countries were found to be impracticable. What then is left? One of two things: Either to permit the trusts to run as they are doing now, or the establishment of the semi-official organizations on the same plan as the European semi-official Landwirtschaftsrat.

### How to Obtain the Landwirtschaftsrat.

"Right here let it be understood that in instituting the Landwirtschaftsrat it does not necessarily follow that it would put out of commission the present non-official, non-governmental associations. On the contrary, they would continue and be very much stronger under the semi-official governmental association than they have ever been before.

"Now the question arises: Assuming that we want the Landwirtschaftsrat, what are the necessary steps to be taken in order for us to have it? Fortunately a way presents itself how this may be done. The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 344), which has here been presented, on which I am now speaking, offers a pathway, a near pathway for bringing about the Landwirtschaftsrat. It must be understood that this resolution is not for the Landwirtschaftsrat proper. It is merely a substitute for it; it is intended merely to serve as a means to the end. This resolution calls for an organization which shall work from the top down, whereas the Landwirtschaftsrat works from the bottom up. The Landwirtschaftsrat exerts great power because it expresses the will of the farmer from each township, percolating upward through the county, through the state, up to the national council, whereas the proposed system, through this resolution, begins with the national organization and percolates downward to the state, the county and to the township. The recent undue rise in the price of farm products in the United States, which the European war brought on, is a splendid spur toward carrying this resolution, and for the ultimate upbuilding of scientific marketing throughout the United States.

"The proposed national commission is to consist of 29 men, 15 of them farmers and each farmer appointed should be a 'star' among farm leaders of this country. But of still greater importance to the success of this effort will be the character of the 14

# BREEDING APPLIANCES

These Special Appliances Are For Sale Direct and by this Company Only. No Agents; No Commissions.

Some Cheap Imitations of Our Appliances are on the Market. They are Dangerous.

## Natural Temperature Semen Extractor (1915 Model)

(Patent applied for)

### Endorsed by the GrahamScientific Breeding School

The new Natural Temperature Semen Extractor is guaranteed to be the best extractor or impregnator. It will hold the temperature longer; get the semen when others fail; no danger in using it. The mare is the surest method of retaining the temperature. It will stand continuous boiling. The improved point protector practically insures getting the semen. The part extending out of the mare (while getting the semen) has a sealed air chamber protecting it and retaining the temperature. Any boy should be able to get the semen with this instrument. The directions accompanying each extractor are very plain and are accompanied by illustrated charts showing just how it is done. It is very simple in its construction. There is nothing to get out of repair. It has a soft metallic point that will stand bending a thousand times without breaking. It is the best breeders' appliance on the market. PRICE, \$7.00.

### Improved Carlson Semen Extractor

This instrument has been used successfully by thousands of breeders. Price, \$6.00.

### Pointed Breeding Capsules

They can be inserted into the uterus before they collapse. We have the only capsules made especially for horse breeding. Some capsules do not dissolve, leaving a foreign substance in the uterus, which will prevent conception. Other capsules are too flimsy for this purpose. You cannot make any mistake by buying capsules from us as we only have one kind. We have them boxed with 100 in each box. The box is tight so they will be clean. These capsules are new, properly baked, and all bacteria killed before they are mailed. Always keep the lid on the box when not in use. Price (per box of 100), \$1.50.

### Breeders' Microscopes

A special breeders' microscope for use in testing the semen of stallions or jacks. Equipped with special lens for this purpose. Boxed in fine case. Every breeder should have a microscope to test and prove the sureness of his sire. Any boy can learn to test the semen. Full directions accompany each order. Price, each, \$35.00.

### Semen Catcher

We have invented an instrument to catch the semen when it is withdrawn at the time of service. The semen is immediately deposited in a dark enclosure which is surrounded by warm water. The vessel is air tight which retains the proper temperature. It prevents the semen from being chilled or exposed to light. Price, \$5.00.

### New Breeders' Thermometer

This new thermometer is made especially for breeders. The mercury is magnified so that it is easily seen. It is protected in a substantial metal case. Each one is thoroughly tested. The proper temperature is most important in artificial breeding. Price, \$1.50.

### For Testing Acid Mares

Blue Litmus paper will turn slightly red if the mare is acid. Place a sheet of this paper between the fingers and contact it with the fluid in the mouth of the womb. 25 sheets in a package. Price, per package, 25c.

### For Treating Barren Mares

We have a rubber hose made especially for treating barren mares. It is pure gum rubber made by hand; will stand boiling. It is the proper size. Can be used with a funnel or container. Price, 25c a foot.

### Speculum

Fourteen inches long. Very necessary in making examinations. Made of the best copper and specially polished so that the light is reflected into the mare. Any part of the vagina or cervix can be seen with this instrument. It is easily inserted. The best speculum on the market. Every stallion or jack owner should have this speculum. Price, \$3.00.

### Veterinary Thermometers

A standard clinical thermometer used by veterinarians. A metal case which insures it against breaking, with chain attached which may be pinned to the vest pocket and carried with safety. Extra length, tested and should last a lifetime. Price, \$1.25.

### Bulb Impregnator

The bulb impregnator is equipped with a rubber hose just like the ordinary impregnator which has been sold for years. It is not guaranteed to stand boiling. Price, \$3.00.

### Breeding Hobbles

Guaranteed to hold and fit any mare. Made of the strongest material. Every breeder should have a set of these hobbles. Some mares are dangerous to breed without them. Price, \$4.00.

### Breeders' Bags

Three sizes, small, medium and large. Stallions weighing 1,200 to 1,600 pounds usually require a medium size. These bags are guaranteed not to tear from any cause before March 1, 1916. If they do tear before that time, return the top part with our stamp on it and 50 cents in cash and we will send you a new bag. Price, each, \$1.50.

### Directions for Ordering

Send money orders or draft, as exchange is charged on personal checks. Always name Express Office as well as Post Office address, in order to insure prompt delivery.

We Pay Postage or Express on All Orders.

# THE KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR COMPANY

Twelfth and Central Streets

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

additional members of the commission. If these 14 are to be composed merely of men of mediocre capacities then it would be better to abstain from this effort altogether. If the selection be fortunate, if it consists of men of rare ability in the several avenues indicated; if it consists of high-grade transportation men; of a high-grade man conversant with interstate law; of a high-grade man who understands the uses of money; and above all of high-grade men who have a knowledge of merchandising, both wholesale and retail, of selling in near-by and in remote distances from the place of production, of selling in remote export markets as well as home markets, then the commission is likely to shape the work for which it was appointed towards a successful issue. When the national commission has been perfected, state and county commissions can be organized in the same manner as the national.

"This is the great unsolved problem in this country, and until it is solved there will be waste, unprofitable labor and high living cost. A commission of experienced, public-spirited men, experts in the various lines involved in all the elements of proper marketing, with some authority and power behind them, could accomplish results vastly beneficial to all our people. Not only does the tremendous sum of \$6,000,000,000 annually disappear or become absorbed between the farm and the consumer's kitchen, but products of the farm go to waste and bring nothing, while hungry consumers would gladly pay prices running into millions for them if there was a way of getting these to markets, so that a product which has no value where it is, might be placed where it has excellent value, to the benefit of all concerned.

"This measure then means very much for the American people or it does not. If it means much it affords

the opportunity to each member of Congress to convert his potential ability and potential power into real ability and real power. Surely the scope of the work under this resolution is as great an incentive as ever prompted the greatest of historical characters. Up to the twentieth century our children have been taught to believe that Alexander, Caesar, Hannibal and Napoleon were the great men. From the twentieth century onward our children will be taught that the conservators of liberty, especially practical liberty, are the great men. The coming great men will be those that will make straight the path in the field of exchange between man and man. This is upbuilding, conserving, whereas the great war-lords are but wholesale butchers. I now leave this matter in your hands, feeling sure that as American legislators who have the welfare of the American people at heart, this measure is in the right hands."





# Reliable Silo-Filling Power Costs Less NOW

MY FREE BOOK  
TELLS WHY

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Our 16 H-P. WITTE portable engine is giving satisfactory service. We are using it for threshing and filling silos. — Chas. H. Clarke, 517 Third St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Men who thought they knew told me my 6 H-P. WITTE engine wouldn't run it, but I got an Ohio cutter and blower, and cut four tons per hour. The engine is all I can ask. — Charles O'Neal, Marshall, Ark.

My 12 H-P. WITTE engine is operating a No. 12 cutter, 34-ft. carrier, and cuts five to six tons of silage per hour in good shape. — J. A. Gould, East Hampton, New York.

My 12 H-P. WITTE engine has filled eight silos. Can fill a 12x30 ft. silo in seven hours. Am using a 16-inch cutter. — A. P. Peterson, Almons, Wisc.

My 8 H-P. WITTE kerosene engine did fine work filling two silos. If I buy another it will be a WITTE. — G. F. Kremer, Eisle, Mich.

The 12 H-P. WITTE engine on my farm has been used for many purposes, and at all times has given the best of satisfaction. Find by comparison with others its cost of operation is considerably less. — John M. Egan, Pres. Metropolitan Street Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo.

I had not had any experience when I bought the 22 H-P. WITTE engine, and am highly pleased. If I buy another, it will be a WITTE. — James A. Lowe, Erie, Kans.

I am a good friend of the WITTE engine, having used a 22 H-P. for nearly seven years. — Jas. R. Plumb, R. F. D. No. 1, Emporia, Kans.

The 22 H-P. WITTE engine which I bought about two years ago is working satisfactorily, and has not given me any trouble. — H. M. Basford, Hillsboro, Ore.

During the 12 years, my 12 H-P. WITTE engine has cost me practically nothing for repairs. I run a 16-inch ensilage cutter and cut a wagon-load of green corn in 3/4-inch lengths and lift it into the silo in 12 minutes. I still believe that no engine is better. — John A. Reynolds, Winchester, Kans.

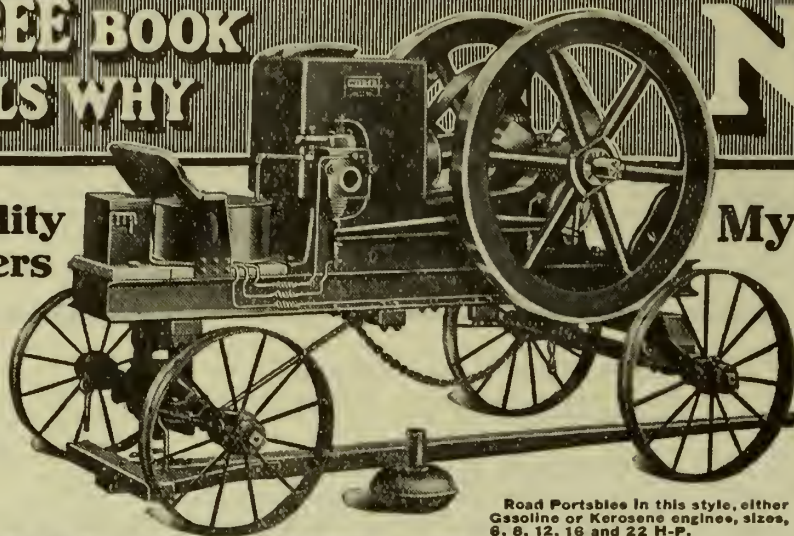
I filled three silos in 72 working hours with my 6 H-P. WITTE engine. Used a No. 19 Hocking Valley cutter, blower type, with 12-inch knife. — C. V. Chase, Thompson, Conn.

My 6 H-P. WITTE engine certainly does its work in great shape. It takes just one-half as much gasoline as the — make engine which my partner is using. — M. Steinback, Hartwell, Nebr.

Our 12 H-P. WITTE engine is running in this high altitude, and I am entirely satisfied with it. — W. J. Elliott, Webb, Ariz.

Four years ago I bought my 16 H-P. WITTE engine. I had never had any experience and lived 30 miles from town, but in four years have not had any repairs or trouble. — Andrew Garcia, Cry, Mont.

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Read Portables in this style, either Gasoline or Kerosene engine, sizes, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22 H-P.

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Sizes:	Stationary Engines	Portable Engines
2 H-P.	\$ 34.95	\$ 39.95
3 H-P.	52.50	60.50
4 H-P.	69.75	82.75
6 H-P.	97.75	127.75
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12 H-P.	197.00	237.00
16 H-P.	308.80	358.80
22 H-P.	389.65	442.15

Portable Engine Saw-Rigs, Complete

4 H-P.	\$124.25
6 H-P.	152.25
8 H-P.	202.15
12 H-P.	267.00

NOTE: All Prices are F. O. B. Factory at Kansas City, Mo.

# WITTE ENGINES

Gasoline, Kerosene, Distillate and Gas

Silo filling requires steady power—fast and heavy work through the whole day. Ripening crops do not wait—they must be efficiently handled in their proper time. And the lower the power-cost of handling, the cheaper is the cost of the silage.

For many years WITTE engines have proved their reliability for steady and continuous running, and easy handling of load up to rated capacities. All sizes are easy to start, without cranking. With my low prices and the fuel-saving, and wear-resisting qualities of WITTE engines, you get your power-cost at the bottom-most notch possible with a general-purpose, liquid-fuel engine. Let me send you what hundreds and hundreds of my customers say in proof of this statement. I want you to know that this is no empty claim. It is a fact of first importance to you as well as to me.

**Sold only Direct from Factory, or from  
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Cash or Easy Terms. 5-Year Guaranty.**

For 23 years—longer than any other present manufacturer of liquid-fuel engines—I have been making engines—doing nothing else. You will find my engines at all kinds of work, in all parts of this country and in many foreign countries. Everywhere they are used you will find WITTE boosters. I give my old customers the credit for building up my factory from nothing, until now it is one of the largest in the country—when I am the only man in the business who started, or was running, when I started. I couldn't have had my many thousands of boosters without shipping them engines worth their boosting. Before you buy your new engine, I ask the

privilege of showing you all about the WITTE. The space in this advertisement does not permit the many pictures necessary to show the construction of all parts and their operation, each in relation to the others, as my 23 years' experience has taught me how to build them for better quality. I don't want you to judge my engines alone from my low prices, or from the limited information I can give you here. My new book shows everything—my big factory with free power from my own natural gas well—the mass of newest type machinery needed for low-cost manufacturing—and details of my engine construction.

## Pulling Power and Horse-Power Ratings of My Latest Improved Engines, as Shown by Our Brake Tests.

Our Guaranteed H-P. Ratings	2H-P.	3H-P.	4H-P.	6-HP.	8H-P.	12H-P.	16H-P.	22H-P.
Actual Power Developed on our Continuous Working Test.	2.9	4.5	5.8	9.1	10.5	14.5	18.9	26.5
Surplus H-P. Each Size.	.9	1.5	1.8	3.1	2.5	2.0	2.9	4.5
Per Cent. of Surplus H-P.	45%	50%	45%	51.6%	31.2%	20.8%	18.1%	18%

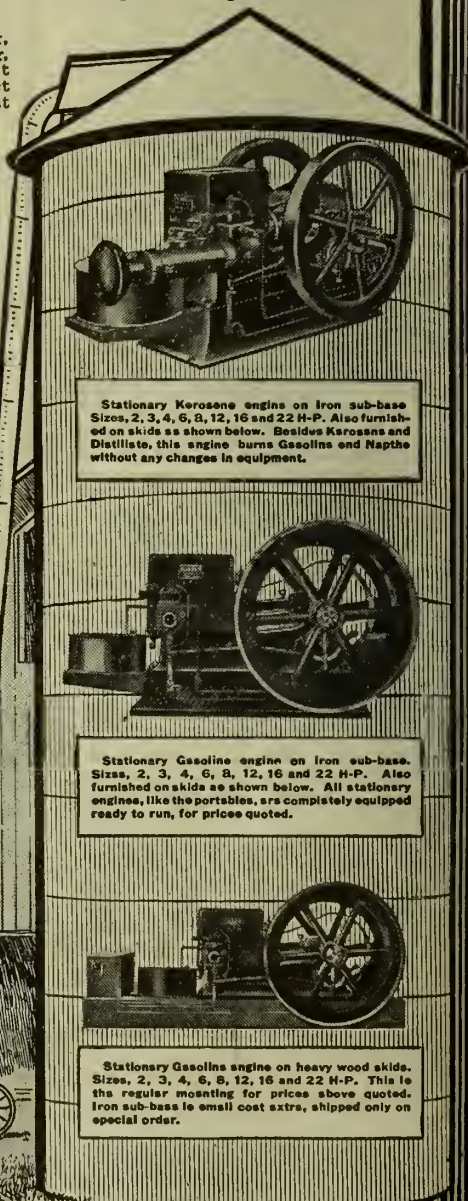
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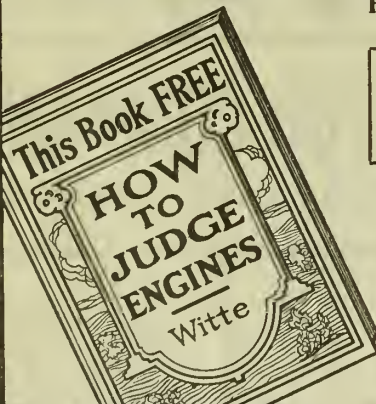
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Stationary Kerosene engine on iron sub-base. Sizes, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22 H-P. Also furnished on skids as shown below. Besides Kerosene and Distillate, this engine burns Gasoline and Naptha without any changes in equipment.

Stationary Gasoline engine on iron sub-base. Sizes, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22 H-P. Also furnished on skids as shown below. All stationary engines, like the portables, are completely equipped ready to run, for prices quoted.

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Name .....

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AMB Black

JUL 26 1915

# THE AMERICAN BREEDER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW

A Farmers' and Breeders' Paper Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Live Stock and the Welfare of Farm Families and Homes

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, One Year 50c, Three Years \$1.00

Vol. VIII

Kansas City, Missouri, July 20, 1915

Number 22



The cuts for printing this cover page were made from actual photographs of prize-winning animals, representing popular types of the respective breeds. As it was impossible to make the cuts show, in all cases, the correct relative sizes of the animals, we have printed under each cut the average weight, at maturity for an animal of the breed, type and sex shown.

In about half the breeds (those marked with a star) the color and markings are always or nearly always uniform. The other breeds all vary more or less. Percheron horses, for instance, may be black, gray, brown, chestnut, bay, and even roan or white. Shorthorn cattle vary through all shades of "red" (as we call it) from a dun to a plum color, and vary in the amount of white, from a few hairs, to all white.



# ONE SUCCESSFUL TERM OF THE GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC Breeding School

Already Has Been Held at St. Cloud, Minn.

Three More Summer Terms Are Coming, as Follows:

July 26 to 31 at Ogden, Utah, Knights of Pythias Building

August 9 to 14 at Marion, Ohio, Y. M. C. A. Building

August 23 to 28 at Kansas City, Mo., Williamson Building

## Don't Miss This Opportunity

### THE ONLY HORSE AND CATTLE BREEDING SCHOOL IN THE WORLD

### And This is Probably the Only Time a Term Will Be Held Away from Kansas City

A term of this school is one full, intensely interesting and profitable week, beginning every morning at 7:30 and continuing until 10:30 at night. Proper changes in the manner of instruction are made, so as not to tire the students. Sufficient exercise is taken each day with the entire class.

This is the only school in the world, devoted exclusively to breeding. More practical information is given concerning the genital organs of breeding stock, than at any other school. The instructions are made so plain that the average breeder can surely master it.

Carcasses of mares and cows for class work are supported in natural position. Students are required to take the practical work of dissecting and making examinations under the instruction of experts, each student passing to the next animal after finishing a particular subject. Females are selected to illustrate the different diseases and abnormal conditions. Students are impressed with facts in a way they will remember.

After the dissecting, the different genital tracts are then removed from the animals and placed on a table to allow more thorough comparison. By this method, students are easily taught things that would require much greater time, if they were compelled to prepare in a technical manner.

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no waste of time to the horse breeders. Nearly all of the lectures are just as necessary for cattle breeding, as for horse breeding.

All of the instructors, excepting two, are post graduate veterinarians, or professors of animal husbandry, doing work recognized by the United States government. The instructions given at this school have stood the test of the best posted men. A fortune has been invested in the development of the course. Nearly every section of the United States has a student from this school.

This is a clean institution. Men are given plain lectures on subjects every human adult should be familiar with. The lectures are illustrated with lantern slides. Students help each other like brothers. Mothers and wives need not be afraid to send their sons or husbands.

This school is guaranteed to be satisfactory in every respect, or the tuition fee will be refunded. This offer has been in effect from the beginning. Not a single student has been dissatisfied. Nothing succeeds like success. Distance should not prevent any one from attending. Breeders from across the ocean have been in attendance and glad they came.

Learn to avoid the dangers in the breeding business that cause so much loss to owners of good stock. We have no agents. Do not ask for commission or cut rates. After January 1, 1916, the tuition will be \$35.00.

The sooner you get this knowledge the longer you can use it. Get a substantial foundation to work on. Get a Diploma. Make your business a pleasure. Breed intelligently.

#### SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

Dissecting Females, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs—Physiology of the Generative Organs—Cells—Infection—Breeding Questions—Breeding Instruments—Foaling—Scientific Mating—Horse and Mule Judging—Barren Females—Barren Males—Abnormal Conditions—Diseases of the Foal and Fetus—Diseases of the Male and Female Generative Organs—Contagious Abortion—Feeding—Testing Breeding Stock—Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition—Buying Breeding Stock—Hereditary Defects—Horse Breeding—Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not—Getting the Semen—Inserting Capsules, etc.

Tuition is \$30.00, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life. After Jan. 1, 1916, the tuition will be \$35

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**THE GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL**  
225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo.



July 20, 1915.

## THE AMERICAN BREEDER

JUL 26 1915

## THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined  
CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW.

JULY 20, 1915.

Vol. VIII.

No. 22.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE  
Editors.Published semi-monthly (on the 5th and  
20th of each month) by the  
GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
INCORPORATED,  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
BELL TELEPHONE, 4297 GRAND.All communications for this paper  
should be addressed to the American  
Breeder, or the Graham Publishing  
Company, and not to individuals.Subscription Rates within the United  
States. \$1 for 3 years; 50 cents for  
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vember 28, 1911, at the postoffice at  
Kansas City, Mo., under the Act of  
March 3, 1879.COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING  
REPRESENTATIVES:JOHN D. ROSS, 608 Otis Bldg., Chicago.  
Telephone, Franklin 1429.  
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## A TWO-SIDED QUESTION.

A party took a mare to a stallion for  
service. He began to explain his de-  
sires in short order. He said that he  
objected to any of the modern meth-  
ods of breeding and began to give ex-  
act orders as to the manner in which  
his mare was to be bred.The owner of the stallion, being well  
acquainted with breeding conditions,  
promptly told him that it would be  
necessary to make an examination of  
his mare before he would even con-  
sider breeding her. This was "very  
sudden" and a shock to the owner of  
the mare. After a careful examination  
the mare was found to be diseased,  
and the stallion owner said she could  
not be bred at that barn under any  
conditions. This was indeed the last  
straw. The mare owner wondered  
what this world was coming to not  
only at not being able to prescribe the  
exact method in which his mare was  
to be bred, but that she could not be  
bred there at all.In a short time reports began to  
come in that this stallion owner must  
be familiar with his business, and that  
it must be safe to have mares bred  
there, and thus protect them from be-  
ing infected with disease germs. The  
owner of the diseased mare panned  
out to be an excellent advertiser, and  
has been of much benefit to that sec-  
tion of the country. Several other  
stallion owners have examined their  
record books and found that a good  
number of mares have been made non-  
producers by being served soon after  
the diseased mare had been bred.It is remarkable how particular some  
men get about wanting their diseased  
mares bred in some particular man-  
ner. If the stallion owner allowed thecommunity to run his business for  
him and specify just how mares,  
healthy or unhealthy, are to be served,  
what would be the result?

## NEW BREED NOT NEEDED.

As usual when some special demand  
calls for a particular kind of animal  
there are a lot of people ready to take  
stock in the suggestion that a new  
breed should be founded to meet that  
demand. In view of the years and  
generations which are necessary  
really to establish a breed, it is ap-  
parent at a glance that the demand  
probably would disappear before the  
breed could be well established.In the present particular case, the  
talk has to do with establishing a  
breed of horses of what is known as  
the "gunner type," and to stimulate  
the breeding of horses to meet the  
now active demand for cavalry  
mounts. As this country has, in its  
wealth of Standardbred stock the best  
possible foundation for breeding cav-  
alry mounts, the only action neces-  
sary on this score is to look about  
us for material all ready to use, al-  
ways bearing in mind that it takes  
six years to produce and develop a  
cavalry horse.To produce the "gunner type" (sup-  
posing we have an assurance of a  
demand sufficiently persistent to war-  
rant it), all that is necessary is to  
breed the average sized mares of the  
corn belt, providing they are reason-  
ably good in conformation, to the av-  
erage size stallion of draft blood, which  
likewise meet a reasonable require-  
ment as to form and soundness. The  
product from this cross under Amer-  
ican feeding will be found to average  
little, if any, in excess of the weight  
now being accepted for artillery  
horses. Even after our efforts to  
breed and develop good, heavy farm  
stock and drafters becomes better di-  
rected and more successful than they  
are at present, there still will be  
worlds of 1300 pounders to meet the  
demands for "cannon fodder" should  
such demand continue.

## PREPARE FOR COLT SHOWS.

Every owner of a good producing  
sire should be interested in a colt  
show. It is a good advertisement for  
the right kind of a sire. Where a num-  
ber of men club together for this pur-  
pose, arrangements should be made  
early to secure a competent and satis-  
factory judge. Failure to do this very  
often is the cause of much dissatisfac-  
tion in these shows. The judge, by  
all means, should be a man of charac-  
ter, who will judge the stock accord-  
ing to their merits regardless of to  
whom they may belong or what sire  
they may be from.A live stock show of any kind  
should be made from an educational  
standpoint. The one placing the rib-  
bons has a wonderful responsibility,  
inasmuch as he may, by his mistakes,  
mislead those in attendance.Separate classes should be had. If  
not for the separate breeds there  
should at least be one class for draft  
colts and another for the light breeds.  
Mistakes are often made when all of  
the colts in a community are shown to-  
gether in one class, including road-  
sters and drafters.This is a good time to begin pre-  
paring for such an exhibition. Colts  
show up better at about five months  
of age, when they have been properly  
cared for, than at most any other time  
short of two years of age. In some  
localities the merchants encourage  
these shows by giving premiums for  
the different classes. The best re-  
sults and attendance may not always  
be had the first year. Such exhibitions  
can be built up to very large propor-  
tions when properly handled.Capsule colt classes are attracting  
much attention. A number of breeders  
are using this method of advertising  
capsule breeding. A great many peo-  
ple, and especially town people, are  
not familiar with this method of  
breeding, and will go to a considerable  
trouble through curiosity to see a lot  
of colts produced by this method. This  
establishes the fact better than anyother advertisement, for when they  
see the colts they become more im-  
pressed with the other advantages of  
the method.

## CLOSING THE BREEDING SEASON.

It is just as necessary to close the  
breeding season by degrees as it is to  
begin it that way, with a sire. An  
occasional mare should be bred for  
some little time after the season is  
over. Feed and general conditions  
should be reckoned with. No sire  
should be penned up so that his entire  
system gets out of order. An exercis-  
ing lot and pasture will be a good in-  
vestment. A good physical condition  
is necessary for all sires. This subject  
demands some thought at this time. A  
great many of our best sires will be  
placed in close confinement until next  
spring, at which time their services  
will not be very satisfactory. Close  
confinement shortens the life of an  
animal as well as lessening its use-  
fulness.Do not make the mistake of putting  
big, nervous or soft animals in the  
collar and allowing them to get too  
hot working. If they are worked they  
must be worked very moderately to  
begin with, and very gradually in-  
crease the labor, using good judg-  
ment all the time and remembering  
they are valuable. After cool weather  
stallions may be worked with more  
safety. A stallion may be injured very  
easily by getting too hot. Cases of  
shy breeding stallions often can be  
traced to a little extra effort when  
they were overheated. Nearly every  
breeder has a little different condi-  
tion to contend with, all of which re-  
quires careful study on the part of  
each.

## THE SAME OLD STORY.

An Illinois breeder states that he  
recently purchased a very fleshy draft  
stallion, and that he has been making  
two or three services a day, with prac-  
tically no results. The stallion has  
lost about 200 pounds in weight, and  
is now breaking out with little pim-  
ples over his body.We have always advised our read-  
ers to buy their stock early. Right now  
is a good time to begin to look around  
and decide on what is going to be  
needed for the season. A study of the  
demands should be made now and  
preparations made for buying in the  
very near future, so that the breeding  
stock can be accustomed to the new  
conditions before the next breeding  
season. It requires a considerable  
length of time for a breeding animal,  
and especially a sire, to get accus-  
tomed to the feed and general methods  
of being handled in a new home.With this particular stallion we  
would advise feeding him a little  
Glauber salts, enough to keep his bow-  
els open nicely, and feed him good,  
plain horse feed, and possibly allow  
him to lose just a little more flesh.  
We would also advise turning this stal-  
lion into a small, properly fenced pas-  
ture at night where there is a little  
green stuff, and keep him in a stall  
closely screened during the day time;  
otherwise the flies may cause numer-  
ous sores on the body of this animal.  
We suspect that this horse will come  
all right before the next breeding sea-  
son if he is properly handled. It will  
be useless, however, to try to breed  
all these mares which he has failed  
to settle as the strain might further  
injure him and his services will not be  
of much value under these conditions.

## GREAT YEAR FOR HORSE FEED.

Last year was a good oats year for  
the United States, yet the indications  
for the 1915 crop are a quarter of a  
billion bushels higher than last year's  
production, the government forecast  
for July 1st giving 1,399,000,000  
bushels as the indicated yield. This  
yield was surpassed slightly in 1912,  
but on the other hand only five other  
years has the crop reached the billion  
bushel mark. From Canada comes  
the report of a remarkable prospect  
for oats. Canada's acreage this year  
is 11,365,000 bushels, which is getting  
up pretty close to a third of the acre-  
age in the United States, and it is  
reasonable to expect that Canada's

## Now the Subscribers' Number

August 20 will be the date of our Annual Subscribers' Number. This  
is the first notice, and every subscriber is invited to get busy without  
waiting for another. In fact, no other will be needed, for the readers  
of this paper have shown they can furnish material for a good number  
any time the opportunity is offered. In our ordinary issues we print  
more subscribers' communications than any other agricultural paper in  
the country, and every time we announce a subscriber's number we get  
a paper full, and it is "good stuff" too. We get many of our best articles  
from subscribers who have written before, but not all. Not a month  
passes without our getting a good article from some one who is writing  
to us for the first time—and in the Subscribers' Number we will hear  
from the new ones as well as the old.Now let them come. Do not think it is necessary to fix up some-  
thing in special form. Just write a letter or write what you have to  
say just as you would say it anywhere. Subjects? You know the sub-  
jects. Anything that interests you is pretty sure to interest thousands  
of other readers. Nobody knows all about even the old things, and a  
lot of us want to learn more about new things. This is one way to do  
it—by getting each other's ideas and experiences. Horses and other  
live stock affairs, doubtless will lead, but crop conditions, country  
schools (especially agriculture in country schools), county farm agents,  
suggestions for farm improvements—houses, barns, fences, water supply,  
poultry houses, walks, roads, etc., and finally, a lot of people want to  
know actual conditions in horse and mule supply and prices, as a result  
of buying to fill war orders. It is pretty plain that the contractors are  
not telling all they know, but they will have none the best of our readers  
in knowledge if one from each locality reports things as they are.The game is open; no rules. Let us hear from you by the 10th  
of August if you can, but the 15th will do if you are too busy before.Oh, Yes! If you have a good, clear photograph which will help  
to illustrate your letter or article, or one that will tell a story by itself,  
it might be a good idea to send it. We always have photos on hand,  
but can always use more. A good picture is a mighty good teacher.  
Our expense for getting and printing photographs runs into thousands  
of dollars each year—which shows whether or not we appreciate photo-  
graphs.Don't forget now. You are one of the editors of the American  
Breeder for the issue of August 20. You furnish the ideas and infor-  
mation as requested above; our office force and printers will get it in  
the paper in good shape. If you want a few extra copies for friends  
order before August 15, so we will know how many to print.



yield will be greater per acre than ours, barring interference from cold weather early in the fall.

In the United States the banner oats states are Iowa and Illinois, Iowa's indicated crop being 181,500,000 bushels and Illinois' 178,800,000 bushels. Nearly every state shows a marked improvement in oats as a result of the June weather which so greatly interfered with planting and early cultivation of corn, so that we find in the abundance oats prospect some compensation for the discouragements experienced in the growing of our greatest fattener, corn.

#### ATTENDING STOCK SHOWS AND SALES.

The average breeder does not get away from home enough. All of them would be benefited if they would find out what other breeders are doing; see the other stock and watch the development that is being made in live stock production, methods and care. The practical breeder will not base his judgment on the present time but look ahead some ten to twenty years, as to the future, kind and character of his particular class of live stock.

It is a stimulant to any lover of animal life to visit the many different live stock shows which are available every year. A breeder who is not familiar with actual sales and transactions, is not a good judge of values. A comparison of values can best be made by seeing stock actually disposed of, as in auctions, and by constantly comparing, examining and noting faults and superiorities wherever large numbers of animals of the class in question are brought together. If we take advantage of them, every big state fair and live stock sale can be made a school of instruction—at least an object lesson.

#### A BROAD VIEW OF THE WHEAT CROP.

That the continent of North America will this year produce more wheat than ever before in its history now seems reasonably certain. The chinch bug, Hessian fly and Jupiter Pluvius have co-operated to cut down the winter wheat yield somewhat from the early estimates, but the July bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture still figures 668,000,000 bushels for the United States. The spring wheat crop so far has had clear sailing, July indications being for 295,000,000 bushels with considerable prospect for an increase over that figure in case of favorable weather until after harvest. This means a total of 963,000,000 bushels. And now comes Canada, estimating her crop, also spring wheat, at possibly 260,000,000 bushels, also with the possibility of an increase. It would not be surprising, therefore, if the 1915 wheat crop for this continent would reach a grand total of one and one-quarter billion of bushels, counting on nothing for Mexico, which is the only safe way.

Only twice has the prospects for spring wheat been as great as at present. In 1912 the spring wheat crop was 330,000,000 bushels and in 1898 it was over 292,000,000 bushels. At that distant date, however, large areas were sown to spring wheat which are now in other crops, the spring wheat line having gradually moved north. Canada has never equalled the crop it promises this year to raise. Last year's crop was nearly 100,000,000 bushels short of present prospects, and in 1913 it was twenty or thirty million bushels short.

What this year's crop means in dollars and cents as compared with last year can be shown from the following figures for July 1: In Kansas, the heaviest winter wheat producing state, the government price comparison gives \$1.02 per bushel this year as compared with 70c per bushel last year. In North Dakota, the heaviest producing spring wheat state, the same authority gives \$1.15 per bushel this year as compared with 78c per bushel last year. So much wheat last year, and every year, is sold on the first and lowest market that the cash

value of the crop to the growers themselves will not fall so far short of the indicated percentage of increase as one might think. Estimates as to this difference are only guesses, but it is a fair guess, for instance, that in Kansas where the price difference was 32c per bushel for July 1st, that a price gain of 20c per bushel will fall to the lot of the grower. That will mean \$25,000,000 more of wheat money in Kansas this year than last.

#### AN IMPORTANT BREEDING QUESTION.

Mr. Glenn of Kansas sends us the following question:

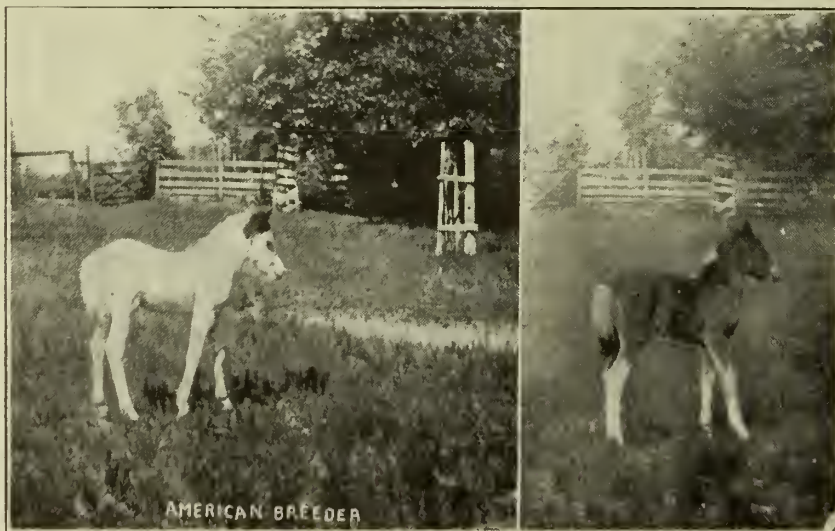
"How can an old farmer tell when a mare is diseased so that she will not get in foal? And what can he do to cure her? Where can a fellow buy all that is required to test the stallion and mare for the service? I am under obligations to a neighbor in which money will not count. I have a Percheron stallion just for my own mares, that is right in every way. My neighbor has a mare he cannot get in foal. I wish to breed this mare for him to square an accommodation but do not want my horse injured in doing so. Now how must I proceed to play safe?"

The American Breeder has printed in plain language more reliable and practical information than all other books and publications combined. We believe our readers will substantiate that statement. Our readers are well prepared to go farther in the breeding problems. We are not able to give personal instruction by mail. We have watched about 1,200 breeders who have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School, and the success of a majority of them is more than we expected. The quickest way, and perhaps the only way, to get perfectly familiar with diseased mares is to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School held in this City. There is no other school that we know of that supplies this information. Much of it is new to the world. Many of the old text books are wrong.

Less than 40 per cent of the mares of breeding age throughout the country, actually produce foals when bred, as shown by a large number of record books. This is evidence that there must be something wrong with the breeding business. You can make a natural service on one of your own clean, healthy mares, and breed the neighbor's mare with a capsule. You have asked us how to "play safe." For a little money and a few days' time you can get a foundation upon which to work, by attending the Breeding School. The success of the students who have attended is the best evidence. The cost is very small compared with its real value. That institution was started at the request of breeders who wished a practical system of instruction for themselves.

#### WHICH IS THE CAPSULE PONY?

To The American Breeder—Am enclosing photographs of two Shetland pony colts from one service. They are a month old and stand 26 inches high. One is from a natural service and the other is a capsule colt. I would have been unable to tell the capsule colt had I not bred them myself. Have bred mares as small as 190 pounds.



CAPSULE SYSTEM WORKS WITH SHETLANDS, TOO.

I have had equal success with my saddle stallion and jack; have gotten four colts from four mares bred at one service. I feel that every diseased mare than I can avoid breeding is worth to me the expense of a course at the Graham Scientific Breeding School.—R. F. Dunn, Caddo Parish, Louisiana.

#### AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS AT LARGE.

Local weather and crop conditions are often sufficiently sensational in character to be credited with far more importance than they really deserve. For that reason, perhaps more than any other, the general review of crop conditions put out by the United States Department of Agriculture, is very valuable. These reviews are issued monthly during the growing season, and while they do not give enough detailed information on specific crops and sections to in any way take the place of the state agricultural reports they are the greatest help in giving the general public a fair idea of the conditions in the country at large.

This review for July 1 shows the average crop condition for the United States at 2.3 per cent above the normal. This percentage was arrived at after considering every crop of commercial importance—nearly 40 in all. It will be of interest to our readers to know that in the dozen or so states in which we have the bulk of our circulation, the average crop conditions range from 101.4 per cent up to 112.6 per cent, excepting in the case of Iowa, which shows an average of 95.4 per cent, due almost wholly to the effect on the corn crop of an extremely wet and backward spring. As a wet early season nearly always means improvement in the crop conditions later, it is a safe assumption that the United States agriculturally will finish the general crop year at a mark well above the average. It is probable that grain and hay prices will be such as to make the year's crop in dollars a record breaker.

"If agriculture could be taught only in one place," said President Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College, "I should have it taught in the city in order that city people might obtain an understanding of the farm business and of their dependence on agriculture."

The indications now, based on acreage and conditions, are that the South will raise only 85 per cent as much cotton this year as last. As the decrease is all due to decreased acreage (conditions being about normal) it looks as though the cotton country is making a good start toward diversified farming.

Missouri calls attention to the fact that 60 per cent of her agricultural college graduates are farming. That is good, no doubt, but it is not surprising that a state as favorable for diversified farming should attract back to its soil 60 out of every 100 young people it has trained for that very purpose.

## BACK TALK

By the Hired Man

People who are all the time "going somewhere" for pleasure must be trying to get away from themselves.

W. A. Elgin, the "grand old man" of the mule business, is superintendent of the mule department of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Among the signs which a motorists' organization is trying to have banished from the roadsides, are some religious signs like "Prepare to Meet Thy God!" That's no kind of a sign to meet when driving 40 miles an hour over bad roads. Oh, of course, if you are prepared.

The National Liquor Dealers' Association has just sent out an "Anti-Prohibition Manual" to supply arguments for all defenders of the booze business. They will need the arguments all right.

Among the facts demonstrated by the activities of county farm agents, an important one is that many good farmers work so hard they have neither sufficient time nor energy for the study of their own business. That is where the county agent comes in. When things get to working right the farmer will have more time for study, but the county agent will still be on the job.

A city daily in reporting the purchase (by a Moving Picture Magnate) of a \$2,225 bull, relates that the bull "was sired by Avondale and was dammed by Lady Augusta." Some damnation.

F. X. Weinschenk, who (as the "International Information Bureau") has been sending out anti-British, anti-Masonic, anti-Morgan and pro-German literature, has been arrested on a federal warrant. Even an information bureau may learn something.

"I sea," remarked Hy Geer, "that the Elks has offered a pries for a nashunal anthem. I thawt thay hadd wun. Which begun, 'Hale, hale, the Gangs awl hear.'"

A man in Kansas City who believes religion has to be practiced to make it "take," is calling attention to the income a prominent church number derives from whisky and beer advertising. How annoying; but doubtless those big checks from the booze houses allay the irritation.

W. L. Nelson, of Missouri's Board of Agriculture (the best looking of Missouri's famous three newspaper Nelsons), has put out a bulletin on wheat stacking. Wheat stacking comes mighty near to being a lost art in these decadent days of header boxes and semi-arid wheat production.

One of the "schools of Journalism" states that it "teaches newspaper English." I seldom read a newspaper without wondering who is to blame for its "English" and now I hate to lay the blame all on one school. Doubtless others also "teach newspaper English."

#### THE CONDITION OF CORN.

For all the loses from floods and weeds it still seems possible that this country, taken as a whole, will produce an average crop of Indian corn. The government corn figures for July 1st indicate a yield of 2,814,000,000 bushels. This has been exceeded only three times; in the years 1906, 1910 and 1912, respectively. It is our belief, however, that the government estimate will have to be pared down. On the face of it, the figures are pretty well sustained by the fact that this year's corn acreage is the greatest ever planted, nearly six per cent more than the acreage of last year. At the time these figures were gathered it was too early to class any of this acreage as a total loss. At this time, however, it is certain that throughout the districts which have suffered most from rains, an appreciable proportion of the acreage will have to be figured



out as a total loss and that next month's government estimate will be based on a reduced acreage.

In this connection it is interesting to note that considerable of the increase in acreage is in southern territory—another sign that more diversified farming is following last season's discouragement in cotton. The Texas corn acreage is 17 per cent above last year, while Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska are practically unchanged as to acreage planted.

#### CARRYING TIME LARCENY TOO FAR.

Another perfectly good day has been "set aside"—removed from the calendar, we suppose—and the struggle to do a year's work between January 1 and the next January 1 is made increasingly difficult. This time the offender is the Missouri State Poultry Association.

Who could suspect this honorable body of swiping a full day right out of an already foreshortened growing season? The day "set aside" is September 1, and the "setters aside" have designated it "Fried Chicken Day." Again we protest. Who wants to wait till September 1 to eat fried chicken? Why should the eating of fried chicken be thus singled out, limited and appended with red tape? Next thing some advertising-seeking busybody will want to set aside a day for kissing your best girl, for that is about the next thing, is it not?

We uttered no protest when a few lightweight governors who thought they had a talent for writing proclamations, began "setting aside" days for working roads, cleaning up tin cans, digging ponds, etc. One day a year is enough for that sort of exercise and if it is to be made a field of political activity the less time spent at it the better.

But fried chicken! The season is here. Let no one delay who has the chicken or the price. Ignore—yea, spurn—this latest attempt to abridge our inalienable rights and appetites. And when September 1 shall have arrived (note the gubernatorial proclamatory style) may the fries be so nearly all consumed that every politician with designs on a chicken fry, will have to carry a bologna sandwich with him or go hungry.

If this be anarchy, make the most of it!

#### AMERICAN ROYAL WILL INCLUDE NIGHT HORSE SHOW.

The management of the American Royal Live Stock Show is co-operating with the management of the Kansas City Horse Show and arranged to combine the two big fall events, and visitors at the American Royal Live Stock Show in the day time can attend the Horse Show evenings of the same week. The combined shows will be held in Convention Hall, October 4 to 9, inclusive. The consolidation probably means the best Horse Show ever held at Kansas City, but the American Royal Live Stock Show will lack a few of its minor departments. There will be no goats or hogs, and possibly no sheep. The leading five breeds of beef cattle, however (which is the nucleus around which the American Royal has been built), will be here in force, and added to this will be a show of Jersey cattle under the auspices of the Southwestern Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association.

#### STABLE OF SHOW HORSES DISPERSED.

At an average price of slightly more than \$750 the Albert G. Vanderbilt stable of show horses was sold at auction in New York recently. Mr. Vanderbilt, before his death on the torpedoed Lusitania, was president of the National Horse Show Association. In the sale made to close up this one item of his estate 33 horses were sold at a total of nearly \$25,000. It is thought that a few horses were reserved.

The American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association offers a trophy valued at \$100 for the best saddle stallion or mare, 3 years old or under, owned in Oklahoma and shown at the State fair.

## SERVING DISEASED MARES

In order to give our readers some idea as to the possibility of carrying disease germs from one mare to the other through the act of service, we have sent out a number of letters asking for experience on that subject. Breeders generally have not kept their record books in such a manner that the results could always definitely be estimated. The transmitting of disease from one female to the other is very serious among animals. These diseases can be transmitted from one mare to the other through the act of service, as is the case with venereal diseases in the human, excepting that the male does not usually display the same symptoms. A number of answers already have been received and are published herewith:

In looking over my record books prior to my attending the Breeding School, I find where the service of one mare cost me 25 services that failed to be effective.—E. P. Ferris, Wood County, Ohio.

Would like to warn fellow breeders of the disease called "Barrenness in mares." It is a money loser to lots of stallion men. One stallion bred 23 mares the first year here, and never got one in foal, and those mares haven't raised any colts since. Last year he got 58 per cent; this year I am expecting big returns because I have examined most of the mares I have bred. Don't fail to attend the Scientific Breeding School.—F. E. Messler, Morris County, Kansas.

I see by my last year's book certain mares that I bred last year, and by watching found it cost three, four and five covers every time. I bred two mares, and by looking up the records find where these mares caused me lots of trouble. As soon as I got these mares changed around, then the ones that had been following these two stuck, but I lost some other ones, and I showed the man and he got the smell and would not let me clean her or breed her; going to sell her. Can prove this by my books and the man.—C. R. King, Calhoun County, Iowa.

Before I attended the Breeding School I would breed any mare that came to my barn. The jack would get the poorest prospects, and does yet, and the per cent of foals was too low to tell about, especially those bred to the jack. Since I have attended the Scientific Breeding School, I have refused to breed some of the mares that I had been breeding. Last year I foaled 55 per cent with the jack and 71 per cent with the horse, and I think I am doing better than that this year.—Delbert Archer, Madison County, Iowa.

My experience before attending your valuable school was limited to one season. I realized probably more fully than if I had had years in the business that I did not know enough to run a successful breeding business. As a result of your school I think six mares are the most I have bred between colts. A scientific breeder could save the price of the school with less mares.—G. B. Ferguson, Furnas County, Neb.

In regard to a horse carrying disease from one mare to another, was talking with J. N. Bell of New Cambria, about a six-year-old that had never had a colt. She had a good pair of ovaries, but had disease so bad that she was almost rotten. He told me of breeding an old hag and two days later bred her, as a filly, then a three year old. Mr. Bell has been in the horse breeding business for 25 years, but he says he has either got to go to the Breeding School or quit the business. He says: "Henry, I'm too far behind the times and not posted on the diseases; we can't get around them any longer."—J. H. Moormann, Dickinson County, Kansas.

Will say that I think anybody in the horse breeding business cannot afford to miss attending the Graham Scientific Breeding School. The lectures on barren mares are worth many times the tuition fee, besides putting in a pleasant week at the School. It helps wonderfully toward getting cleaned up and on the right track to success in the breeding business.—Guy Billiter, Wayne County, Nebraska.

I have gotten mares with foal with capsules and semen extractor that I could not get in foal with natural service. I have a Natural Temperament

Semen Extractor and like it fine.—J. K. Stevens, Hubbard County, Minn.

My experience with breeding mares that were diseased has been expensive to myself and to those that bred their mares inside of six days afterward.—J. A. Akin, Franklin County, Kansas.

I have been a reader of the American Breeder for several years and attended the Breeding School last winter. I believe the time and money spent there will be a very profitable investment for me. I have greatly increased my business and have settled several mares which have been bred a number of years and never produced a colt. Most of my patrons are becoming well satisfied with capsule breeding, and now at the latter end of the season two out of three men who come to my barn are asking for the capsule without the natural service.—F. A. Johnson, Wichita County, Kansas.

I want to say to the public that I think the Scientific Breeding School a great institution. I have been trying for the past three years to do scientific breeding. I attended the last term and feel that I have been well paid for my time and expense. I think the breeders are just beginning to get educated to a point where they can realize the benefits they will derive from attending the Breeding School, and applying themselves and getting all the information they can.—R. Conn, Granite County, Montana.

I find on looking over my records that I occasionally run into a bunch of three or four mares that all miss, while both before and after them an equal or greater number settle with single service. I consider this significant. Am planning to attend your class at Marion, Ohio—may be able to bring a new student along.—A. C. Huff, Wabash County, Indiana.

Received your letter asking about carrying disease from one mare to the other. I have had as high as six successive services fail, but have not had any bother after attending the School.—M. P. Bichett, Kingsbury County, South Dakota.

I never could find any definite record of some particular mare that caused the spread of disease, but the returns come in bunches every third week, thus suggesting some diseased mares.—A. C. Ruppel, Story County, Iowa.

I will later send photograph of mare and mule that was a regular breeder until two years ago. I bred her after I had served a diseased mare. This mare never got with foal all summer, and last spring I made an examination with my speculum, and on the advice of your paper I got a solution and cleaned her up and bred her with a capsule. Now she has a nice mare mule. I have several colts, and so far all are mare colts, from my capsuling, except my jennet and hers is a jack. She was bred two years natural, without result, and I bought her for nearly nothing, and just placed one capsule in her and she has a jack. Since I attended your School I find a lot of mares in bad shape. These mares I will not let any of my breeding stock cover.—Chas. M. Sharon, Morgan County, Illinois.

The natural service system has made about one-third of the mares in this country either barren or infected. The community raises about 25 per cent of foals from mares bred. The navel disease is fast taking its toll; 50 per cent of the foals have had it.—Amos Carr, Story County, Iowa.

I have a young Belgian horse (imported), and did not want to use him heavy this year, though I have now used him 22 times; booked 65 mares; recapsuled and flushed 34 as they returned, and refused eight of them. Mare owners haven't any colts and few yearlings, and they take well to my capsule breeding. This is a hard bunch of mares. I got three colts out of 19 mares natural service last year. I believe I have them settled now. This will tell you why I came to the Breeding School.—Michael Wuest, Keith County, Nebraska.

I want to congratulate the Breeding School for my success and for what little I know about my business. Prior to my attending the Breeding School I can look on my books and count about seven mares that I bred from three to six times one season, all caused from one old bay mare. The owner of this

mare traded her off as soon as I was able to tell him the trouble. I have gotten part of these mares to breeding again now. I am going to attend the School again next winter. It is good for any one owning stock.—M. A. Harris, Seminole County, Okla.

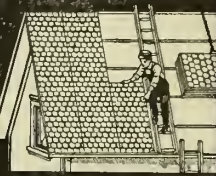
I attended the March, 1915, term of the Breeding School and am well pleased with what I learned. The talks on causes of mares not settling was worth what the term cost me. I advise all breeders to attend the School and also have a representative of the School visit them.—W. S. Murchin, Cavalier County, North Dakota.

Disease can be carried from one mare to another by the sire. I have but very few diseased mares—a few that I would not breed at all. I am doing some effective work with capsules this year.—O. W. Layson, Callaway County, Missouri.

For some years have been reading and putting into practice much of what I learned from the American Breeder, but had not been certain of diseased mares until I attended the School last March. I have refused to breed a few which I did not like the looks of, but did not know that they were diseased, but would not take chances. This season I am serving the best and capsuling all others with apparent success for my first season.—Thos. Little, Morton County, Kansas.

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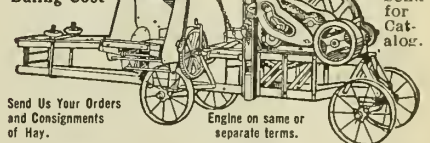
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## Still Cause for Caution

Review of the Foot and Mouth Disease Situation by the Secretary of Agriculture

Secretary Houston of the United States Department of Agriculture, summarizing foot and mouth disease conditions to date, addresses a letter of caution to all farmers, cattle owners, cattle dealers, county and sanitary officers, in which he says:

"A few scattering cases of foot-and-mouth disease are still reported from time to time, and as long as even these sporadic and quickly controlled occurrences continue, the epidemic which first made its appearance in Michigan in 1914 can not be considered as entirely over. Carelessness may now undo the work of eight months and force the country to face once more the greatest danger that has ever threatened its live stock. By the immediate slaughter of all animals known to have been exposed to infection, by the thorough disinfection of all premises and articles that might harbor the contagion, by the imposition of Federal and state quarantines, and by close inspection of cattle for shipment, the disease has been brought under control. These measures must be persisted in, however, until the last atom of infection has been destroyed beyond a doubt.

### Necessity for Carefulness.

"At the present time farmers and stockmen are unquestionably inconvenienced by the quarantines which restrict and regulate the movement of their stock. The necessity for these regulations can not be realized until the extreme contagiousness of the disease is understood. Once a single animal in a herd gets foot-and-mouth disease, or where an infected animal is introduced into a clean herd, every animal in that herd is almost sure to contract it. Cattle, swine, sheep and goats are the chief sufferers, but the disease may be conveyed not only by them, but by any article which has come into contact, no matter how indirectly, with an infected animal. Men, women and children may carry the contagion on their shoes, clothing and hands. Dogs, cats, rats, chickens and pigeons may pick it up from the ground and carry it to another farm. Raw skim milk may transmit the disease, and hay and manure may easily be infected and made dangerous. In many cases farmers who have been induced by curiosity to inspect their neighbor's stricken herd have carried the contagion back with them to their own stock. In short, the foot-and-mouth disease is the most contagious of all known animal diseases. To be effective against it a quarantine must be not only proportionately strict, but it must be continued until all danger of spreading the disease has passed. A quarantine that is lifted too soon is as useless as one that is not enforced.

### Nature of Quarantines.

"The quarantines now in force are of two kinds, state and federal. The federal quarantines relate exclusively to interstate traffic, the state to local conditions. Both, however, have the same object—to prevent the spread of the disease through any article which has become contaminated by contact, no matter how indirect, with a stricken animal. Farms on which the disease has actually existed are isolated, as far as practicable, by the state authorities, and it is of the utmost importance that this isolation be enforced by county and township authorities and by the weight of public opinion. It is of almost equal importance that the necessity for the federal regulations for the control of interstate movements of live stock and farm produce be appreciated by the people.

"The territory now subject to federal quarantine is divided into four classes, known respectively as closed, exposed, modified and restricted areas.

"Closed Areas—The closed areas comprise those localities in which the disease actually exists or is known to have existed very recently. From these areas the interstate movement of all cattle, sheep, goats and swine is absolutely prohibited, and no stock

can be brought in except for the purpose of immediate slaughter.

"Exposed Areas—After the disease has been apparently stamped out by the slaughter of stricken herds and the disinfection of the premises that sheltered them, a closed area is transferred to the exposed classification. From exposed areas live stock which have been examined by federal inspectors and found free from all signs of the disease may be shipped for immediate slaughter to any point within the quarantined area where there is a slaughtering establishment under federal inspection, where they may be subjected to a second examination before being slaughtered. Stock may not be shipped, however, from exposed areas into free areas.

"Modified Areas—After a sufficient length of time has elapsed to warrant the step, the exposed areas are made modified areas. In these the regulations are the same except that the preliminary inspection of live stock before shipment for slaughter is not required. All shipments, however, from both exposed and modified areas are made subject to state regulations at their destination, for which the federal government is in no way responsible. Furthermore, such shipments must be unloaded and tended in special pens set aside for the purpose, the animals must be slaughtered within 48 hours after arrival at their destination, and they can not be reconditioned to other stockyards.

"Restricted Areas—In the restricted areas the regulations are more lenient. Stock may be shipped for any purpose into any territory that has ever been under quarantine, except the closed area, and into the closed and free areas for immediate slaughter. The

chief restriction, therefore, lies in the prohibition of shipments of "feeders and stockers" into areas in which the disease has never appeared. The inconvenience imposed by this rule upon stockmen is regarded as insignificant in comparison with the protection afforded large sections of the country."

### Danger Of Infected Animal And Feed Products.

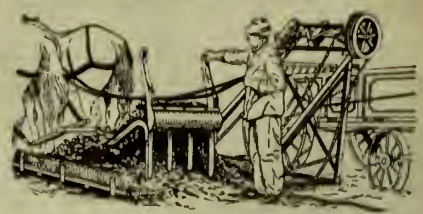
Not only live stock, but such articles as hides, hoofs, skins, hair, horns, hay, straw and similar fodder, manure, litter, etc., may convey the contagion. In consequence, the exportation of such articles without previous disinfection is prohibited in the exposed and closed areas. In the case of animal products, however, taken from animals before August 1, 1914, and stored since that date away from all live stock, shipment without disinfection is permitted on affidavit that these conditions have been complied with. Hay and straw, harvested before this date east of the Mississippi and before October 1 west of the Mississippi and stored in places away from live stock and not within five miles of any premises infected with the disease, also may be shipped on the same conditions. Other hay and straw must be first disinfected with formalin gas.

Experience in this and previous epidemics has shown conclusively that these precautions are necessary to prevent the disease being carried from one section of the country to another, just as local quarantines are necessary to prevent its sweeping through the herds of a county as smallpox used to sweep through cities. Where the people have realized this, the loss has been confined to comparatively small proportions. When it has not been realized and the temporary inconvenience caused by the quarantines has caused laxity in their enforcement, the loss has been crushing.

### The Lesson From Europe.

It is not, however, so much a matter of the present as of the future. If

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loading the spreader. Operated by a man and a team, loads up to 50 loads a day. Cleans barns, feed lots, manure piles, etc. Cuts the cost of hauling manure 50 per cent. Makes your hardest job easy. Ask about it. Write today for description and price.

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**MOLASSES** Best Feed for Pigs and Calves  
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Pure high grade seed, specially treated for quick germination. Sow for hay, pasture and fertilizing. Prices and information on request.

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the disease were once to gain the foothold here that it has abroad, eradication would be an impossibility, and the stock interests of the country would lose far more each year than it has cost to suppress this epidemic. In Germany in 1911 it was calculated that one out of seven animals susceptible to the disease was suffering from it. Under such circumstances, the slaughter of exposed herds becomes an impossibility, and the disease remains a chronic drain upon the resources of the country, as the price is too great to pay for freedom from such a calamity.

### APPLIES TO ADVERTISING.

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I put hard times upon the blink—  
My face is black as Erubus—  
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And help to fill his dinner can;  
I aid the girls who must earn their feed—  
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I sell all things from pins to guns,  
In cargoes of ten thousand tons.  
I'm on the job both night and day,  
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I am "A1," "O. K.," and "It."  
And I take vacations—nit.  
I serve the small as well as the great  
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### Read Through This List

Types and Breeds of Farm Animals.	By C. S. Plumb.....(C)....	\$2.40
Principles of Breeding.....	By Eugene Davenport.....(C)....	3.00
Principles and Practice of Poultry Breeding.....	By Robinson.....(C)....	3.00
Soil Fertility and Permanent Agriculture.....	By Cyril Hopkins.....(C)....	2.70
The Country Church and Rural Problem.....	By Butterfield.....(I)....	1.10
Beginnings in Animal Husbandry.....	By Plumb.....(J)....	1.25
Care and Training of Trotters and Pacers.....	.....(L)....	1.00
Sisson's Veterinary Anatomy.....	By Septimus Sisson.....(G)....	7.00
Diseases of Swine.....	By Chas. L. Lynch.....(G)....	5.00
Animal Life, a First Book of Zoology.....	By Jordan and Kellogg.....(A)....	1.32
Plant Relations.....	By John M. Coulter.....(A)....	1.22
Plant Breeding.....	By John M. Coulter.....(A)....	2.12
Big Jack and Other True Stories of Horses.....	By G. E. Jackson.....(A)....	1.12
Education by Development.....	By F. Froebel.....(A)....	1.62
English Grammar.....	By Wm. Cobbet.....(A)....	1.12
Gas Engine Principles.....	By Whitman.....(A)....	1.62
Diseases of Poultry.....	By B. F. Kaupp.....(K)....	1.50
Poultry Book.....	By Harrison Weir.....(B)....	1.65
Open Air Schools.....	By Dr. Ayers.....(B)....	1.32
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The Study of Corn.....	By Prof. V. M. Shoemith.....(E).....	.50
Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.....	By Davidson and Chase.....(E).....	2.00
First Principles of Soil Fertility.....	By Alfred Vivian.....(E).....	1.00
Rural School Agriculture.....	By Chas. M. Davis.....(E).....	1.00
Manual of Corn Judging.....	By A. D. Shamel.....(E).....	.50
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Beginner's Guide to Fruit Growing.....	By F. A. Waugh.....(E).....	.75
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# REVIEW OF THE MARKETS

Conditions Indicate Good Feeding Season for Horses and Mules Next Fall and Winter. War Demand Still Keen. July a High Month in Beeves. Excellent Pastures Preventing Runs. Hogs Recover From Break. War and Weather Stiffen Grain Prices.

Domestic trade in horses and mules has reached the midsummer dullness. For the next two months demand from that source will amount to practically nothing, possibly an occasional car load or a team or two to fill in. The complete suspension of domestic trade however cuts little effect as the movement along that line has been extremely small for some months past. Sales of range horses are being posted, but demand there will be from immediate sections or smacks of the war outlet.

In the mind of a good many experienced horse and mule dealers the present outlook is for an unusually prosperous feeding season later in the year. A good many inquiries are being received as to the outlook. Those who believe conditions will be right for fattening animals this fall and winter say that hay and forage feeds promise to be low in price and oats cheaper than last year. Also the South will have larger supplies of horses than they took this year. Indications are that another six months' war, demand will cut a big figure in reducing the visible supply of that class. Appreciation in prices in the next six months will be even larger than in the past six months.

Though domestic trade is of little consequence now demand for war purposes lacks none of the edge of former weeks. Dealers say that prices are stronger, but countrymen say they see little difference in prices. The indications are that the big buyers are getting more anxious for supplies, and that the period for low prices is past. The British government is making preparations to continue buying both horses and mules in this country on a large scale, during the coming fall and winter, and it is doubtful whether an unexpected move towards peace would deter them from remaining in the market. In this section of the country, Lathrop, Mo., is the big holding depot, and purchases out of St. Louis are moving direct to seaboard points. When the war is over both England and France will be confronted with replenishing their supply of work horses, and the British government will be especially concerned in supplies needed for Canada. The Canadian Northwest will probably look to the United States in the next thirty days to supply horse power for her wheat harvest.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

<b>Horses—</b>	
Drafters, 1700-pound, extra quality.....	\$200 @ 260
Drafters, good to choice.....	185 @ 200
Drafters, fair to good.....	150 @ 180
Chunks, good.....	150 @ 185
Chunks, fair.....	115 @ 145
Southerners, good to choice.....	130 @ 115
Southerners.....	60 @ 115
<b>Mules—</b>	
13½ to 14½ hands.....	\$100 @ 120
14½ to 15½ hands.....	115 @ 145
15½ to 16 hands.....	140 @ 180
16½ or better.....	185 @ 250



ALFALFA RANGE PIGS.  
Photo From E. R. Willis, Sheridan County, Neb.

## Record July Cattle Prices.

Practically all grades of fat cattle made new high record prices for the month of July in the past two months, and while the full advance was not maintained on the entire round the set back from the high levels in the past few days was principally on the plainer classes, or those that were too high considering quality. The high prices paid were \$10.10 for native steers, \$9.30 for quarantine steers, \$8.25 for straight quarantine grassers, \$9.75 for heifers, \$10.00 for yearling steers, and for steers and heifers mixed; \$9.40 for Colorado beet pulp steers, \$8.50 for California steers, \$8.65 for Arizona steers, \$9.65 for Greenwood county wintered fat grass steers and \$8.85 for native grass fat steers. The former record July prices for prime native steers was \$9.95, and the record price for quarantine steers in any former year was paid in June, 1914, at \$8.85. Large numbers of quarantine steers sold at \$8.50 to \$9.25, and several train loads of California, Oregon and Washington steers, hay fed, sold at \$8.25 to \$8.90. More cattle have been received in Kansas City from Pacific coast states in the past few weeks than ever before. This is due to the fact that prices are higher here than at coast slaughtering points. The hay fed cattle that came from the Salt River valley in Arizona ordinarily would have gone to the coast. These big shipments from the west were largely responsible for the setback in prices of the medium and plain short fed cattle. Prime native steers are scarce and they are holding up well. While some good wintered grass fat steers are coming from Kansas and commanding a good price, some have been shipped too soon and could have been held to an advantage. Osage grass fat steers sold at \$8.00 to \$8.50, but they are "washy" owing to continued heavy rains which have made the grass "sappy." Large supplies of grassers are due but no big run of grain fat cattle is in sight.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers.....	\$9.75 @ 10.10
Good to choice.....	9.25 @ 9.75
Fair to good steers.....	8.60 @ 9.20
Common to fair steers.....	8.00 @ 8.55
Meal fed, choice.....	9.25 @ 9.75
Meal fed, common to fair.....	8.25 @ 9.20
Quarantine steers, fed.....	8.50 @ 9.30
Quarantine steers, short fed.....	8.00 @ 8.50
Quarantine steers, grass fat.....	5.25 @ 7.50

## Common Cows Plentiful.

High prices for prime butcher cattle attracted liberal receipts of cutter cows, and plain dairy stuff that did not have the right quality for stock purposes. They sold 25 to 40 cents lower, and went to killers. The young heifers with quality or with flesh found a ready outlet. Practically no range cows are coming on the native side on only plain kinds from below the quarantine line. Veal calves are in active demand at firm prices.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

<b>Cows—</b>	
Choice.....	\$7.00 @ 7.65
Common to fair.....	5.25 @ 5.75
Good to choice.....	6.65 @ 7.00
Fair to good.....	5.80 @ 6.50
Canners.....	4.50 @ 5.40
<b>Heifers—</b>	
Choice.....	9.00 @ 9.75
Good to choice.....	8.50 @ 9.00
Plain to fair.....	7.25 @ 8.50
Common.....	6.50 @ 7.20
Veal calves.....	6.50 @ 10.25
Bulls.....	5.25 @ 7.50

## Buyers Can't Find Stock Cattle.

Country buyers are in the market every day for good to choice stock, feeding, breeding and dairy cattle, and while receipts have been fairly large quality is not very good. Ordinary kinds have been discriminated against by lower prices. Feeding steers sold up to \$8.65 and stock heifers up to \$8.40. A good fall trade is expected in all classes of thin cattle.

The following quotations are for the various grades of stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders.....	\$ 8.25 @ 8.65
Good to choice feeders.....	7.75 @ 8.25
Fair to good feeders.....	7.35 @ 7.70
Plain to fair feeders.....	7.00 @ 7.35
Selected stockers.....	8.15 @ 8.60
Good to choice stockers.....	7.75 @ 8.10
Plain to fair stockers.....	7.25 @ 7.70

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Light "Four" 106-inch wheelbase - - - - \$ 650.00

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All these models are roomy—fully equipped including electric lights and starter—have crown fenders, demountable rims, and one-man tops.

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You stand to lose hundreds of dollars when you come to re-sell your car if you have not used the right lubricating oil.

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Unlimited facilities and means enable the Standard Oil Company's experts to produce the utmost in quality at the lowest cost. An increase of more than 6,000,000 gallons in seven years in the Middle West alone testifies to the satisfaction resulting from the use of Polarine.

Stock calves.....	7.50 @ 8.50
Stock cows.....	5.50 @ 6.75
Stock heifers.....	6.25 @ 8.25
Milch cows.....	45.00 @ 100.00
<b>Break and Recovery in Hogs.</b>	
The first week this month packers began to exert pressure in the provision market and prices for lard and pork broke \$1.00 to \$2.25 to the lowest position in several years past. The hog market followed the decline in	

provisions, and likewise when provisions turned up hog prices rose again. At the low point July 12, hogs sold at \$7.00 to \$7.30, or nearly 50 cents under closing prices in June and the lowest since early in April. All but 10 cents of the loss was regained, and the market appears firm though the spread in prices is the widest of the year. Shippers are paying a big margin to



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Fertile farms in Western Canada offered by Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Productive soil; good climate; ready markets; fine churches and schools; unexcelled transportation; all conveniences and opportunities of best farming districts anywhere. Prices \$11 to \$30 an acre; irrigated land from \$35. Loan of \$2,000 to assist practical farmers in irrigated districts. Twenty years to pay—or sooner at your option. Long before your final payment is due your farm will have paid for itself. Also some improved farms with houses, barns, wells, fencing and crops now growing on them on the same favorable terms. Interest in all cases only 6%. This offer is based on good land; we offer these terms because we know a farmer on our lands can "be successful"; he can live well and save enough to pay for his farm. Western Canada lands are naturally suited to growing grains, fodders, vegetables, dairying and raising horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry. Cash in on the high grain prices. Don't delay; the best lands will be taken first. Write today for free handbook and full information to J. S. Dennis, Assistant to the President, Department of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

get choice light weight hogs, and packers are content to take what is left so long as prices are kept down. The break in prices early this week curtailed the movement of hogs.

The range in prices of hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

	Preceding Week.	
Monday. . . . .	\$7.00@7.50	\$7.50@7.70
Tuesday. . . . .	7.05@7.45	7.55@7.80
Wednesday. . . . .	7.10@7.50	7.45@7.80
Thursday. . . . .	7.20@7.50	7.20@7.60
Friday. . . . .	7.30@7.60	7.15@7.45
Saturday. . . . .		7.20@7.45

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs. . . . .	\$7.35@7.50
Medium, 200@250 lbs. . . . .	7.40@7.60
Mixed, 190@215 lbs. . . . .	7.50@7.60
Light weights . . . . .	7.50@7.60
Light lights . . . . .	6.50@7.50
Common mixed . . . . .	6.40@7.25
Rough heavy . . . . .	7.20@7.35
Stags. . . . .	5.25@7.00
Boars. . . . .	4.50@6.50
Bulk of sales . . . . .	7.30@7.55

Another Break in Lambs.

Lamb prices declined \$2.50 a hundred pounds in the past two weeks, and on Friday's market sold at \$7.50 to \$7.60, or \$4.00 a hundred pounds under the highest point of the year, early in June. The suddenness with which killers depressed the markets looks like they have gone the limit and a period of moderate reaction is expected. Friday was the first time lambs have sold under 8 cents in more than nine months. Lambs are quoted at \$7.00 to \$7.60, wethers \$6.00 to \$6.65, and ewes \$5.50 to \$6.35.

Rising Grain Prices

Too much rain in the winter wheat belt, and nearly all of the corn area has kept prices on the upgrade in the past two weeks. Some new wheat, is moving at prices quoted about 10 cents a bushel under old wheat. Large damage is reported in stack. Corn is backward due to lack of cultivation. Oats in many instances could not be harvested.

Wheat—		
No. 2 hard. . . . .	\$1.33	@ 1.40
No. 3 hard. . . . .	1.28	@ 1.40
No. 2 red. . . . .	1.17	@ 1.28
No. 3 red. . . . .	1.16	@ 1.25
Corn—		
No. 2 white. . . . .	.77 1/2	@ .77
No. 3 white. . . . .	.75 1/2	@ .77
No. 2 mixed. . . . .	.76 1/2	@ .77
No. 3 mixed. . . . .	.75 1/2	@ .76
Oats—		
No. 2 white. . . . .	.52 1/2	@ .50
No. 2 mixed. . . . .	.49	@ .50
Bran. . . . .	.98	
Shorts. . . . .	1.15	@ 1.25
Corn chop . . . . .	1.47	@ 1.51
Rye. . . . .	.92	@ .93
Kaffir. . . . .	1.24	@ 1.27
Barley. . . . .	.65	

Hay Prices Stronger.

Owing to small receipts and reports of large areas damaged by the recent heavy rains hay prices ruled higher. Demand is fairly good for this season of the year.

Kansas City Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice. . . . .	\$13.00@14.00
Prairie, No. 1. . . . .	11.50@13.00
Prairie, No. 2. . . . .	8.50@11.00
Prairie, No. 3. . . . .	4.50@ 8.00
Timothy, choice. . . . .	14.00@15.00
Timothy, No. 1. . . . .	12.50@13.50
Timothy, No. 2. . . . .	10.00@12.00
Timothy, No. 3. . . . .	7.00@ 9.50
Clover, mixed, choice. . . . .	12.00@13.00
Clover, mixed, No. 1. . . . .	10.50@11.50
Clover, mixed, No. 2. . . . .	7.00@10.00
Clover, choice. . . . .	11.50@12.50
Clover, No. 1. . . . .	10.50@11.50
Clover, No. 2. . . . .	8.00@10.00
Straw. . . . .	5.50@ 6.00
New Alfalfa, choice. . . . .	12.00@13.00
New Alfalfa, No. 1. . . . .	11.00@12.00
Standard. . . . .	9.00@11.00
New Alfalfa, No. 2. . . . .	6.00@ 8.50
New Alfalfa, No. 3. . . . .	4.00@ 6.00

A DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN

TOO MUCH WORK FOR MOTHERS; TOO LITTLE FOR CHILDREN.

"The average farm woman in the United States toils 15 hours a day at monotonous, uninteresting, routine work," declared Dr. John M. Gillette, professor of sociology in the University of North Dakota, recently, in addressing a school for rural leaders.

Vacations, women's clubs and reading were advocated by Dr. Gillette as a remedy for the condition of which he told. He laid stress also on the importance of developing a desirable social life for the other members of farm families. He urged that young people be educated for a better use of leisure time, as well as for vocational efficiency.

"Boys and girls go to the dogs," said Professor Gillette, "because they do not know how to use their leisure time. They begin by using it for loafing and then get into mischief."

ICE CREAM A HEALTHY FOOD.

That ice cream is a staple and a healthy food is the opinion of Dr. M. P. Ravenel of the School of Medicine, University of Missouri. We Americans eat more ice cream than any other nation in the world, he says. In every city there are numerous establishments which make thousands of quarts of ice cream and sherbet daily. Formerly ice cream was a delicacy, eaten almost entirely for dessert and at parties, but it has now become an article of food.

Ice cream made from clean milk, pure sugar, natural flavors and a moderate amount of gelatin or corn starch is nutritious and easily digested. This food often appeals to the invalid when nothing else will. Highly colored ice cream, however, should be avoided. The refreezing of ice cream is also objectionable.

PRESERVING EGGS FOR WINTER USE.

To the American Breeder:—Eggs preserved in a water-glass solution will keep almost perfectly for several months. They will poach nearly as well as fresh eggs, although the taste is a trifle more flat after long storage. These are the conclusions of the Missouri College of Agriculture after a careful investigation of various methods of storing eggs for winter use.

Water-glass is purchased in liquid form. Druggists commonly retail it at twenty-five cents a quart, and one quart is enough to preserve twenty dozens of eggs. For this number a five-gallon stone or earthenware crock is the most satisfactory receptacle. Heat ten quarts of water to the boiling point and allow it to cool. Then pour the water into the crock, add one quart of water-glass and mix the two. The solution is then ready for the eggs. Place the eggs in the water-glass solution each day as soon as they are laid. Use only naturally clean, not washed, fresh eggs. When the crock is filled to within two inches of the top of the solution, cover and store in a cool, dry place until winter.

By this method eggs may be stored during spring and summer when they are relatively cheap and production is high, for use during winter when prices are high and production is low. Farmer and townsman alike may save many dollars by this method of cheap storage of eggs. It is of the greatest importance that the eggs used should be absolutely fresh. Water-glass will not make bad eggs good, but will keep good eggs from becoming bad.—C. A. Webster, Missouri College of Agriculture.

The laying hen gets up early in the morning, says A. L. Johnson of the Poultry Department of the University of Idaho. She also goes to roost late. She's a worker, a heavy eater and is the last to moult. She wears a red comb, not a sickly colored one.

SUMMER RESORTS OFTEN UNSANITARY.

To the American Breeder:—Summer resorts are often very unsanitary. In fact health officers commonly term them incubators for vacation typhoid.

Each guest should appoint himself a sanitary inspector of such resorts. Upon arrival you can easily observe the condition of the yard, the screening on windows and doors. The lavatory, usually indicates the amount of attention the proprietor pays to sanitary matters. Is it kept clean and odorless? Is it fly-proof? Are there individual or paper towels? The garbage can is your next important guide. Is a fly-proof, water-tight, securely covered receptacle used? Is all the garbage kept in the can or is part of it strewn on the ground outside? Nuisances such as manure piles, and other fly or mosquito-breeding places, should be readily detected.

But of most importance are the things to be served on the table. If you have seen nothing but the best of sanitary technic, you are still not at all sure that you are not being fed tuberculosis, typhoid, or other germs. Does the management insist upon approved public health procedures in procuring, preparing, and serving food-stuffs? Is the water supply safeguarded? If the proprietor does not advertise these facts for the convenience of his customers, you should ask him about conditions. In either case you should look for corroborating evidence. Opportunities for subsequent contamination by flies may easily be detected.—Dr. I. J. Murphy, Minnesota Board of Health.

PATTERNS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

CATALOGUE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-date 1915 large Spring and Summer Catalogue containing over 400 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns as well as the latest embroidery designs, also a concise and comprehensive article on Dressmaking, giving valuable hints to the Home Dressmaker.

1382. Ladies' Dress—Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 8 yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 3 yards at the lower edge. Price 10c.

1386. Costume for Misses and Small Women—Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. It requires 6 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for a 16-year size. Price 10c.

1011. Girls' Dress—Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for an 8-year size. Price 10c.

1374. Girls' Dress with Body Lining—Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for a 6-year size. Price 10c.

1366. Ladies' House Dress—Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires for the dress 7 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. The cap is cut in one size—medium—and requires three-fourths yards of 27-inch material. The skirt measures about 3 yards at the foot. Price 10c.

1040. Ladies' Apron—Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. Price 10c.

1385. Ladies' Five Gore Skirt—Cut in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 4 yards of 44-inch material without the fold, and 5 yards with the fold for a 24-inch size. The skirt measures about 3 3/8 yards at the foot. Price 10c.

1290. Ladies' Waist—Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 3 yards of 44-inch material for the 36-inch size. Price 10c.

"Apparently the European war can end only through the exhaustion of the Belligerents, a condition which cannot be brought about within the next twelve months," says C. A. Ellwood, professor of sociology at the University of Missouri, who has just returned from a year's stay in Europe.

Ladies are asked to kindly fill this department for the Subscribers' Number.

KILLING CHILDREN WITH FLY POISON.

Of the 47 cases of arsenical poisoning of children reported from 15 states from July to October, 1914, in 34 the children were three years old or less. In 37 the children had drunk poisoned water from a saucer containing fly paper. In eight cases the children were poisoned by sucking the wicks in tin receptacles containing arsenic, sugar and water. In two cases the children were poisoned by sucking a sponge used to moisten these wicks in poisonous fly destroyers.

The similarity of the symptoms of arsenical poisoning to those of cholera infantum make it quite certain that there are a great many more cases than are reported. Cholera infantum, one of the most common ailments of very young children, is prevalent at



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the time these poisonous fly killers are most used.

Most of the children are too young to tell the cause of their illness and unless seen taking the poison, arsenical poisoning may not be suspected.

Arsenical fly killers are commonly placed within the reach of young children. As sugar is used with the arsenic for the purpose of drawing the flies, the arsenical fly killers in whatever form are extremely dangerous to children. Many more deaths are caused by them than were caused by the phosphorous match, which practically has been abolished because of the fatalities to children. No deadly poison is so commonly put within the reach of children as is arsenic for killing flies.

As there are effective and safe methods of killing flies there is no excuse for using poisonous fly killers of any kind. The use in the home of poisons of any kind is dangerous, but all other poisons combined do not present the same dangers to children as do the poisonous fly killers. The little ones should be protected from this really grave and exceedingly common danger.—Colorado Agricultural College.

### SCORING COUNTY EXHIBITS AT STATE FAIRS.

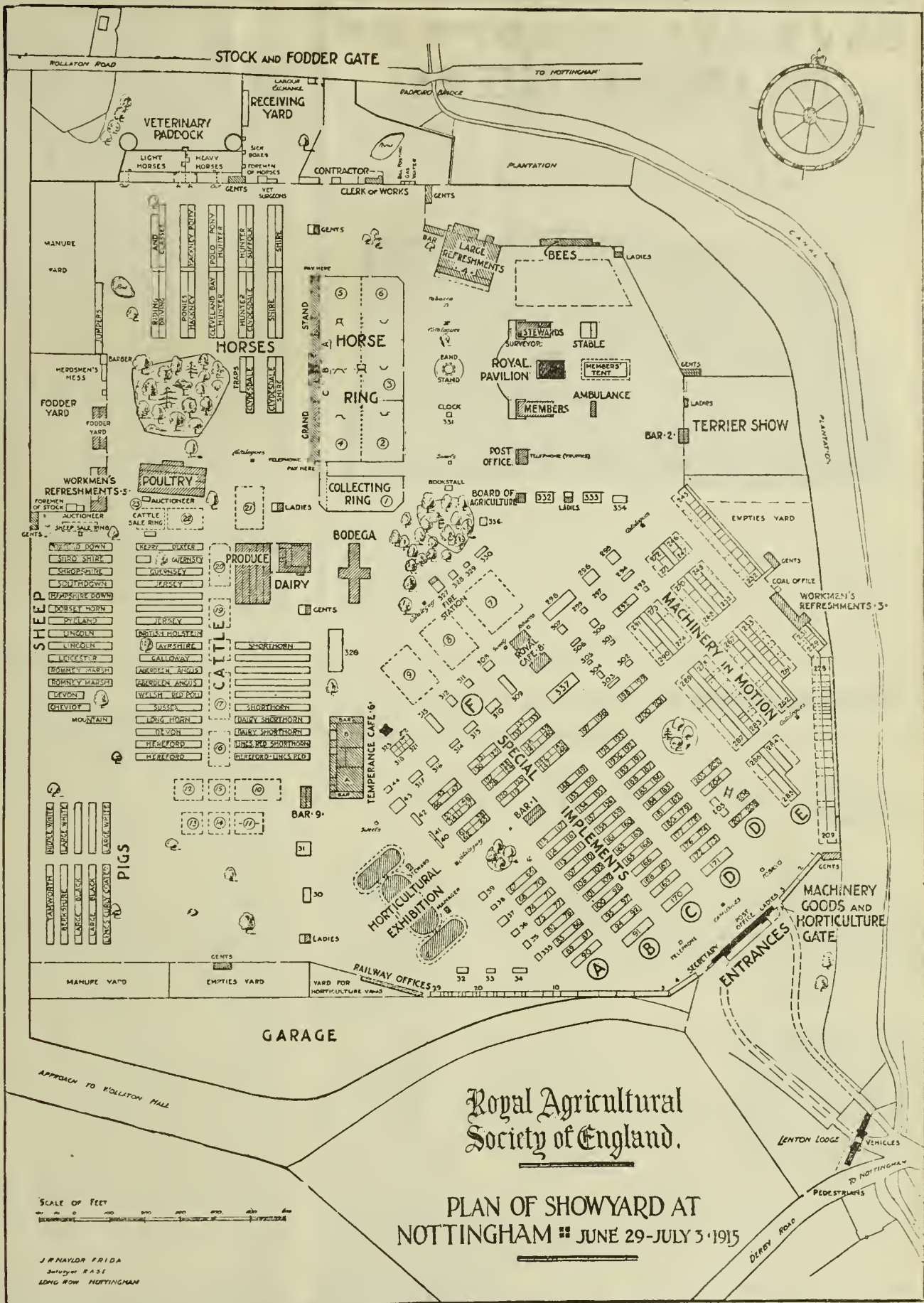
County exhibits at state fairs have long been important in calling attention to the resources of the state and in establishing proper standards of excellence for all important crops suited to the territory represented. It would be money well spent if the state could provide for displaying these exhibits in the course of the year—at good points throughout the state.

Some state fairs make live stock a part of the county exhibits to which prizes are awarded, and this factor in a county's welfare should not be overlooked—although the exhibit necessarily has to be divided. The omission of live stock is our chief criticism of the county exhibit score card used by the Oklahoma Agricultural College, which is as follows:

Oklahoma County Exhibit Score Card.	
Cotton—5 samples of ten open bolls each, 1 peck cotton seed.....	50
Corn—5 ten-ear samples, different varieties, four 50-ear lots of seed corn, different varieties.....	150
Kafirs—(Including all grain sorghums). 5 five-head samples, different varieties, 4 fifty-head lots of seed heads, different varieties.....	140
Wheat—2 peck samples hard wheat, 2 peck samples soft wheat, 2 bundles hard wheat, 2 bundles soft wheat.....	100
Oats—2 peck samples different varieties, 2 bundles different varieties.....	50
Alfalfa—1 peck seed, 1 bale hay, 1 season's growth in bundles.....	40
Peanuts—1 peck Spanish, 2 vines Spanish.....	15
Cowpeas—3 peck samples different varieties.....	15
Broomcorn—2 peck samples seed, different varieties, 2 five-pound bundles of brush, different varieties.....	10
Fruits—Characteristic of county, native and cultivated.....	50
Vegetables—Such as can be shown fresh.....	50
Native and Tame Grasses—1 bundle each of not over 5 varieties.....	25
Other Forage Crops—1 bundle each of not over 5 varieties.....	25
Other Grain Crops—1 bundle each of not over 5 varieties.....	40
Miscellaneous—1 sample each of any agricultural product not included above.....	40
Artistic arrangement and neatness of separate articles included above.....	100
General appearance of exhibit as a whole.....	100
Total points for perfect exhibit,	1000

### WHY NOT SOME CONSTRUCTIVE REGULATION ALSO?

The board of health of Philadelphia recently confiscated 44,000 pounds of dressed poultry which had been in cold storage for six or seven years, says the Olathe (Kas.) Independent. While all of that has been held there for a high price, probably thousands of people in that city have gone hungry because they could not afford to buy the food. If the state can step in and take the food after it is spoiled, it would seem some way ought to be devised to save it for those in dire need of it. So long as food stuffs are allowed to lie in storage until they spoil while multitudes go hungry, our government cannot claim to be efficient.



**How England's Greatest Live Stock Show is Held Without Permanent Buildings**

Several times the American Breeder has questioned the necessity of an expensive equipment of permanent buildings for the holding of our big live stock shows. In England, for instance, the annual shows of the Royal Agricultural Society are moved each year, usually being held in some park, and the exhibits are largely housed in portable sheds and barns. This year—and this month—the show was held in Nottingham Park. A diagram of the park, showing the equipment of portable buildings, appeared in a recent London Live Stock Journal, and we reproduce it herewith. There is a suggestion here for such shows as the American Royal, for instance.

### ANOTHER CALL FOR CONSERVATION.

The wastefulness of slaughtering young calves is widely recognized, and a few years ago suggestion that such slaughter be prohibited attracted much favorable attention. But in this free and enlightened country about the last thing we seem able to restrict by law is the right to waste food, raiment and money in any old way the waster takes a notion.

That is one part of it. Another is the craze for quick profits. The city dairy wants the calf out of the way so it can at once cash every drop of milk the cow will give. The calf dealer at the yards wants the quick turn he can get through the packer. Holding calves suitable for developing into stockers and dairy cows does not in-

terest him. Legislation to remedy such a condition may not appeal to us, but it looks like an emergency. And now comes the Hide and Leather Review and shows what this waste of young animals means to the leather trade and in the prices of leather products. It, too, urges legislation, possibly from selfish motives; we are all so constructed, but its argument and plan for relief given below will commend themselves to many.

"There is one remedy, however, which might help considerably, and that is to prohibit the slaughter of calves and young lambs. There is no justification for this practice whatever—it profits no one—a young calf brings but a few dollars. If allowed to grow until two or three years of age it may bring a hundred dollars or more if it is a steer and two-thirds as

much if a heifer. Veal is not especially nourishing or digestible food, while good beef and milk are. It is urged that not everyone who raises a calf is situated so as to hold and feed it until maturity. We can then say that the calf can be sold to men who have pasture and abundance of feed. It is more profitable to owners of corn and hay to feed it to stock than to sell it. There are farmers known who find it almost impossible to buy calves to raise, and at the same time thousands of these same calves are sold to the butchers for the few dollars they will bring. The killing of small spring lambs is another waste. They make so little and such expensive meat that only a few can buy it, and nothing comes from the wool or pelt of any value. There should be legislation prohibiting the slaughter of both



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Send to us for one of the American Breeder binders pictured above. We had two of these binders made for our own use three years ago, and the one shown in the photograph has been in daily use ever since. When the photo was taken it contained 50 copies of The American Breeder, with room for many more. The covers of the binder project beyond the edges of the pages and protect them perfectly. A minute's time (a child can do it) is all that is needed to fasten each paper securely in its place in the binder.

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calves and young lambs, and a commission or bureau appointed in each county to facilitate the sale and distribution of all surplus calves and young lambs among farmers who have facilities for raising them. Thus we may increase our herd and flocks and reduce the cost of living."

### NEW WET WEATHER WHEAT DISEASE.

A peculiar wheat disease has suddenly appeared in many fields in different localities. This disease is characterized by a striped blackening of the chaff together with black or brown areas on the stems. The glumes and beards of affected heads are so highly tinged with brown and black that from a distance many fields look as if they had been scorched by fire. This is not the black stem rust, states L. E. Melchers, plant pathologist in the Kansas agricultural college, although many farmers have thought this to be the case. It is a new plant disease in Kansas, being caused by a fungus about which very little is known in the United States. It was reported in one of the northern states 17 years

ago, but at that time no damage was inflicted upon the wheat crop. What the result will be from the attack on the Kansas wheat crop will depend upon the weather conditions immediately following its appearance. Wheat fields on the lowlands are apparently the first to be attacked.

### SOUTH LEADS IN FARM AGENTS.

After 10 years of service in the Kansas State Agricultural College, J. H. Miller, dean of the extension division, has been employed to become dean of extension service in the University of Arkansas at probably the largest salary paid to any extension director in the country, and has resigned his Kansas work.

This change calls to mind the lead which some of the southern states have taken in forms of extension work carried on through local "farm agents." The first of this year Arkansas, for instance, had 48 farm agents against Kansas, 14. Oklahoma had 70 farm agents, and Texas 85, as compared with 13 in Missouri and 10 in Iowa and 15 in Illinois. Of course, the need in the South was more urgent than in the North, and the pioneering of Dr. S. A. Knapp, which is the most striking demonstration we have of successful "right-down-to-the-ground" extension work was done in the South, and has had its influence in getting local and legislative money for more of the same. On the other hand, the northern states have had greater facilities in the way of bulletins and outside faculty work and other means of spreading the teachings of the state agricultural schools and experiment stations. It may be stated with certainty, however, that so far as the right kind of men can be secured, the county agent system is an improvement over previous plans, and contains greater possibilities of further practical development than any other yet tried.

The annual meeting of the Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders Association will be held on the grounds Wednesday evening, September 29. H. C. Lookabaugh of Watonga is president.

### MAMMITIS; INFECTIOUS AND NON-INFECTIOUS FORMS.

Mammitis, or inflammation of the udder of cows, commonly termed "garget," is frequently a costly and annoying trouble for dairymen. This is owing to the temporary, or in some cases permanent, loss of milk and consequent depreciation in value of affected milch cows, and to the time and attention necessary for treatment of the disease.

Mammitis is commonly observed in two forms, first, as an apparently non-infectious inflammation of the udder, traceable to a bruise or other injury, or to a sudden functional activity of the udder as observed frequently in heavy milkers and in helpers at the first calving; and, second, as an inflammatory condition in which there is a tendency to suppuration and breaking down of the glandular tissues of the udder. The latter form is due to the presence of germs, which gain entrance into the udder and are conveyed from animal to animal through the medium of the milker's hands, by lashing the soiled tail, or by coming in contact with the contaminated floor or bedding. In these cases the udder, as well as the hands of the milker, should be washed before and after milking in a 2 per cent solution of compound solution of cresol (U. S. P.). The first form is usually confined to one cow in the herd, whereas, owing to the infectious character of the second form, it is commonly found affecting several animals.

Milk from an animal with this disease should not be used, and an effort should be made to prevent strippings or any of the discharge from the teats of the affected udder from falling upon the floor or bedding. Any bedding contaminated in this manner should be burned and the floor beneath the cow thoroughly washed with a solution of compound solution of cresol, as recommended above. In fact, every effort should be made to prevent continued reinfection of an affected cow or the spread of the disease from animal to animal throughout the stable. With this end in view, it will be advisable, whenever possible, to place all affected animals in a building apart from that occupied by the rest of the herd and to disinfect thoroughly the stable from which they have been removed.

Suggestions concerning methods of disinfection will be found in Farmers' Bulletin 480, which may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

In the infectious form of mammitis the outcome is not always favorable, whereas in the non-infectious form the inflammation usually yields readily to treatment. In both forms it is generally advisable to give the animal a purgative dose of Epsom salts (1 pound or 1½ pounds) and follow with a limited ration of succulent, easily digested feed. The udder should be bathed with hot water for half an hour twice daily, and after bathing may be rubbed thoroughly with warm olive oil containing 3 per cent of gum camphor.

Owing to difficulty in milking cows with an inflamed udder, many dairymen are inclined in these cases to insert a milking tube into the teat duct. This is a practice which is to be discouraged except in certain extreme cases, but should it be deemed necessary to draw milk in this manner, the tube, udder and teats and the hands of the operator should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by washing in a solution of the cresol compound previously recommended, both before inserting the tube and again when the drawing of milk is completed. Especial care as to disinfection should be employed after handling an infected cows before going to another animal.

### INTERNATIONAL MAY BE LIMITED TO HORSES AND FAT STOCK.

To the American Breeder:—At a recent meeting of the directors of the International Live Stock Exposition Association it was decided, in view of existing conditions, to have exhibits of "fat stock" and horses at the 1915 show, and if, in the judgment of the directors, conditions within the next few months should warrant, the entire breeding list will be added to the classification.

While there are no indications of disease anywhere at the present time, still, for the protection of the exhibitors and in the interest of the live stock industry at large, it was deemed advisable to take this precautionary action. B. H. HEIDE, Secretary.

### SOME CHAMPIONS OF THE ENGLISH ROYAL, 1915



(From London Live Stock Journal.)

1—Shire stallion, King's Champion 32190. 2—Shire mare, Roycroft Forest Queen 75832. 3—Shorthorn bull, Basing 39th 110960. 4—Dairy Shorthorn, Primrose. 5—Hereford bull, Gainsborough 28303. 6—Aberdeen Angus bull, Everard 2d of Malsmore 31888.

## Bulls

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WINDSOR, MO.



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

Sign Your Name and Address to all Questions.

**1904—STARLIGHT JACKS**—Is there a breed of jacks or strain of jacks known as the Starlight? Or what is the name, "Starlight" derived from?—Arkansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—There are a number of jacks called "Starlight." Quite a few jacks trace to animals by this name. We do not know which one had this name first. Some of them were very good producers.

**1905—UNTHRIFTY COW**—I have a cow that I would like for you to prescribe for. Last January she got lame in her left fore shoulder. The shoulder swelled at the point of the neck joint. I lanced it twice and the lameness got all right and has continued so, but she bloats; has been in this condition ever since February. She brought a calf in March but still is no better. She is poor and won't eat anything except grass and shucks. Her teeth are even and her bowels seem to be loose enough. I have been giving her salts, ginger and soda once a week, but they don't do any good. If you can tell me what to do it will be appreciated.—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We fear you have a very unprofitable cow to deal with. It may be that she is affected with tuberculosis, and we think, as a matter of safety to yourself and your stock, you should have her tested for this disease by a competent veterinarian.

**1906—BUNCH ON FORE LEG**—I have a mare with a bunch larger than a man's fist at the front of the right fore-leg just where it forms the shoulder. Said bunch is soft and tender, causing the mare to favor the limb while standing and shortens the stride while in action. It appeared last fall and has grown considerably since then. Had the local veterinarian look at it and he pronounced it due to a kick or bruise, and advised painting with iodine. Would be glad to know what you think about it.—Ohio Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Inasmuch as you have a veterinarian at hand, he surely ought to be in a position to understand the character of the injury better than one who has never seen the case, and you'd should be guided by his advice.

**1907—ENLARGED KNEES**—I have a mule colt eight weeks old and at nine days of age the left knee was enlarged in front and on one side. At 18 days the other one was the same way, about twice normal size, and soft, but no pus, and didn't seem to hurt the colt at all. It has gone down some now but not very much. Can you tell me what caused it, and give me a remedy?—Arkansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We always fear navel infection in such cases, even if it does not reach a point of causing severe lameness. Paint the swollen parts with tincture of iodine once a day until the hair becomes quite rough.

**1908—PRURITIS**—I have a fine, heavy Shire stallion that looks well, has the run of a lot at all times; is fed the best of oats and sometimes a few ears of corn. Is in good flesh; makes from six to eight services per week, and is having good success turning off his mares; is seven years old. He is constantly rubbing; has his mane all rubbed off. Has no lice and no evidence of itch. Is worse off, of course, since the flies are bad. What can I do for him?—Kansas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is quite likely you are feeding your stallion too much heating grain. Now that the breeding season is pretty well over, you can afford to reduce his flesh. Discontinue the corn and gradually work him onto green fresh grass. Make quite a bulk of his ration green stuff, making the change of course gradually. You will find that this treatment will cool him and he will be better for it.

**1909—CURB**—I have a three year old Standard bred stallion that has bruised his hind leg just below the hock and it now has the appearance of a curb. Can you tell me what to do to effect a cure and leave no blemish?—Utah Subscriber.

**REPLY**—If the animal is lame, apply a shoe with a high heel and no toe calk. Apply a cantharides blister to the swollen part, using one part of powdered cantharides to four parts of lard. Rub the mixture on the part briskly with the hand for five min-

utes. Twenty-four hours afterwards remove the blister with warm water and soap, and when dry apply a little olive oil once a day. It may be necessary to repeat the blister in about three weeks.

**1910—SICK STALLION**—I have a four year old gray stallion. He worked well until about three weeks ago; eats well; stands around with head down and looks dull and when he walks or trots he don't have good use of legs; goes wobbly and stiff and don't walk or trot steady.—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—You need a competent veterinarian on your place to straighten things out for you. You are inviting disaster by permitting this stallion to run along as you are doing.

**1911—LUMPS IN UDDER**—I have a cow with a young calf that has hard lumps in bag. The outside skin is loose and the lumps seem to be on inside of bag.—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We are always a little suspicious of cows showing the symptoms you describe. As a matter of safety we would advise that you have her treated for tuberculosis by a qualified veterinarian.

**1912—COLLAR INJURIES**—I have a horse that has lumps on shoulder; some of them hard and hide is off of them and some of them just hard about as large as half an egg.—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It will be necessary to have these growth removed by surgical means by a good, competent veterinarian. There is nothing you can apply in the way of medicine that will give the desired results.

**1913—MARES DIFFICULT TO SETTLE**—I would like for you to tell me whether I am right or not. I have two customers that I am having some trouble in getting their mares in foal. Each of them has been running his mares on rye pasture and I haven't had any trouble with any but these mares that have been on the green rye. Will you please tell me whether the rye has anything to do with their not getting in foal?—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY**—The complaint you make is one occasionally offered by breeders. The same complaint is as often lodged against alfalfa and other clovers. If there is any good reason why mares should not conceive as readily when pastured on these plants as on others, we are not familiar with the same.

**1914—FEEDING ENSILAGE**—In your estimation does ensilage feeding to a stallion result in a poor "getter"? I have heard it expressed several times but would like to know for sure.—Ohio Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We would not regard ensilage as proper feed for a stallion doing active service, particularly if made his chief ration. If fed moderately it, like other uncured provender, could be made a small part of the daily feed.

**1915—BREEDING QUESTION**—I bred a mare with my horse and seven weeks later she came in heat again and so I rebred her. After having her bred we noticed she had a large bag; we found she had wax drop from one teat and her bag was filled with milk. Can you tell me what brought on the milk?—North Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—A close relationship exists between the generative and mammary organs. It would be difficult to satisfactorily answer your question without more knowledge of the exact condition of the mare. Mares have been bred and later found to have been in an advanced state of pregnancy at the time. Females of the horse kind as well as the hybrid mule may suddenly develop milk secretion without having ever been bred. There are changes in the genital organs that can not always be discovered or are not searched for that arouse the mammary organs to action.

**1916—MARE WITH WEAK BACK**—I have a five year old mare which has been affected with some sort of weak

1878

## TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD

1915

There are localities where there are no HIGH CLASS DRAFT STALLIONS. We always prepare ourselves for LATE BUSINESS by making one or two IMPORTATIONS IN THE SPRING. We now have on hand about FIFTY STRICTLY HIGH CLASS SHIRE, PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS; imported and American bred, two to seven years old; colts rising three years old, weighing from 2,100 to 2,300 pounds—every one a "Herd Header," the "Truman Kind." WRITE US if there are no HIGH CLASS STALLIONS IN YOUR TOWNSHIP. Perhaps YOU may have LOST A STALLION recently. If so, LET US KNOW. Choice imported Shire Fillies for sale.

### Weekly Bulletin.

We had the pleasure of selling to the R. Connor Lumber Company at Marshfield, Wis., last week an outstanding imported Shire stallion to take the place at the head of their stud of pure bred Shires of the imported stallion we sold them four years ago. These gentlemen are among the largest wholesale lumber men of Wisconsin, and they are also very extensive farmers, and decided long ago that the grade Shire geldings are better adapted for their logging and heavy work than any other breed. By securing their business it is evident that our transactions with them have been entirely satisfactory, and that our Shires are in a class to themselves.

We have also sold to J. M. Melius of Dawson County, Nebraska, an outstanding American bred Shire stallion that was a winner at the last Illinois State Fair. To that enterprising breeder, L. H. Williams of Dawson County, Nebraska, we have sold an imported, dapple grey Percheron stallion weighing over a ton. John and W. K. Brown of Laramie County, Wyoming, have purchased an imported Hackney stallion. K. F. Thomas of Carroll County, Illinois, has purchased from us a dapple grey, imported Shire stallion weighing 2,250 pounds, one of the best draft stallions in America today, one that proved an outstanding stock horse in England and will no doubt produce in his Percheron neighborhood an outstanding lot of draft geldings. Mr. Thomas was on the lookout for the very best draft stallion he could find, and the price was no consideration to him. To John Ritzke of Laramie County, Wyoming, we have sold a six year old Belgian stallion.

Address for catalog and other information,

## Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm

BOX A BUSHNELL, ILL.

### Closing Out Bargains in Percherons

I am preparing to quit the farm and My Entire Herd of 50 Percherons—Mostly High Class Mares and Fillies—Is for Sale.

I have a few good stallions, of course, and will make close prices on them, but any man who will take all, or a large part, of my mares and fillies, will get a bargain he cannot find anywhere else. Good registered draft mares will be the money makers for years to come.

GEORGE HIRSCHMAN,

PIERSON, IOWA.

### WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had direct from the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.



## Oak Lawn Stock Farm

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS.  
Percherons, Belgians and Shires.

The best stock at reasonable prices. Come and see our stallions and mares.

GEORGE EGGERT, Prop., NEWTON, IOWA

## KODOMA 43372.

The Great Ton Show Stallion and Percheron sire, for sale. Height 16.3; color gray; age 9 years. Absolutely sound and clean, with the best of feet, bone and pasterns. His sloping shoulders support a beautifully carried head and neck, while his short, broad back, over a deep ribbed middle, smoothly molds into strong loins and level croup over the best draft hocks imaginable. Kodoma has 12-inch bone below his hocks and scales 1,920 pounds; today in active stud condition weighing some 2,200 pounds; fitted for showing. Guaranteed to get 60 per cent foals. Price \$1,000.

W. T. WILKINSON,  
Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri.

We offer more International PERCHERON and BELGIAN first prize winners, and more stallions of serviceable age by the \$10,000 champion Carnot (60666) than does any other dealer in the world. Also Shetland ponies. If you want the best, come and see me and save money. Free circular. R. R. Station, East Orwell, O. A. W. Green, Middlefield, O.





**R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.**

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer  
of the West

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always  
right; work always up to the highest standard.

**LOUIS A. WILSON**

**LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, Logan, Ia.**  
I am conducting sales for the best breeders in the country. Reference: American Breeder. Write me for dates.

**JACKSON'S PRIZE WINNING PERCHERONS**

Albany II, 47588, a champion of national shows and many state fairs, at head of herd. Young stock by him. Address,

J. H. JACKSON, Rte. 4, Enid, Okla.  
Telephone E. 535.

**IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS**

of Percheron and Standard bred horses, Kentucky and Tennessee jacks. All stock guaranteed and priced to sell. Terms to suit purchaser.

FISHER & WALKER, Evansville, Ind.

**CLYDESDALE HORSES**

Twenty mares from weanlings up. A number of extra good young stallions that will make better than ton horses.

In Shorthorns I have 5 young Scotch bulls, roans and reds, that are good ones.

W. A. DeMERRITT, Plainfield, Illinois

**PARAMOUNT STOCK FARM**

Breeds and Imports  
Percherons, Belgians and Shires.

Home of the Iowa and International Grand Champion FARCEUR 7332 (72924), the greatest Belgian stallion in the world today. Always a select lot of stallions and mares for sale at prices that cannot be beat for high class, sound, 2,000 to 2,500 lb. horses. WM. CROWNOVER, HUDSON, IOWA.

**WANTED.**

One share of stock in Percheron Society of America.

H. M. KREADY, ABILENE, KANSAS.

fectured parts which should be done by a veterinarian who understands the procedure.

**1917—SCOURS IN COLTS**—I had two one year old geldings to get the scours two months ago and get down. They were on good grass. I got them up and fed them twice a day and let them run on little pasture; about every two weeks they would get the scours and get down again. On June 30 one of them took the scours and on July 1 died. Lost one the same way last year. Would like to know what to do for them.—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—These colts have received something in the way of feed that has irritated the bowels and has resulted in scours. It is impossible to do anything for such cases until the cause is removed. It is quite likely the grass was too washy and aggravated the trouble. It would have been safer to have kept them up and fed hay and a little grain until they became stronger. The character of the feed is the all important thing in these cases.

**1918—LAME MARE**—I have an eight-year old mare that brought a colt the 15 of April. She has been lame in her left hind leg and is sunk in under the point of her hip in the flanks.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Injury to the nerve supplying the muscles involved sometimes occurs at the time of foaling. As a rule, the mare does not remain lame long, and after recovering the muscles gradually fill out. We would suggest that you permit this mare to end the season in pasture, not trying to work her, and it is quite likely she will come all right.

**1919—IN HEAT AT DIFFERENT PERIODS**—Why do mares after being bred oftentimes refuse 21, 23 and 30, and sometimes 60 days, and again come in heat, that are apparently healthy? Have had it occur with mares with colts by their sides.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Mares are liable to abort

very easily during the first 60 days of pregnancy. They should not be teased excessively. The management of the mares has much to do with their coming in heat again. Some of them have a slight derangement of the ovaries which may cause them to come in heat and yet be pregnant. A number of mares of this nature which we have examined were infected probably at the time of service by the stallion which had previously served a diseased mare. Some mares are not regular in their heat periods. Mares should be retired on the 21st day after being bred, and once a week for three weeks thereafter.

**SLOW STALLION.**

To the American Breeder:—I saw an article in the June 5th issue (question No. 1732) in regard to a slow stallion. Will tell you how I use one of my stallions. He is very slow, and especially with a mare that has a nine day old colt. I lead him to the pole and let him tease for a couple of minutes, then ask the man who is holding the mare to take her away from the pole and don't allow the horse to tease her, just let him reach over the pole and keep the mare where he can hardly reach her. Never strike, jerk or even speak crossly to him, and he certainly works fine. All mares I breed with him I use him the same way and can get him ready in a very short time.—J. P. Schmidt, Chisago County, Minn.

To the American Breeder:—In answer to the Canadian subscriber, question No. 1732, in June 5th issue, about what to do for his slow horse. As he comes out keen and lively for business, get out of the notion of teasing a mare with him if you can. Use a jack for a teaser then breed the mare just as soon as he gets ready. Bring the stallion up behind the mare or in the way you would to breed her, and keep him away from all other stock only when you breed.—Montana Subscriber.

To the American Breeder:—In answer to question No. 1732, in June 5th issue, give one dram of pulverized nuxvomica on feed three times daily, and see that horse has paddock for plenty of exercise when not in use.—L. L. Hewitt, V. S., Canada.

**A COLORADO STANDARD FOR DEVELOPING DRAFT COLTS.**

To the American Breeder:—I am sending you a picture of a grade Percheron colt that was taken when the colt was 13 months and three days old. His measurements are, height,

61 inches; heart girth, 74 inches; below the knee 9½ inches and below the hock 10½ inches. His weight was 1,210 pounds. He took first premium at the Routt County Fair last fall as the best suckling colt; he was then 14 weeks old and weighed 590 pounds. His dam is a high grade Percheron weighing 1,600 pounds, and his sire an imported Percheron weighing 1,800 pounds. This colt is owned by the Yampa Live Stock Land Co., where I am employed. I have taken the American Breeder for several years and have gained as much information regarding breeding from it as I have from actual experience. I intend to take a course at the Breeding School sometime, perhaps next spring.—Henry Martin, Kit Carson County, Colo.

**HOW ONE STATE IS ADVERTISING AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.**

The Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission for Missouri will pay from the sum appropriated for its use, on all worthy breeding animals and mules exhibited from and owned in the state of Missouri, the below named sums per head, provided the total amount does not exceed \$10,000. Should the total exceed \$10,000, the money will be paid in the proportions named below:

Cattle (over 12 months of age)...	\$12.00
Cattle (over 3 months and less than 12 months old).....	8.00
Horses (breeding classes) (over 12 months of age) not including Shetland ponies.....	14.00
Horses (breeding classes) (over 6 months, less than 12 months of age) not including Shetland ponies.....	7.00
Shetland Ponies (over 6 months of age).....	7.00
Jack Stock and mules (over 12 months of age).....	14.00
Jack Stock and mules (over 3 months, less than 12 months)...	7.00
Hogs (over 6 months of age)....	6.00
Pigs (over 2 months, less than 6 months of age).....	3.00
Sheep and goats (over 6 months of age).....	5.00
Lambs, and kids (over 3 months, less than 6 months of age)....	2.50

Besides this the commission plans to duplicate all prizes offered by the Exposition and won by breeding animals and mules owned in and exhibited from Missouri. If funds are insufficient for this purpose those funds available will be pro-rated in accordance with prizes won.

A study of this premium list will reveal the fact that here is an opportunity not frequently presented. All entries should be made with D. O. Liveley, Chief of Live Stock Department, San Francisco, California.

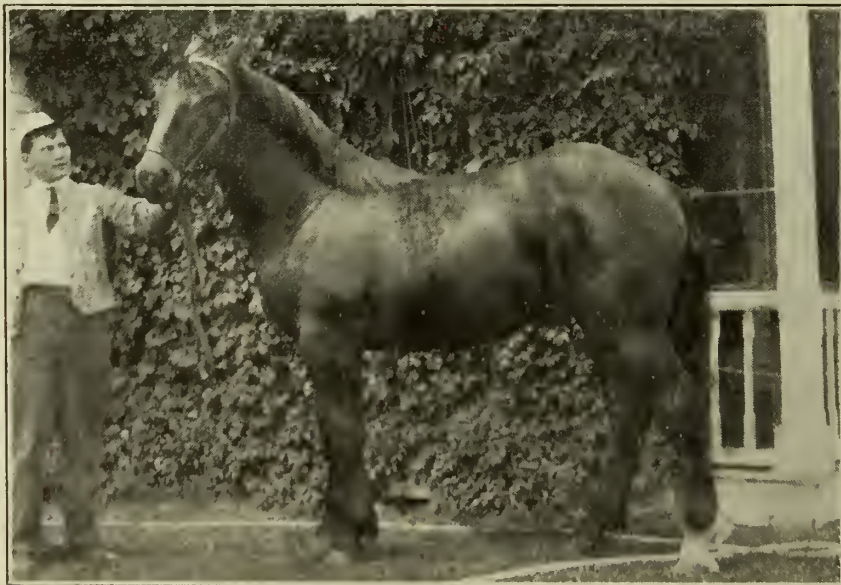
For horses, mules and asses the entries close September 1, 1915. Exhibition dates will be Sept. 30 to Oct. 13, 1915.

For beef and dairy cattle the entries will close Sept. 15, 1915. Exhibition dates will be Oct. 18 to Nov. 1, 1915.

For sheep and goats and swine the entries close Oct. 1, 1915. Exhibition dates will be Nov. 3 to Nov. 15, 1915.

For poultry the entries close Oct. 15, 1915. Exhibition dates will be Nov. 18 to Nov. 28, 1915.

Here is an opportunity for Missouri breeders to help maintain the state's



WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD DRAFT BREED COLT?  
A Colorado Bred Grade Percheron Answer to That Important Question.

**Astral King**

The Acme of  
**SADDLE  
HORSE  
PERFECTION**

His and Other High  
Class Stock for  
Sale

Come or Write for  
Illustrated Catalog

**JAS. HOUCHIN, Prop.**  
**JEFFERSON CITY, MO.**

**CLOSING OUT SALE**

Standard bred and Percheron stallions and Mammoth jack. These are medium-sized individuals and extra good quality. Also a big jack. These animals are all good breeders—some extra good.

T. H. STONE,

ELSHERRY, MO

**FOUR YOUNG STANDARD BRED**

For sale. To close out 1 offer for sale three young stallions and one mare nicely broke to drive. Stallions entered in South Dakota Futurity. All sound and registered. Will consider a Percheron stallion in trade. This is a bargain for some one.

L. R. LEDAHL, LAKE PRESTON, S. D.

**REGISTERED MORGANS FOR SALE.**

A choice lot of young stallions and mares, weanlings to 4 years old. Weanlings and yearlings can be crated and delivered at any point by express at a moderate price. Can sell fillies and stallions of different breeding that would be suitable to mate together. Could sell a car load of registered mares and fillies that have been bred to registered Morgan stallions, at a very moderate price. Most of my young stock is out of The Admiral Headlight Morgan is now at the head of my stud and I am expecting at least 40 colts from him next spring.

RICHARD SELLMAN, Rochelle, Texas

**MORGAN HORSES AND COLTS**

of both sexes for sale. My breeding operations have never been on an extensive scale, but for the number shown I have been unusually successful at the great shows, and have sold breeding stock to 15 different states and South America, including sales to Mountain Vale and Brook Nook, the most extensive Morgan breeding establishments in the world. Prices always right. C. F. DEWEY, AMBOY, ILL.

**FOR REAL MORGANS**

Buy your Morgan stallions, mares, colts and fillies of

**BECK STOCK FARM,**  
Keysville, Mo.

**EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.**

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas. Member American Shetland Pony Club.

present high standing for the production of live stock; to do much to maintain and increase the popularity of their chosen breed and to secure for themselves much high-class advertising and increased business.

For further information write W. A. Dallmeyer, Jefferson City, Mo.

**FAST HORSES DESTROYED.**

Newspaper dispatches recently have reported the destruction of two shipments of race horses. One of these losses occurred during the tornado which crossed southern Indiana early in July. A train carrying a shipment from the Latonia race track to the next point in the circuit was wrecked and most of the horses so injured they had to be destroyed.

The other loss is now a part of the history of the European war. A shipment of famous trotting stallions, including Lord Brussels, 2:09½; Red Lac, 2:07½; Ormond, 2:08¾ and Harry Dillon, 2:10 were lost. The stallions named had been bought in



**PERCHERON STALLION WANTED**  
In exchange for jack. I have a fine registered 3-year-old jack, guaranteed every way, to trade for Percheron stallion registered in Percheron Society of America and good enough to use on registered mares.

Stanley Turner. Water Valley, Tex.

**WE PAY YOUR EXPENSES**  
If Stock Is Not As Represented.

**WE BREED JACKS GOOD**  
and big, and price to sell. We won the championship on both jacks and jennets at Kansas State Fair, 1913 and 1914.

We price anything but our Panama Exposition show herd.

Written guarantee given with every jack sold.

Reference: Any bank in town.

T. HINEMAN & SONS, Dighton, Kas.

**CLOSING OUT SALE.**

Five young jacks from one to four years old, and eight young jennets. All jack with points, and registered. Anybody who is looking for a first class young jack should come at once and take his choice.

Henry Obermann & Son, Frelstatt, Mo.

Located 7 miles north of Mobett on Risco R. R.

**JACKS.**

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Earns two miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

**KENTUCKY JACKS, TROTTERS AND**

**Draft Stallions and Hereford Cattle.**

Fine Mammoth jacks from colts to 4 years old, with plenty of bone and eight. Trotting colts from 1 to 4 years, by such sires as Peter the Great, 07¼; Vice Commodore, 2:11; Tregan, 2:09; Siliko, 2:08¼; McDougal, 1:10¼, and The Tramp. Three fine draft stallions; registered Hereford bulls, from 5 to 12 months old. Write, or better, come and see stock.

U. G. SAUNDERS,

Island Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky.

**JENNET JACK WANTED**

Not over ten years old. Want to give in trade a high class saddle gelding, gaited, 15½ hands, brown, six years, stylish—and good young jack, one, two or three years old. Want parties to see my stock. Write me at once what you have to offer.

E. E. BELL, CASSVILLE, MO.

**TO GET OUT OF DEBT**

We will sell the jack, Johnny K. 6510; black, with light points; foaled April 1, 1911; weight, 910 pounds. Best of conformation; good breeder; very fine performer; easy to handle and not queer like many jacks. Sound and tight in every way. Price, \$750; freight paid any distance up to 200 miles.

VERHARD FARM, OAKLAND, MO.

References: Bank of Lebanon; State Bank of Lebanon, Mo.)

**AIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM.**

32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address:

J. C. HUCKSTEP, Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

**TO TRADE**

For Percheron or Belgian registered Mammoth Jack; black with light points. Colts to show; three to seven years old; good ones. Cannot use rangy horse.

H. BURNS, ARGONIA, KAS.

dis country by agents for Russian breeders and were shipped by way of England to the Russian Port of Archangel, but went down some where off the coast of England as a result of a German torpedo.

**PROMINENT MULE MEN KILLED BY AUTOS.**

Automobile accidents, within a few days of each other, recently caused the death of two of the leading mule men of the country. A. D. Cottingham was the first. As head of the firm of Cottingham Bros., he was the biggest dealer in mules in the West—possibly in the world, was a director of the American Royal Live Stock show, a big man in Kansas City business and a man of unusual popularity wherever known.

In the second accident Mr. Everly of the firm of Everly & Sloan, Coffey,

Mo., met his death. The exhibits of Everly & Sloan in the mule division of the American Royal put them in the front rank of the form and development of the young stock shown.

**MAKING TOO MUCH MONEY TO SHOW MULES?**

In another column is the statement of what the Missouri World's Fair Commission is doing toward a good showing of live stock at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. In one particular department in which activity on the part of Missouri exhibitors would naturally be expected, there seems to be little doing. This is the mule department.

W. A. Elgin who has superintended at the American Royal Live Stock Show some of the greatest exhibits of mules this country has ever seen, has been appointed superintendent of mules for the World's Fair at San Francisco. Mr. Elgin reports that he is getting in communication with the leading mule exhibitors of the corn belt states, but finds many of them very busy in connection with big war contracts, with a possibility that their time will be so completely occupied until fall that no preparation for exhibits can be made.

Neither jack or mule men can afford to overlook the opportunity to make a showing at San Francisco. No other live stock industry is attracting a greater or more growing attention in the West and Southwest. Mule buying in this country is being done much more quietly than even the horse buying has been done, and few people know the extent to which mules are being taken, but European countries are recognizing fully the merits of the mule.

The Boer war firmly established its reputation in Africa, and there are buyers who expect to see developed in Australia one of the greatest markets for both jack stock and mules. With the growth of the many irrigation projects in our far Western states, and the pacification of Old Mexico, there will be opened here in the United States and just across our borders a big trade territory which has been taking very little of the long eared stock the past few years. A good showing at San Francisco will have an immediate and far-reaching influence upon the development of all this trade. If a few of the professional exhibitors drop out the opportunity is all the better for the newer and smaller exhibitor. No matter who shows mules a big mule show means business for the jack men and should have their active support whether they intend to exhibit jack stock or not.

The superintendent of the jack show at San Francisco is Wm. E. Morton, secretary of the Standard Jack & Jennet Registry of America, Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. All intending exhibitors of jacks or jennets should get in touch with Mr. Morton at once, and all parties intending to exhibit mules should get in touch with Mr. W. A. Elgin, Platte City, Mo., superintendent of mules.

Kansas exhibitors, it is our understanding, will have their freight paid by the Kansas World's Fair Commission. The Missouri World's Fair Commission will pay \$14 per head on jack stock and mules over 12 months and \$7.00 per head on colts owned in Missouri and shown by Missouri exhibitors, providing, of course, the animals are meritorious. These sums are to defray expenses and encourage exhibits. In addition to this the Missouri Commission expects to duplicate the liberal prizes already offered by the exposition management. Professor E. A. Trowbridge, Columbia, Mo., is Secretary of the Missouri World's Fair Commission. Either he or Mr. Elgin will gladly help intending exhibitors. The dates for the close of entries are given in the article referred to in the opening paragraph.

**CAPSULING UNBROKE MARES.**

To the American Breeder:—In answer to question No. 1796, in July 5 issue, Stallion on the Range, will state my experience with unbroke or partly broke mares so as to breed them with capsules. I run one at a time into

## OUR GUARANTEE

Is that the course of treatment we furnish in connection with

## JACKSORINE

Will cure any sore on horses, jack stock or mules, except warts, fistulous sores or sores extending into the hoof, providing the treatment is given according to directions. Read what these breeders say about it:

May 15, 1915.—I have used about one and one-half cans of Jacksoline. It lasted me two seasons and it cured sores that — failed to cure. I bought a bottle of medicine from — for which I gave him \$1.00. I asked him if it was guaranteed. He said, "Yes, I stand back of it." But he stood too far back of it, for I got no results nor my money back, but the Jacksoline cured the sore and I have been using it ever since; hasn't failed for me yet. Last summer my jack had a bad sore and it took a little time, but finally cured it. I believe feeding a jack too strong is partly the cause of sores being so hard to cure on a jack.—Fred Eckhoff, Lincoln, Mo.

May 14, 1915.—I have used Jacksoline and find it to be the best thing in curing jack sores. Had a fine two year old jack that, after spending time and money for one year on every other remedy, I thought would help. I purchased a can of Jacksoline for \$3.50 (new price, \$5.00), which did the work and I give it credit for healing this and other obstinate jack sores.—W. F. McFall, Kingston, Mo.

May 15, 1915.—I had a horse that had a very sore neck—proud flesh as big as both hands. Tried your Jacksoline and cured it. Can recommend Jacksoline for curing sores of this nature.—A. L. Putnam, Carson, Iowa.

May 15, 1915.—Your Jacksoline is certainly all right for stubborn sores on horses and jacks. I have used it with perfect success. I can gladly recommend it to any one that has an animal with bad sores.—J. E. Brammer, Dora, Mo.

May 15, 1915.—I can heartily recommend Jacksoline, having used it on my jack with good success, after other remedies failed. It is easily applied, stays on well and does all you claim for it.—J. L. Switzer, Bucklin, Mo.

May 15, 1915.—I have a jack that had sores on both hind legs. I tried several different kinds of medicine, but they didn't do much good. I have used Jacksoline for about six weeks and one of his legs is well and the other one is lots better, and doing nicely.—A. O. Ordway, Peck, Kas.

Our treatment has been further perfected, which, in connection with the greatly increased cost of all drugs, has necessitated our returning to the old price of \$5.00 per can. Promptness is very important. A week's delay in beginning may add two weeks to the time necessary for a cure. Many valuable animals are lost by neglect. This treatment does not interfere with service. Full directions for treatment sent with each order.

Price, under the new guarantee, \$5.00

**O. P. WILSON & CO.**  
LOCK BOX 489 KANSAS CITY, MO.

## HENRY BECK, OF MERIDIAN, IDAHO

Formerly of Litchfield, Nebr.

Can sell you a registered jack, jennet, stallion or mare for less money than any man in the West. He has 14 registered jacks from 2 to 5 years old; some tried jacks and sure breeders. 25 head of registered jennets from 1 to 9 years old; several heavy in foal; all black, mealy points; 14 to 15½ hands high.

Young pasture raised draft stallions, Percherons, Belgians and Shires and Percheron fillies, on Hendershott Ranch, one mile north of Meridian, 9 miles west of Boise; all street cars from Boise to Caldwell stop at Ranch. For further particulars write me as above, or better, come and see me.

a shed in part of which is an enclosure like a double stall into which mare goes next, and in there is blindfolded. If I have more than one wild one, I use more such enclosures. Most of them won't mill around much after being blindfolded, and all are much easier to capsule than they were to examine before capsuling, as entering with the hand to examine seems to have a quieting effect on them. The reason I am writing this is that I am an advocate of capsule breeding and this system of handling will work on most half broke and unbroke mares.—Thomas Little, Morton County, Kansas.

**POWDERED HELLEBORE TO PREVENT FLIES BREEDING.**

To the American Breeder:—An effective weapon against the typhoid or house fly has been found in powdered hellebore by scientists of the Department of Agriculture. Flies lay their eggs chiefly in stable manure. Powdered hellebore mixed with water and sprinkled over the manure, will destroy the larvae which are hatched from the eggs. Since powdered hellebore is readily obtainable, this puts in the hands of everyone a remedy for one of the pests that has been found dangerous as well as troublesome. Powdered hellebore, however, will not kill adult flies which must be swatted or trapped.

It has long been known that flies breed in manure but previous methods of destroying the larvae there by the use of strong chemicals have been open to the objection that the treatment under some conditions lessened the fertilizing value of the manure or actually injured vegetation. This is

## Jennets at a Bargain!

Four mature jennets—two large and two medium size. Have no use for these animals as we have no jack to breed them to, and will sell them to the first buyer that makes a good offer.

N. L. BOWMAN, GARNETT, KAS.

## MAMMOTH JACKS

For sale. Large, heavy boned, 15 to 16 hands high. Prices from \$250 up. Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.

John Henry, Fairfax, Ia.

**MARES, JENNETS AND JACKS.**

For sale. One carload of good, young, dry mares, 3 to 7 years old; bred to Percheron horse and good jack. Also ten medium size jennets, from 3 to 8 years old; all bred to good jack. Also three good jacks, 2 are 16 hands, 5 and 9 years old, one 14½ hands, 7 years old. All are black with light points. Guaranteed breeders.

H. C. JACKSON, DIMMITT, TEXAS.

**PARTNER WANTED**

For hinnie proposition. Must understand impregnation and be willing to take charge of ranch in New Mexico, equipped with jennets and stallions. Will split profits equally. Just the thing for young couple.

CARL E. FREEMAN,  
P. O. BOX 142, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

not true of powdered hellebore. Government experiments have shown that the hellebore is entirely decomposed in the course of the fermentation of the manure and that even in excessive quantities it does no harm except to the larvae it is intended to destroy. Chickens picking in manure treated with it suffer no ill effects.

One-half pound of powdered hellebore mixed with 10 gallons of water



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Hundreds of amazing bargains! Write now for free copy of our new catalog, with life-like pictures of harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, bits, etc.

### Special Offer

Here's a dandy extra heavy copper riveted halter, 1 1/2 inch wide, sells for \$1.50 everywhere; our special offer **\$1**

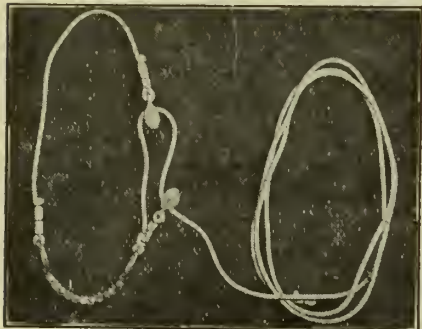
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## We Prepay the Freight

Save you from 30 to 50 per cent, guarantee our goods for two years, refund on the minute if goods don't suit you. Send goods with privilege of examination. Get catalog TODAY—it's free for the asking—and see our wonderful direct-from-maker bargains.

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## "CONQUEROR" STALLION BRIDLE



Guaranteed to Hold Any Stallion or Jack.

This bridle is made of especially selected material. Can be adjusted to fit any size head and for either hard or tender mouths. Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers. Price, each, \$2.50.

A Special Whip; heavy, high-test rawhide center, from butt to tip; rubber lined; double waterproof covered, 6 1/2 feet long. Price, \$1.00.

Send cash with order. We guarantee delivery and prepay shipping charges.

BREEDERS' HARNESS & WHIP CO.,  
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### THE ORIGINAL YOUNG'S AUTOMATIC STALLION BRIDLE

still manufactured by PETER YOUNG ASSUMPTION, ILL. Price, \$5.00, with order; postage prepaid. Send for catalog.

is sufficient to kill the larvae in 8 bushels, or 10 cubic feet of manure. The mixture should be sprinkled carefully over the pile, especially attention being paid to the outer edges.

### A "CHARTER MEMBER'S" SUCCESS.

To the American Breeder:—The 1915 season on stallions and jacks is over and the best friend the horse man has is the American Breeder. I started in with the first copy and still take it. The last day of the season there were four mares and one jennet, so I capsuled the four mares and the jennet all from one service, and all are in foal.—W. W. Kennedy, Washington County, Ark.

### STIMULATING TRADE BY ORGANIZATION.

To The American Breeder—During periods of business depression it is customary for commercial organizations to take counsel as to the best means for reviving industry and stimulating trade. Those who have had large experience in Shorthorn affairs will remember that many breeders' associations to aid the industry were formed. Some of these have been permanent and very beneficial to the breeders and have strengthened the breed in many ways, while others had a brief existence and accomplished very little.

There have been several breeders' associations which have been quite helpful to the Shorthorn industry, but none more beneficial than the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association. It was organized in 1897 at Kansas City as the "Missouri and Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association," with Ex-Governor G. W. Glick as president and A. A. Wallace secretary, who

was succeeded one year later by W. P. Brush. The membership at the organization was thirty, but in 1899 it was 158. In 1900 the name of the association was changed to Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association. The writer was secretary of this association for twelve years, and his familiarity with its members and their work is his authority for the statement that the organization has done much for the advancement of the Shorthorn industry.

During the last two years the Central Association has held two good meetings and conducted two successful sales of Shorthorns, and when I read of the organization of new associations in the other states I always think of the Central, and hope its long and useful recording may be the experience of these new organizations.—B. O. Cowan, American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

### FALL ARMY WORM WORKING NORTH.

The presence of the fall army worm is reported in July in Southern and Central Texas and there is every reason to believe that it will work its way northward as the season advances. Farmers in the line of its march, therefore, are being warned by specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture to keep a sharp eye upon their crops, especially alfalfa, corn and the sorghums, in order to prevent the pest from getting a start upon them. When they first appear, the worms are very small and feed beneath matted grass, etc., but they grow rapidly and suddenly migrate in myriads to the corn or sorghum fields. If the ground between the corn rows is grassy the worms will probably originate there and feed there until partly grown before attacking the corn. There is danger, therefore, that before the farmer is aware of their presence he will find his corn stripped to bare stalks and his alfalfa to bare stems.

In alfalfa fields the immediate cutting and curing of the alfalfa is advisable as soon as the infestation has been discovered. This will not only save the hay crop but will cut off the food of the fall army worm and check thereby the development of another generation which may be many times more destructive than the first. As

## THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

## SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and \$1.00; \$5.00 and \$10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,

Chemists and Bacteriologists.

Box 834.

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soon as the hay has been removed from the field the ground should be rolled with a heavy roller or brush dragged, or the poison bait can be used.

The habit of the moths of descending an inch or two into the ground in order to pass into the pupal state is of great importance in their control. It has been estimated that shallow cultivation will destroy from 50 to 90 per cent of the insects at this time, the efficiency of the measure depending upon the thoroughness with which the work is done. In alfalfa the use of the spiked-tooth harrow or the alfalfa cultivator is best unless it is known that disking is not injurious to the plants. Cultivation of the ground between the rows of corn has been found to destroy nearly all of these pupae, thereby preventing the development of another generation. Ordinarily there are in the South from three to four, or even five generations of the fall army worm in the course of a year, the damage done increasing as each successive generation spreads to the northward.

When fields are threatened with invasion, but has not as yet become actually infested, a deep furrow should be plowed out around the entire circumference of the field. Into this furrow the advancing worms will fall. They may then be killed by dragging a heavy log through the furrow, or in sections where irrigation is possible, the furrow may be filled with water and a small quantity of kerosene sprinkled over the surface. This will kill the worms almost instantly.

The fall army worm, when a full-grown caterpillar, is about one and one-half inches in length. The body is striped on a ground varying in color from a pale, yellowish-brown to black, more or less streaked and intermixed with dull yellow. On each side there is a broad yellow undulating line more or less strongly mottled with red. When very young, however, the caterpillar is nearly black.



JENNET AND HER TWIN JACK COLTS.  
Owned by C. R. Kettle, Sherman County, Neb.

## SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat

## ABSORBINE

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will clean it off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 8 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores, Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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### ?? HAVE YOUR "WORMS" GOT HORSES ??

For Worms in Horses and Cattle. To drive them out use EMERSON'S DEAD SHOT. A speedy way of removing the WORMS (Dead or Alive), to purify the blood and strengthen the Nerves, or as a general condition powder.

Sent by mail upon receipt of FIFTY CENTS (50c). C. B. SMITH & CO., Newark, N. J.

### MANY CHINCH BUGS HAVE LIVED THROUGH THE RAINS.

That the recent rains in Missouri have helped greatly to keep down the insect pests is the opinion of Dr. Leonard Haseman, assistant professor of Entomology at the University of Missouri, in a statement given out in June. Doctor Haseman says the damp weather helps to destroy the young insects and the eggs, and brings in diseases which aid in destroying the pests. "The chinch bug is still present in large numbers in Missouri fields, however," says Doctor Haseman, "but the crops are maturing in spite of them. The present brood will get wings sometime in July and then will come a second brood. Those in the wheat have already begun to migrate to the corn. The danger from the army worm is practically over. If they do come it will be in only a few communities."

Edward C. Johnson, who for three years has been superintendent of institutes and demonstrations for the Kansas State Agricultural College, succeeds J. H. Miller as dean of the division of college extension.

The annual meeting of the Oklahoma Hereford Breeders' Association will be held on the State Fair grounds Wednesday, September 29. T. E. Smith of Norman is president.



## A LESSON IN GENTLE STALLIONS.

To the American Breeder:—To those of us who were interested in the breeding of horses in our youth, and have been out of touch with it for years, the advance along that line seems wonderful.

The heavy draught horses have improved not only in size and symmetry but also in disposition.

I have just met a rancher and horse breeder in Sonoma county, California, who can hitch his four adult stallions to a light buggy and neither wheelers nor leaders ever need the lightest touch of the whip.

My attention was attracted by two handsome Percherons weighing around a ton apiece contentedly feeding in a livery barn within a few feet of each other. I engaged their owner in conversation and accepted an invitation to spend the next Sunday on his ranch.

When we hitched up the pair of animals to the buggy I was prepared for all sorts of precautions, but to my surprise Mr. Olsen flung his lines over the dashboard, turned his back on his team and treated them precisely like a pair of well-broken geldings. One of them rubbed his nose on his mate's neck affectionately. I noticed that we had no whip. "Why!" said I, "this is a sight unique in my experience!" "Yes," he replied proudly, "and I have two more just like these. I sometimes turn them all out together to pasture and exercise." That is almost unbelievable, thought I, and I recalled the ferocious lunges of a big Norman which I drove in my youth, and the fierce grip he would get on the neck of his team mate. "I have driven all four of them to this buggy at the Santa Rosa Fair Parade in 1913, and what's more my sister rode with me when she saw how nicely they handled. I intend to show them in San Francisco this fall."

That the stallions' gentleness was not due to lack of life was very evident during the twelve-mile ride to the home ranch. One of them, an eight-year-old, kept up a little prancing jog-trot to the end of the journey, and when we turned at the gate that opened into the private road they "nickered," pricked up their ears and showed a desire to take the hill with a rush, and right here I thought I saw one factor in the explanation of their behavior; this place was the only home they had ever known since they made their entry as ungainly colts into a bewildering new world, up to the present time. They had all grown up together and up to the age of three, had found a healthy outlet for their exuberance as they raced each other up and down these hillsides among the growth of oak and madrono, pepperwood, manzanita and chemisol.

Their owner does not deny, however, that during that time his mind was never free from worry. He stoutly maintains that their behavior is explained by their natural disposition, and cites the fact that colts from his stock are absolutely no trouble to break to support this claim.

Some horsemen may look askance at this wonderful confidence in the big pets, and predict that there will be a bad mix-up some day with Christian Olsen as the victim or chief mourner. It is undeniable that there is an element of chance in it. But under his rather uncommunicative exterior there lurks an alert and observant mind, and should any cross traits develop, he will be the first to detect them, for the understanding between him and his animals is complete and subtle. It is amusing to watch him fondle them and entertain them with monologues; they are a running fire of comments on their behavior, their ancestors, the weather and other topics in which a well-bred equine is supposed to take interest in these days of general and widespread information, and he does it not because it is good financial policy, but because he cannot help it.

In partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Nelson, they own a ranch of fifteen hundred acres, a small estate of rolling lands. On it is one of the numerous sulphur springs which one is prepared to expect in this vicinity from the name of the nearest village—Geyersville.

The gentleman joined in the rush to the Klondyke and spent several years in Alaska, engaged in the freighting business.

# BREEDING APPLIANCES

These Special Appliances Are For Sale Direct and by this Company Only. No Agents; No Commissions.

Some Cheap Imitations of Our Appliances are on the Market. They are Dangerous.

## Natural Temperature Semen Extractor (1915 Model)

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### Endorsed by the GrahamScientific Breeding School

The new Natural Temperature Semen Extractor is guaranteed to be the best extractor or impregnator. It will hold the temperature longer; get the semen when others fail; no danger in using it. The mare is the surest method of retaining the temperature. It will stand continuous boiling. The improved point protector practically insures getting the semen. The part extending out of the mare (while getting the semen) has a sealed air chamber protecting it and retaining the temperature. Any boy should be able to get the semen with this instrument. The directions accompanying each extractor are very plain and are accompanied by illustrated charts showing just how it is done. It is very simple in its construction. There is nothing to get out of repair. It has a soft metallic point that will stand bending a thousand times without breaking. It is the best breeders' appliance on the market. PRICE, \$7.00.

### Improved Carlson Semen Extractor

This instrument has been used successfully by thousands of breeders. Price, \$6.00.

### Pointed Breeding Capsules

They can be inserted into the uterus before they collapse. We have the only capsules made especially for horse breeding. Some capsules do not dissolve, leaving a foreign substance in the uterus, which will prevent conception. Other capsules are too flimsy for this purpose. You cannot make any mistake by buying capsules from us as we only have one kind. We have them boxed with 100 in each box. The box is tight so they will be clean. These capsules are new, properly baked, and all bacteria killed before they are mailed. Always keep the lid on the box when not in use. Price (per box of 100), \$1.50.

### Breeders' Microscopes

A special breeders' microscope for use in testing the semen of stallions or jacks. Equipped with special lens for this purpose. Boxed in fine case. Every breeder should have a microscope to test and prove the sureness of his sire. Any boy can learn to test the semen. Full directions accompany each order. Price, each, \$35.00.

### Semen Catcher

We have invented an instrument to catch the semen when it is withdrawn at the time of service. The semen is immediately deposited in a dark enclosure which is surrounded by warm water. The vessel is air tight which retains the proper temperature. It prevents the semen from being chilled or exposed to light. Price, \$5.00.

### New Breeders' Thermometer

This new thermometer is made especially for breeders. The mercury is magnified so that it is easily seen. It is protected in a substantial metal case. Each one is thoroughly tested. The proper temperature is most important in artificial breeding. Price, \$1.50.

### For Testing Acid Mares

Blue Litmus paper will turn slightly red if the mare is acid. Place a sheet of this paper between the fingers and contact it with the fluid in the mouth of the womb. 25 sheets in a package. Price, per package, 25c.

### For Treating Barren Mares

We have a rubber hose made especially for treating barren mares. It is pure gum rubber made by hand; will stand boiling. It is the proper size. Can be used with a funnel or container. Price, 25c a foot.

### Speculum

Fourteen inches long. Very necessary in making examinations. Made of the best copper and specially polished so that the light is reflected into the mare. Any part of the vagina or cervix can be seen with this instrument. It is easily inserted. The best speculum on the market. Every stallion or jack owner should have this speculum. Price, \$3.00.

### Veterinary Thermometers

A standard clinical thermometer used by veterinarians. A metal case which insures it against breaking, with chain attached which may be pinned to the vest pocket and carried with safety. Extra length, tested and should last a lifetime. Price, \$1.25.

### Bulb Impregnator

The bulb impregnator is equipped with a rubber hose just like the ordinary impregnator which has been sold for years. It is not guaranteed to stand boiling. Price, \$3.00.

### Breeding Hobbles

Guaranteed to hold and fit any mare. Made of the strongest material. Every breeder should have a set of these hobbles. Some mares are dangerous to breed without them. Price, \$4.00.

### Breeders' Bags

Three sizes, small, medium and large. Stallions weighing 1,200 to 1,600 pounds usually require a medium size. These bags are guaranteed not to tear from any cause before March 1, 1916. If they do tear before that time, return the top part with our stamp on it and 50 cents in cash and we will send you a new bag. Price, each, \$1.50.

### Directions for Ordering

Send money orders or draft, as exchange is charged on personal checks. Always name Express Office as well as Post Office address, in order to insure prompt delivery.

We Pay Postage or Express on All Orders.

# THE KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR COMPANY

Twelfth and Central Streets

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

"I had to pay at one time as much as four hundred dollars a ton for feed."

"Ouch!" I exclaimed, "shelling out four hundred plunks for feed! That was something of a bleeder, eh?"

"I did not call it a bleeder when my horses needed it," he replied. And that tells the tale. It's a pity we are not all like him in that respect.—H. De Jersey, Los Angeles County, Cal.

### SOME STATE FAIR JUDGES.

Following are the judges announced for this year's Missouri State Fair Live Stock Shows:

Draft and coach horses—J. G. Fuller, Madison, Wis.

Light harness horses—Victor Robison, Harrodsburg, Ky.; Walter Palmer, Ottawa, Ill., and Ben Glen, Columbia, Mo.

Jacks and jennets—James Hamilton, Mexico, Mo.

Mules—R. R. Buckner, Mexico, Mo. Shorthorn cattle—John E. Robbins,

## THE BIGGEST BREEDERS USE AMERICAN BREEDER NAVEL POWDER

An antiseptic drying powder made from our own formula, put up in convenient metal shakers and sold exclusively by us for use on the navel cords of newly born colts and other young stock.

Price 50c Per Can.

"Your drying Navel Powder for young foals is first class, par excellence. I would not be without it at this time of the year. You cannot dwell too much on the benefits derived from its use. I inclose check for two cans—J. O. Singmaster, Keota, Iowa."

Orders filled promptly by mail postage prepaid; full directions with each can. Address,

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Horace, Ind.

Hereford cattle—William Hutcheon, Bolckow, Mo.

Aberdeen Angus and Galloway cattle—Dr. H. M. Brown, Hillsboro, O.

Dairy cattle—C. T. Graves, Liberty, Mo.

Hampshire and Berkshire hogs—W. E. Spicer, Bushnell, Ill.

Duroc-Jerseys—W. A. Williams,

Marlow, Okla.

Poland Chinas—To be named. Chester White—J. H. Harvey, Maryville, Mo.

Fine wool sheep—E. B. Wilson, Stanberry, Mo.

Medium wool sheep—Frank Kleinhertz, Madison, Wis.

Poultry—Thomas W. Southard, Kansas City, Mo.





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Our 16 H-P. WITTE portable engine is giving satisfactory service. We are using it for threshing and filling silos. — Chas. H. Clarke, 517 Third St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Men who thought they knew told me my 6 H-P. WITTE engine wouldn't run it, but I got an Ohio cutter and blower, and cut four tons per hour. The engine is all I can ask. — Charles O'Neal, Marshall, Ark.

My 12 H-P. WITTE engine is operating a No. 12 cutter, 34-ft. carrier, and cuts five to six tons of silage per hour in good shape. — J. A. Gould, East Hampton, New York.

My 12 H-P. WITTE engine has filled eight silos. Can fill a 12x30 ft. silo in seven hours. Am using a 16-inch cutter. — A. P. Peterson, Almena, Wisc.

My 8 H-P. WITTE kerosene engine did fine work filling two silos. If I buy another it will be a WITTE. — G. F. Kremer, Elsie, Mich.

The 12 H-P. WITTE engine on my farm has been used for many purposes, and at all times has given the best of satisfaction. Find by comparison with others its cost of operation is considerably less. — John M. Egan, Pres. Metropolitan Street Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo.

I had not had any experience when I bought the 22 H-P. WITTE engine, and am highly pleased. If I buy another, it will be a WITTE. — James A. Lowe, Erie, Kans.

I am a good friend of the WITTE engine, having used a 22 H-P. for nearly seven years. — Jas. R. Plumb, R. F. D. No. 1, Emporia, Kans.

The 22 H-P. WITTE engine which I bought about two years ago is working satisfactorily, and has not given me any trouble. — H. M. Basford, Hillsboro, Ore.

During the 12 years, my 12 H-P. WITTE engine has cost me practically nothing for repairs. I run a 16-inch ensilage cutter and cut a wagon-load of green corn in 3/4-inch lengths and lift it into the silo in 12 minutes. I still believe that no engine is better. — John A. Reynolds, Winchester, Kans.

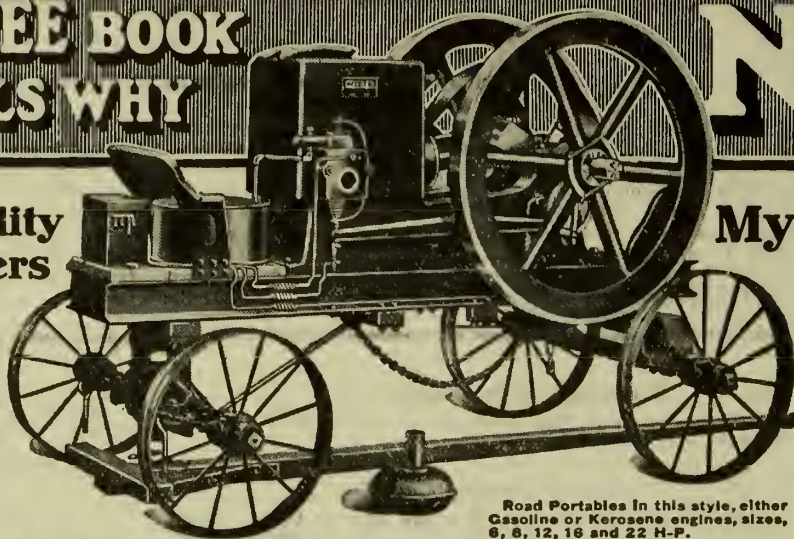
I filled three silos in 72 working hours with my 6 H-P. WITTE engine. Used a No. 19 Hocking Valley cutter, blower type, with 12-inch knife. — C. V. Chase, Thompson, Conn.

My 6 H-P. WITTE engine certainly does its work in great shape. It takes just one-half as much gasoline as the — make engine which my partner is using. — M. Steinback, Heartwell, Nebr.

Our 12 H-P. WITTE engine is running in this high altitude, and I am entirely satisfied with it. — W. J. Elliott, Webb, Ariz.

Four years ago I bought my 16 H-P. WITTE engine. I had never had any experience and lived 30 miles from town, but in four years have not had any repairs or trouble. — Andrew Garcia, Cry, Mont.

And thousands of other reports of similar character.



Road Portables in this style, either Gasoline or Kerosene engines, sizes, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22 H-P.

## My Latest Prices:

Sizes:	Stationary Engines	Portable Engines
2 H-P.	\$ 34.95	\$ 39.95
3 H-P.	52.50	60.50
4 H-P.	69.75	82.75
6 H-P.	97.75	127.75
8 H-P.	139.65	174.65
12 H-P.	197.00	237.00
16 H-P.	308.80	358.80
22 H-P.	389.65	442.15

Portable Engine Saw-Rigs, Complete

4 H-P.	\$124.25
6 H-P.	152.25
8 H-P.	202.15
12 H-P.	267.00

NOTE: All Prices are F. O. B. Factory at Kansas City, Mo.

# WITTE ENGINES

Gasoline, Kerosene, Distillate and Gas

SILO filling requires steady power—fast and heavy work through the whole day. Ripening crops do not wait—they must be efficiently handled in their proper time. And the lower the power-cost of handling, the cheaper is the cost of the silage.

For many years WITTE engines have proved their reliability for steady and continuous running, and easy handling of load up to rated capacities. All sizes are easy to start, without cranking. With my low prices and the fuel-saving, and wear-resisting qualities of WITTE engines, you get your power-cost at the bottom-most notch possible with a general-purpose, liquid-fuel engine. Let me send you what hundreds and hundreds of my customers say in proof of this statement. I want you to know that this is no empty claim. It is a fact of first importance to you as well as to me.

**Sold only Direct from Factory, or from  
Pittsburgh, Pa., Warehouse. Prompt Shipments.  
Cash or Easy Terms. 5-Year Guaranty.**

For 28 years—longer than any other present manufacturer of liquid-fuel engines—I have been making engines—doing nothing else. You will find my engines at all kinds of work, in all parts of this country and in many foreign countries. Everywhere they are used you will find WITTE boosters. I give my old customers the credit for building up my factory from nothing, until now it is one of the largest in the country—when I am the only man in the business who started, or was running, when I started. I couldn't have had my many thousands of boosters without shipping them engines worth their boosting.

Before you buy your new engine, I ask the

privilege of showing you all about the WITTE. The space in this advertisement does not permit the many pictures necessary to show the construction of all parts and their operation, each in relation to the others, as my 28 years' experience has taught me how to build them for better quality. I don't want you to judge my engines alone from my low prices, or from the limited information I can give you here. My new book shows everything—my big factory with free power from my own natural gas well—the mass of newest type machinery needed for low-cost manufacturing—and details of my engine construction.

## Pulling Power and Horse-Power Ratings of My Latest Improved Engines, as Shown by Our Brake Tests.

Our Guaranteed H-P. Ratings	2H-P.	3H-P.	4H-P.	6-HP.	8H-P.	12H-P.	16H-P.	22 H-P.
Actual Power Developed on our Continuous Working Test.	2.9	4.5	5.8	9.1	10.5	14.5	18.9	26.5
Surplus H-P. Each Size.	.9	1.5	1.8	3.1	2.5	2.0	2.9	4.5
Per Cent. of Surplus H-P.	45%	50%	45%	51.6%	31.2%	20.8%	18.1%	18%

## Send today for My Newest and Best Book

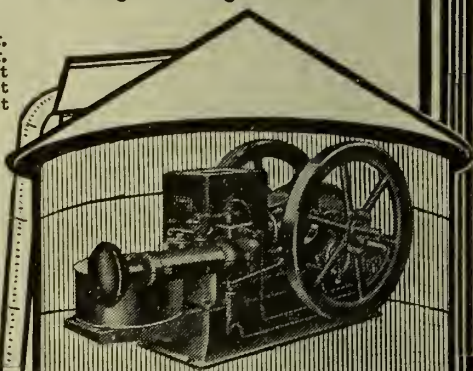
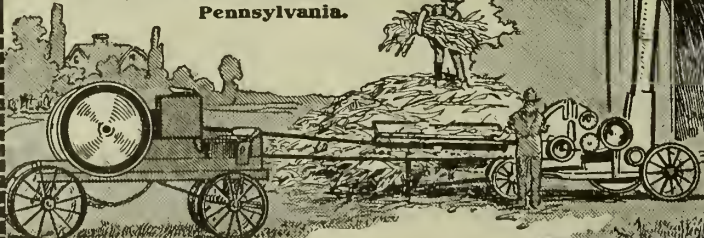
All who have seen my new book, just out, say it explains engines—how to judge quality—and gives them a clearer understanding of engines than they ever thought they could have with so little effort at finding out. Simply send me your name and address, and I'll send the book FREE, by return mail. Write me now, while the matter is in mind, even though you may

not be in the market until later in the season. I know, if I can't convince you of the better value of WITTE engines for you, that you will not buy from me at any time, but I want the chance to show you, fully, the WITTE engine of today. Use the coupon—or not—as you like—but write me now.

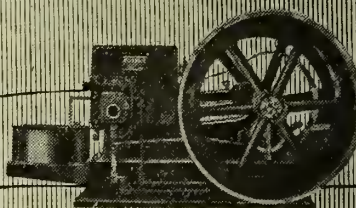
**ED. H. WITTE, Witte Engine Works,**

2559 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

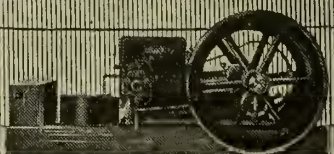
or, Office 255, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



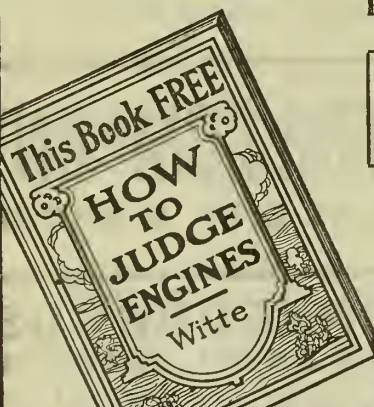
Stationary Kerosene engine on iron sub-base. Sizes, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22 H-P. Also furnished on skids as shown below. Besides Kerosene and Distillate, this engine burns Gasoline and Naphtha without any changes in equipment.



Stationary Gasoline engine on iron sub-base. Sizes, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22 H-P. Also furnished on skids as shown below. All stationary engines, like the portables, are completely equipped ready to run, for prices quoted.



Stationary Gasoline engine on heavy wood skids. Sizes, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22 H-P. This is the regular mounting for prices above quoted. Iron sub-base is small cost extra, shipped only on special order.



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Without any obligation to me, send me your free book, "How to Judge Engines," together with your liberal selling plan.

Name.....

Address.....

**Send the Coupon to my Office that is nearest to you.**



6. 6. 5  
A M B      Stack

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
AUG 14 1915

# THE AMERICAN BREEDER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW

A Farmers' and Breeders' Paper Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Live Stock and the Welfare of Farm Families and Homes

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, One Year 50c, Three Years \$1.00

Vol. VIII      Kansas City, Missouri, August 5, 1915      Number 23



Percherons and Bluegrass on a Corn Belt Breeding Farm



## Livestock Record Associations

NOTICE.—Officers or members of the live stock record associations listed below are requested to notify this office of any change in secretary or address, from those shown in the following list. Everyone interested in pure bred live stock—in any way—should preserve this list.

**HORSES.**  
American Trotting Register Association—William H. Knight, Secretary, 137 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.  
Arabian Horse Club of America—H. K. Bush-Brown, Secretary, 1729 G. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses—J. D. Conner, Jr., Secretary, Wabash, Ind.

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The United States lost in 1914 not less than \$175,000,000 worth of live stock. Will you help prevent such losses?

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**H. J. WATERS, Pres., Manhattan, Kan.**

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Hundreds of our readers have written us that they are doing this, that the Lessons on Breeds of Live Stock and other important articles and the Questions and Answers thus preserved make them a breeder's reference library they could not get any other way "for love or money."

### HERE IS THE BEST WAY

to have such a store of information where it can always be reached.



(Photo of Binder Holding 50 Copies That Has Been in Daily Use in The American Breeder Office for Three Years.)

Send to us for one of the American Breeder binders pictured above. We had two of these binders made for our own use three years ago, and the one shown in the photograph has been in daily use ever since. When the photo was taken it contained 50 copies of The American Breeder, with room for many more. The covers of the binder protect beyond the edges of the pages and protect them perfectly. A minute's time (a child can do it) is all that is needed to fasten each paper securely in its place in the binder.

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French Coach Horse Society of America—Duncan E. Willet, Secretary, Maple avenue and Harrison street, Oak Park, Ill.

National French Draft Horse Association of America—C. E. Stubbs, Secretary, Fairfield, Ia.

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Standard Poland China Record Association—Ray Davis, Secretary, Marysville, Mo.

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### WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD DRAFT COLT?

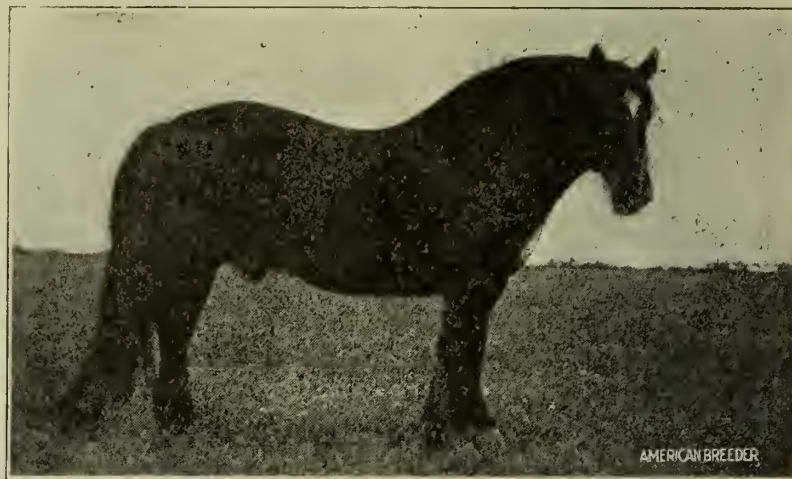


Photo (at Three Years) of Percheron Stallion Owned by J. A. Fleming, Hancock County, Ill. At One Year This Stallion Weighed 1,230; at Two Years, 1,850, and at Three Years, 2,360, With a 102-Inch Heart Girth. Photo and Measurements from Robert Nickrant.

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**Dr. S. STEWART, Secretary**

1336A East Fifteenth Street

Kansas City, Mo.



# THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined  
CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW.

Vol. VIII. AUGUST 5, 1915. No. 23.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE  
Editors.

Published semi-monthly (on the 5th and  
20th of each month) by the  
GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
INCORPORATED,  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
BELL TELEPHONE, 4297 GRAND.

All communications for this paper  
should be addressed to the American  
Breeder, or the Graham Publishing  
Company, and not to individuals.

Subscription Rates within the United  
States. \$1 for 3 years; 50 cents for  
one year. All other countries, \$2 for  
3 years; \$1 for one year.

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Entered as second class matter Nov-  
ember 28, 1911, at the postoffice at  
Kansas City, Mo., under the Act of  
March 3, 1879.

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JOHN D. ROSS, 608 Otis Bldg., Chicago.  
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	One	One	Two
Space	Issue	Month	Months
1/2 inch	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$6.00
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first securing written permission from  
the American Breeder, Kansas City,  
Mo.

## PERCHERON SOCIETY AFFAIRS.

To the American Breeder:—I am the  
innocent purchaser of a Percheron reg-  
istered in the Percheron Society of  
America. I have been informed that  
the certificate is irregular and the  
breeding is not as represented. I have  
been damaged in this transaction.  
Would it make any difference in the  
case if an officer of that Association  
had full knowledge of conditions con-  
cerning this animal when the animal  
was registered? I have been informed  
that a court decision makes it possible  
for me to collect damages from a Rec-  
ord Association in a case of this kind.  
Should I include all officers in a suit  
for damages? Could you refer me to a  
good attorney who is familiar with  
Record Association litigation?—Sub-  
scriber.

We refer you to the Iowa Supreme  
Court's decision in the case entitled,  
"Howard vs. National French Draft  
Horse Association," Vol. 151, Page  
1056. In this action judgment for dam-  
ages was rendered in favor of the in-  
nocent purchaser. It was not proved  
that an officer of that Association had  
any knowledge of an irregular certi-  
ficate at the time the animal was reg-  
istered.

In our opinion you can collect dam-  
ages if you can prove that the certi-  
ficate given you for this horse is fraud-  
ulent. The decision referred to above  
inaugurates a new era in the register-  
ing of live stock and opens the way for  
recovery of damages on the part of  
innocent purchasers of crooked pedi-  
grees.

There are many attorneys whom you  
might employ in a case of this kind.  
It will be necessary to get one who  
can be depended upon absolutely, both  
as to ability and honesty. This might  
be the first of these cases directly af-  
fecting Percheron Society officers and  
as it would probably establish impor-

tant court records, would be fought  
until the last ditch. We are informed  
that O. A. Lende, Camby, Minn., has a  
considerable experience along these  
lines.

It might be wise to include in such  
a suit those who were officers at the  
time this animal was registered. In  
case there are many other innocent  
purchasers who could bring suit, there  
might not be a great surplus remain-  
ing in the treasury of the Percheron  
Society of America, and the officers  
might have an opportunity to help  
settle the judgments. This may give  
a few special individuals something to  
think about before it is over with.  
Directors in record associations may  
discover that it is not wise to allow  
the president, secretary, or any other  
officer too much liberty.

In case you are not financially able  
to carry this suit to a successful ter-  
mination, we believe there are enough  
men interested in clean pedigrees to  
assist you financially. We believe  
there are several hundred Percheron  
breeders who would like to see justice  
done in this matter and would be will-  
ing to make a donation of \$100 each  
for that purpose. If you need money,  
let us know and we will investigate  
your evidence, state your case, and  
make a call for donations. Money  
should not be any object in a case like  
this.

The incorporation into the records  
of our courts, of evidence such as is  
suggested above, may finally convince  
a few ultra-conservatives as to condi-  
tions which actually existed. It may  
also impress those who have been only  
indifferent, of the importance of plac-  
ing their proxies in the right hands.

## MARES WON'T WORK OR BREED.

A subscriber states that he has a  
young mare that won't get with foal,  
and that during the heat periods she  
kicks everything to pieces. This mare  
probably has one or both bad ovaries.  
Most every horse breaker has ob-  
served that there are more kicking  
mares than geldings. Bad ovaries  
cause these bad dispositions. We sus-  
pect that this particular mare has a  
blood clot in one or both ovaries.

The subject of bad ovaries in all  
females must be reckoned with more  
closely. Year before last a breeder  
made the natural service on 67 mares  
which had one or both ovaries dis-  
eased. These mares required, on an  
average, about three services for each  
mare. Only seven colts were collected  
for, from that great number (about  
200) of natural services. Any breeder  
can quickly and easily be taught how  
to feel the ovaries by personal in-  
struction by a competent instructor.  
Every one interested in horse breed-  
ing should know how to make such  
examinations, and especially stallion  
owners or those owning mares. The  
ovary difficulty is something new to  
most breeders. There is practically  
no mention made of bad ovaries in the  
text books. This examination can  
only be made through the rectum.  
The ovaries should be the subject of  
one of the first examinations made in  
mares for a purchase, breeder or horse  
breaker.

## HAVE YOU WRITTEN FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS' NUMBER?

As this issue goes to press, we are  
receiving the first letters or articles  
for the Subscribers' Number, which  
will be the next issue. Every reader  
will want to see something in that  
copy of the paper from his locality,  
and the way to be sure is to write  
something yourself so as not to let it  
go on the supposition that someone  
else from your part of the state will  
be writing. If other subscribers in your  
section do write they are almost sure  
to discuss subjects other than the one  
you will choose, and in that way your  
locality will be all the better repre-  
sented.

Look over the list of subjects sug-  
gested on the editorial page July 20.  
Some one of those or something they  
will suggest is a live issue, and it is  
worth something to other subscribers  
to know your experience and ideas  
on the subject. Legislation of various  
sorts relative to taxation, saloons,  
schools, live stock movement and fairs  
is being discussed in most states. Pub-  
lic opinion often influences action on

such laws, and the way to form public  
opinion is to discuss them in the public  
press. The Subscribers' Number is  
open for any such discussion.

Please remember that we will need  
to have the last article on the 15th,  
and as much earlier than that as is  
convenient with the writer.

## FOUR FOOTED HARVESTERS.

Seldom is there a season but what  
at some time or other the live stock  
farmer is able to effect a saving in  
some grain crop by turning live stock  
into the field to gather up what other-  
wise would go to waste. Some of the  
most successful farming systems, in  
fact, include as one of their most dis-  
tinguishing features arrangements for  
having much of the harvesting done by  
farm animals.

This year, over a wide territory, and  
covering a much larger part of the  
crop season than usual, conditions  
have been such that thousands of  
bushels of feed have gone to waste  
for lack of hogs, sheep or cattle to  
pick it up off the ground. Arguments  
for keeping more live stock on the  
farm are scattered throughout the di-  
versified farming section of the corn  
belt in the form of wheat, rye, barley  
and oats fields that because of "lodg-  
ing," wet ground or insufficient stand  
could not be, or were not, harvested  
in the usual way. Crop reports from  
Kansas estimate a wheat loss during  
July of 23,000,000 bushels mostly from  
harvesting trouble. The figures are  
generally thought to be too large (due  
to an over estimate of crop possi-  
bilities made the last of June), but  
even cutting them in two, and esti-  
mating the wheat on a feed value basis  
only, we have six or eight million  
dollars—which is some feed loss.

It happened this year—and is most  
likely to happen—that the heaviest  
losses from the causes named come in  
localities that are otherwise favored  
for stock raising; counties in which  
corn, pasture grasses, clover and  
alfalfa grow and in which crop rota-  
tion is especially needed. How strik-  
ingly true this is will be seen by all  
familiar with Kansas geography from  
the following sample figures giving  
the percentage of the wheat crop  
which for any reason was not har-  
vested: Coffey county, 82 per cent;  
Douglas, 44 per cent; Franklin, 57 per  
cent; Jefferson, 29 per cent; Linn, 57  
per cent; Lyon, 54 per cent; Neosho,  
48 per cent, etc., the big wheat coun-  
ties showing very much smaller loss  
percentages, of course.

## ENCOURAGING THE TRAMPS.

On a western tourist train a few  
days ago a tramp was riding under  
the rear end of the observation car.  
He reached up and asked the writer  
for a match to light a cigarette. On  
that same train there were about 30  
other hoboes. An ex-conductor was  
riding on the rear end of the obser-  
vation car who said that the railroad  
men had orders to carry the "Weary  
Willies" to the harvest fields and other  
places of labor, but that they must  
pay their fare when they returned.  
Along the different railroads can be  
found camps known among hoboes as  
the "pot gangs." They find it more  
easy to "beat their way" and "bum  
their grub" than to work. A great  
many young men are numbered among  
these. Young fellows are full of ad-  
venture and wish to see the country  
and they are easily induced to take  
up the life when an older man teaches  
them how. There is an abundance  
of work throughout the rural districts,  
but a majority of these men are not  
looking for work.

The writer has heard organizers  
speaking to men of their class in a  
number of large cities during the past  
season. One of them delivered an ad-  
dress on a very public street in Den-  
ver, Col., before the Kansas and Okla-  
homa wheat harvest had begun. He  
was instructing them to work only  
eight hours a day, for which they  
should receive \$5.00. Each of those  
present were instructed to tell their  
fellow hoboes about the arrangements.  
He further stated that the organiza-  
tion's plans were being adopted  
throughout all of the large cities. Men-  
tion was also made of the attitude of  
the railroads toward their class.

The officials of the railroads that  
permit these men to travel are exert-  
ing a bad influence. They are teach-  
ing thousands of young men to be  
hoboes. If it were not possible for  
these men to ride practically anywhere  
and at any time without money, they  
would be compelled to settle down,  
or at least work long enough to se-  
cure railroad fare. It is within the  
power of the railroads to stop this  
great transient throng. If the rail-  
roads will not do it those interested in  
agricultural help should get together  
and pass laws making the offense  
heavy enough in each state to dis-  
courage the wandering hoboes.

We cannot see why officials of the  
railroads wish to encourage these men  
to continue in their wandering ways  
when it could easily be stopped. If  
the railroads cared to stop it no other  
legislature would be necessary. Let  
us check it up to the transportation  
departments of the railroads and give  
them the responsibility of ruining the  
lives of an army of men each year.

## A LITTLE EXTRA EFFORT.

In a very small village a young man  
resided who desired to become a sur-  
geon. Without any means he worked  
his way through college and estab-  
lished himself in his little home town  
as a physician. He did not quit work  
and rest on his oars, as a great many  
men do, but he kept on studying. He  
was a continuous student. He took up  
special work, not only in this country  
but in Europe. As his cases began to  
increase in number the old physicians  
throughout the country made fun of  
him. The residents of the town  
sneered at him, but as time advanced  
he performed wonderful operations  
with great success. In a short time  
his patients were not able to find  
sleeping quarters in that village, and  
his little hospital could not meet the  
demands that found their way out to  
that little village in a thinly settled  
country.

This man was a peculiar character.  
He treated all patients that came to  
him regardless of finance. When his  
business got so large that he could not  
possibly stay in that little village, he  
left his home town with regret. He  
established a large hospital and his  
business continued to grow. With his  
associates he has performed 20 critical  
operations in a single day and saved  
the lives of a great many people. Now  
the folks in that little home village  
that once made fun of him, are boast-  
ing of the great surgeon. Physicians  
in that section who made fun of him  
are glad to send him their seemingly  
incurable cases. They would rather  
trust their cases to him than to any  
other man.

This man began with a determina-  
tion to be of some benefit in the world.  
He paid little attention to the jeers of  
the ignorant people, but kept steadily  
on with his work with a higher aim  
in view. This man has a book account  
of \$100,000 in good standing. He never  
forces a collection, as he says that it  
might cause some hardship. He has  
now reached the stage in life when he  
must protect his energy. When he is  
forced to leave the city to perform an  
operation he takes a bottle of water  
with him and his own provisions, so  
that his system will not be infected  
with any strange germs. He never uses  
liquor, tobacco or coffee, or anything  
that would affect his nervous system.  
He is very regular in his habits. He  
is not trying to get rich but to be of  
some service in the world as long as  
possible. He is a clean man. Young  
men who follow his example will not  
be led astray.

We would be very glad to name this  
man but he is very modest and does  
not relish publicity. This man has  
taught us all a wonderful lesson—con-  
tinuous labor, regular habits, a clean  
life, with an honest purpose and a  
little extra effort.

## ARMY HORSE SPECIFICATIONS.

There was a time when the different  
nations had great rules and regula-  
tions concerning army horses. That  
was when the army was on "dress  
parade." Nowadays the demand is for



serviceable horses, five years old or over, that can carry a man or "wear leather." After all there is a great difference in "dress parade" and actual service.

#### ENCOURAGING COLT SHOWS.

Every owner of a good producing sire should encourage colt shows. When a number of farmers expect to exhibit their colts they will usually develop their colts a little better. A few developed colts in a community have much to do with the care and attention given to other colts. Colts throughout the country are not usually handled in the best manner. The value of a little extra care and feed is not appreciated as it should be. A few outstanding colts which are well developed constitute an excellent advertisement for the owner of a good sire.

In case the entire community does not take part in such an exhibition, a very good show can be held with the colts from one sire. A great many practical breeders are interested in holding colt shows. We would like for our readers to tell us just how they conduct colt shows; how to work up a show and create interest in such an exhibition. Explain how the premiums are provided. This is an important branch of the horse business and will do much toward interesting mare owners in raising more and better colts. What could be of more value to the cause of good sires than a lot of big, strong, excellent colts on exhibition? We want to hear from every breeder who has had anything to do with a successful colt show.

#### PUBLIC WATERING TROUGHS.

On a great many farms, in small towns and in some cities the public watering troughs are to be found. Some years ago Kansas City was a hot bed for glanders. Hundreds of horses were destroyed. The watering troughs were put out of commission, forcing each teamster to carry his own bucket and secure water from a faucet. The Humane Society has required horses to be watered often. Some of the big concerns require each teamster to carry a separate bucket for each horse, with the name of the horse printed on the bucket so that there will not be any mistakes made. A case of glanders in this city now is very rare indeed.

In a little western town some time ago a horse with the glanders drank from a public watering trough and as a result a very large number of animals in that section were destroyed. The public watering trough is a carrier of disease germs among horses. They are dangerous, as horses from practically every section of the country have an opportunity to deposit disease germs there.

Every stallion owner should interest himself in stopping the use of public watering troughs, as distemper, influenza and numerous other diseases are scattered in this manner, all of which are expensive to the mare owners and cause a great many mares to lose their colts and often prevents conception.

#### THE OLEOMARGARINE FRAUDS.

Widespread violations of the oleomargarine law, extending over the entire thirteen years that the present law has been on the statute books, and resulting in the loss of uncounted millions of dollars in revenue to the United States Government in the past, have been effectively checked by a sweeping investigation and vigorous prosecution by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The comprehensive scope of the investigation and its startling results up to this time were revealed and announced for the first time today by Secretary McAdoo on the basis of a preliminary report just submitted to him by Commissioner Osborn.

As far as estimates can be made, the Federal Treasury has lost at least twenty-seven million dollars (\$27,000,000) in stamp and special taxes through these frauds during the period mentioned. These figures alone show that since 1902 more than two hundred million (200,000,000) pounds of colored

oleomargarine have been manufactured and fraudulently sold as uncolored oleomargarine or as butter. It is believed that a great proportion of this product reached consumers as butter.

#### CORN IS GRASS.

Botanically, corn is grass. Agriculturally it is the greatest grass of the temperate zone. Economically it is the greatest grass in the world, distancing even its wonderful cousin, sugar cane.

But the condition which just now calls this fact to mind is not so much botanical or agricultural as it is accidental. A lot of the corn belt is having "grass weather" — weather which has been the despair of many who a few weeks back, hoped to get their cornfields clean. Nobody has petitioned the weather man for any such weather in behalf of the corn, and yet it may prove that, for the peculiar conditions existing, this cool, damp weather is giving the corn a better chance than it could have had under any other. Certainly some fields which, a month ago, looked like nothing at all have come out surprisingly. Up through jungles of fine weeds and fox tail stout stalks have pushed their way, turning from sickly yellow to dark green as they grew, and now they are in silk and tassel.

Will they "make corn?" No one knows. Much still "depends." But it may be well to jot down again this fact; that corn is grass and that during the present spell of great grass weather, the changes we have just described are taking place over thousands of acres of wet corn fields.

#### A "CALL" FOR DAIRY FARMERS.

A reader at El Paso, Texas, writes concerning an important agricultural change at that point, as follows:

"The completion of the Elephant Butte dam to the point that water for the irrigation of the 200,000 acres of fertile lands in the valleys of the Rio Grande in New Mexico and Texas immediately below the dam is being furnished the farmers from the rapidly filling storage 'lake' behind it, thus dispelling any fear that there will be another crop failure because of drouth has given a great impetus to dairy farming in this section.

"The completion of the dam and the storage of water for irrigation purposes in the big artificial 'lake' behind it has caused those farmers who realize the many advantages of feeding all that can be grown on a farm on the farm where it is grown to turn their attention to dairying. The market for all the products of all the dairies which may be planted in these valleys is here and there is a disposition to take advantage of that fact. Milk retails in El Paso for 15 cents a quart, while there is a good market for certified milk at 25 cents a quart.

"A recent canvass of the El Paso market made by the El Paso Chamber of Commerce revealed the fact that 2,000 gallons of sweet cream, 50,000 pounds of butter, 20 car loads of condensed milk and an untold tonnage of imitation butter are brought into this city every 30 days to supplement the milk and cream produced by the many dairies now operated in the vicinity of El Paso. That will give an idea of the need for more dairies here.

## BACK TALK

By the Hired Man

Road building again safely has passed the resolution stage.

When it comes to harvesting corn from the weedy fields this fall I endorse the sentiment: "Let the hog do the husking."

Canada is raising a record crop of wheat too. It may require sleigh runners (instead of beer kegs) under the binders when harvest time comes, but the Canadians don't figure on letting it go to waste.

A live stock "journalist" in describing an importation of cattle, said of the importer, "He seems to be especially sweet on one of the cows, etc." That is what the schools of journalism doubtless would call "injecting the human element" into a cow story—which is some injection, to say the least.

Interwoven in the fabric of most farm prosperity stories printed you will find a thread of thought which runs something like this: "Soon the farmers will have all this money to spend; how can we best connect?"

While farm tractor manufacturers, farm paper publishers and advertising organizations have been tearing their shirts the past few years working up tractor demonstrations and audiences therefor, the farm mares and farm mules have gone right on putting in, tilling, and harvesting the crops.

The Oklahoma wheat crop is conservatively estimated at 45,000,000 bushels. This is nearly three million less than last year, but is good for Oklahoma's wheat area and is much better than her average.

The San Francisco postmaster says that Fair visitors writing post cards home have doubled their east bound letter mail. I've heard of places so dull there was nothing to do but send a picture post card home; casting no reflections, of course.

Let the Brewers' and Distillers' Benevolent Society add this to its well known list of anti-prohibition argument, viz: "Out in Kansas some wet fields of wheat were saved by mounting binders on beer kegs for wheels. During harvest Kansas' wheat figures shrunk 23,000,000 bushels, much loss occurring in fields too wet for the binders. Prohibition, causing scarcity of beer kegs, was directly responsible for this loss.

Secretary "Jake" Mohler lost 23,000,000 bushels of Kansas wheat some time between the last of June and the last of July. However, he claims his state still has 115,700,000 bushels to help provide the necessary biscuits and butter for the ensuing year.

A good farm paper has just published plans for a complete machinery barn, in which no place was provided for the much "demonstrated" farm tractor. What an awful oversight. Doubtless all lovers of the tractor (for its advertising) will unite in protest.

One man bit off another man's ear during a fight at the Morrill, Kas., Chautauqua the other day. I take back all I've said about Chautauqua's being dull.

Which reminds me that Dr. Luckey, the Missouri State veterinarian, is now on the Chautauqua platform. He should have been at Morrill to render first aid.

"I sea," says Hy Geer, "that H. H. Tucker of Wincedot is agin advertising Oil Company stock at too cents a share. Why don't he print testimonial letters from the thousands of investors hoo waz bine itt att that pries abought ten years ago?"

## BOOKS THAT WILL HELP

The American Breeder receives a great many questions about books on various subjects. As fast as we get the time we investigate the great mass of books now being offered, for selections that are worth buying and reading. Few people have time to read all the literature offered, and so we have listed only such books as came highly recommended. The list below will be increased from time to time, but we are ready to receive orders at once on any of the books listed. Remit to us the amount given as the price, and we will have the books sent, postage prepaid, direct from the publisher. Address all orders to American Breeder (Book Department), 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo. Make your order on a sheet separate from any other communication.

#### Read Through This List

Types and Breeds of Farm Animals.....	By C. S. Plumb.....(C)....	\$2.40
Principles of Breeding.....	By Eugene Davenport.....(C)....	3.00
Principles and Practice of Poultry Breeding.....	By Robinson.....(C)....	3.00
Soil Fertility and Permanent Agriculture.....	By Cyril Hopkins.....(C)....	2.70
The Country Church and Rural Problem.....	By Butterfield.....(I)....	1.10
Beginnings in Animal Husbandry.....	By Plumb.....(J)....	1.25
Care and Training of Trotters and Pacers.....	.....(L)....	1.00
Sisson's Veterinary Anatomy.....	By Septimus Sisson.....(G)....	7.00
Diseases of Swine.....	By Chas. L. Lynch.....(G)....	5.00
Animal Life, a First Book of Zoology.....	By Jordan and Kellogg.....(A)....	1.32
Plant Relations.....	By John M. Coulter.....(A)....	1.22
Plant Breeding.....	By John M. Coulter.....(A)....	2.12
Big Jack and Other True Stories of Horses.....	By G. E. Jackson.....(A)....	1.12
Education by Development.....	By F. Froebel.....(A)....	1.62
English Grammar.....	By Wm. Cobbet, By A. Ayers.....(A)....	1.12
Gas Engine Principles.....	By Whitman.....(A)....	1.62
Diseases of Poultry.....	By B. F. Kaupp.....(K)....	1.50
Poultry Book.....	By Harrison Weir.....(B)....	1.65
Open Air Schools.....	By Dr. Ayers.....(B)....	1.32
We and Our Children.....	By Dr. Hutchinson.....(B)....	1.32
Country Life and the Country School.....	By Carney.....(N)....	1.35
Soil Management.....	By F. H. King.....(E).....	1.50
Rural Improvement.....	By F. A. Waugh.....(E).....	1.25
The Home Vegetable Garden.....	By Adolph Kruhm.....(E).....	1.00
Farm Manures.....	By Chas. E. Thorne.....(E).....	1.50
The Study of Corn.....	By Prof. V. M. Shoesmith.....(E).....	.50
Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.....	By Davidson and Chase.....(E).....	2.00
First Principles of Soil Fertility.....	By Alfred Vivian.....(E).....	1.00
Rural School Agriculture.....	By Chas. M. Davis.....(E)....	1.00
Manual of Corn Judging.....	By A. D. Shamel.....(E)....	.50
Clean Milk.....	By S. D. Belcher, M. D.....(E)....	1.00
Swine in America.....	By F. D. Coburn.....(E).....	2.50
Diseases of Swine.....	By Dr. R. A. Craig.....(E)....	.75
Turkeys and How to Grow Them.....	By Herbert Myrick.....(E)....	1.00
Canary Birds.....	.....(E)....	.50
The Book of Alfalfa.....	By F. D. Coburn.....(E)....	2.00
The Book of Corn.....	By Herbert Myrick.....(E)....	1.50
Farm Grasses of the United States.....	By W. J. Spillman.....(E)....	1.00
The American Peach Orchard.....	By F. A. Waugh.....(E).....	1.00
The American Apple Orchard.....	By F. A. Waugh.....(E).....	1.00
Beginner's Guide to Fruit Growing.....	By F. A. Waugh.....(E).....	.75
Spraying Crops.....	By C. M. Weed.....(E)....	.50
Modern House Plans for Everybody.....	By S. B. Reed.....(E)....	1.00
Handy Farm Devices and How to Make Them.....	By R. Cobleigh.....(E).....	1.50
Demaree's Practical Farm Account Book.....	.....(O)....	2.00
Bacteria in Relation to Country Life.....	By Lipman.....(D)....	1.64
Farm Boys and Girls.....	By McKeever.....(D)....	1.64
Training of the Boy.....	By McKeever.....(D)....	1.64
Law for the American Farmer.....	By Green.....(D)....	1.64
Rural Hygiene.....	By Ogden.....(D)....	1.64
Farm Poultry.....	By Watson.....(D)....	1.64
The State and the Farmer.....	By Bailey.....(D)....	1.37
Agriculture.....	By Oscar H. Benson, Geo. H. Betts.....(P)....	1.50

What are you writing for the Subscriber's Number?



## BELGIAN SECRETARY FAVORS TRANSFER RECORDS

To the American Breeder: — Your letter of recent date at hand asking my views on the subject of transfers.

I have had the honor to be the secretary-treasurer of the American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses since its organization in 1887, during which time we have required transfers and have never accepted the statement or certificate of a person in relation to the service by a stallion or of a mare, unless the person certifying is shown by our records to be the owner at the date of the service. And where an application is made for the registry of an animal, we not only require the sworn statement of the owner, who must be the applicant, but we require the certificate of the owner of the sire and dam of the animal sought to be registered, showing the date of the service that resulted in the foaling of the colt sought to be registered, and as I have said, we will not accept said statement unless such owner of sire and dam are shown on our records to be the owner at said date of service by proper transfers, unless our records show that he registered the animal and the proof shows that he is still the owner. Thus you see that we accept only such evidence as would be accepted in any court of law, and always have back of every statement someone who is responsible for the statement. Indeed we have made no records that are not based upon facts and evidence that would be acceptable as proof in our courts, and we can produce the evidence at any time. That gives us an abstract of title of every stallion and mare we have ever registered, based upon the statements of men who know the facts upon which the title rests and are just as certain and accurate as a real estate title. While our members, and others, with whom we had dealings some years ago, complained about our requirements and thought we were too strict, and criticised us, claiming that no other association was as strict, they now appreciate the value seem to be perfectly satisfied with our requirements. By our method of bookkeeping, we can at any time turn to our files and immediately tell you all about every horse and mare that has been registered—who registered the stallion and who has owned him and during what time, and from the record of the mares, all about her, and the name, number, color and distinguishing marks and date of foaling of every one of her colts and the ownership of the same. And to the accuracy of our records and the fact that there has never been a mistake traced to our records that was due to any mistake made in our office, I attribute mainly to the facts that we have stated, and to the great value of requiring transfers of ownership on our records, so as to enable us to know to whom to look for our information.

In many instances the colt sought to be registered is owned by one person, its sire by another and its dam by another, so that you see in order to register the colt it takes the sworn statement of the applicant, and the separate certificate of service of both the owner of the sire and of the dam, all of whom, by proper transfers, must be shown on our records to be such owner at the date of service, and therefore speak from actual knowledge and not from hearsay. Whereas, if we did not know that the person certifying owned the animal at the time to which his certificate refers, we could not possibly know whether the information about which he certifies is based on actual knowledge and worthy of acceptance or upon the mere statement of someone else. In short, we have always conducted the business of the association

so that we always have on file in our office and as the foundation of every record made by us, such proof as would be accepted by all of our courts; and you will readily see, if you give the matter a moment's thought, that this could not be unless by a system of transfers, we can show that the statements are made by persons in actual possession of the facts by reason of being the owner of the animals at the time of the occurrence, about which they certify. And in conclusion we wish to say that we regard our transfer records as one of the most valuable assets and the one that has more to do with the accuracy of our records than any other one feature of our system of registry. And we wish at this time to commend the great work that is being accomplished by the various Stallion Enrollment Boards of the United States. And the fact that in most of the states, they safe-guard their records of enrollment for pure bred stallions by requiring the applicant for enrollment to show by proper transfers on the records where the stallion is registered, that he is the owner and that the stallion sought to be enrolled is the identical stallion registered under the alleged number and in the proper Stud Book of this breed, as shown by the papers filed with the application for enrollment. The transfer system furnishes the only method for ascertaining the various ownerships and identity of the stallion.

In conclusion we wish to say that in our opinion no record association can accurately and intelligently conduct the business of the association, without a transfer record that is strictly enforced.—J. D. Conner, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer Belgian Association, Wabash County, Ind.

### IMPORTANCE OF MATURITY IN SIRES.

To the American Breeder:—The use of immature sires is a common mistake made by many live stock farmers. Such facts of animal breeding as are now available indicate that under average conditions males beget and females produce their strongest and most useful offspring and most nearly perfect types after reaching maturity. The breeding function increases in efficiency up to maturity and beyond. As the physical powers decline the reproductive functions yield offspring of less value.

The young sire is all too popular on the average farm. Boars should not be used until eight months of age and it is far better to have them two to six months older before permitting service. The boar should be in his prime at three to five years of age. The ram lamb will give fairly satisfactory service to a limited number of ewes if dropped not later than February of the preceding winter. An increasingly large number of experienced sheepmen, however, are insisting on having yearling or two year olds. The bull calf may be permitted to serve cows at twelve months of age, but had better be held back until fifteen to eighteen months old. The stallion, if growthy, is permitted a few mares as a two year old. The number may be increased when he is three, but should not exceed thirty to thirty-five head. The five to eight year old stallion will stand heavy service and if wisely used and cared for will on the average beget better offspring, as compared with the colt.

Too often the tried and proven sire, when no longer useful in one herd, is in little demand from other stockmen and is definitely discarded when his breeding powers are most active and efficient. A movement for wider use, in many cases by means of community handling, of sires of known value and prepotency would assist materially in raising the standard of live stock excellence in many sections.—E. J. Iddings, Animal Husbandman, Idaho Experiment Station.

### HARD CLOVER SEED AND ITS IMPROVEMENT IN HULLING.

The seed coats of many species of the clover family in nature are hard and practically waterproof, so that frequently the seeds are incapable of readily taking up the water necessary for their germination. As soon, however, as this waterproof coat is broken or becomes permeable the seed takes up water rapidly and usually germinates, producing a strong, healthy seedling. The farmer, of course, wants clover seed which germinates promptly; that which takes an indefinite period is relatively valueless. A large percentage of hand-harvested and hand-hulled clover seed is slow to germinate, pending the change in the seed coat. Commercial red, alsike and white clover seed, however, usually contain only a small proportion of hard and slow-germinating seeds for the reason that the seed coats are commonly altered by scratching or by the severe rubbing which they receive when passing through the hulling machine.

In many localities in the United States, clover is gathered for seed and hulled in various ways, some of which are not conducive to the production of good seed. The new United States Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin No. 676, Hard Clover Seed and Its Treatment in Hulling, tells of the difference between commercial clover seed and that gathered, hulled and cleaned by hand and also the relation of certain other factors to the character and size of the clover-seed crop. It was shown by experiments that the hardness of well-matured clover seed is not a varietal characteristic, nor influenced materially by conditions of soil, by seasonal variations, by climatic conditions, or by the time at which the seed is harvested. In testing well-matured red clover seed it was found that hardness was not related to color or size.

### Effect of the Hulling Cylinder on the Hard Coat.

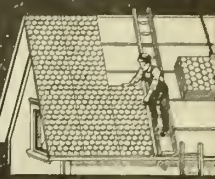
In the natural condition it was found that nine-tenths of the seeds of these varieties of clover were hard, and their seed coats completely waterproof—at least for a time—but when these seeds passed through the hulling cylinder of the hulling machine, the seed coats were altered. In this machine the hull cylinder is completely covered with a coarse, steel rasp, and revolves within a concave, which is covered with the same material. The latter is usually set so that there is just room for the seeds to pass between it and the cylinder. Thus the severe rubbing, with the pressing, which the seeds undergo in passing the hulling cylinders and the concave, not only removed the hulls, but so alters most of the seed coats that they become capable of admitting water. Nearly all of the seeds show no visible indication of this change, but frequently a few seeds out of every hundred are noticeably broken. Some of these broken seeds are not injured except in their power to retain their vitality for a long period of time; others are valueless.

In the comparative tests of the germinative powers of seed hulled by hand and of seed machine-hulled, it was conclusively shown that a great decrease in the proportion of hard seeds is caused by hulling them with a clover huller. Out of every 100 pounds of clover seed that went into the huller, 90 pounds were estimated to be hard-coated seeds of uncertain value. When they came from the huller, from 60 to 70 pounds of these seeds had been transformed into valuable seeds, capable of prompt germination and vigorous growth.

A number of machines have been devised at different times for the purpose of scratching or abrading hard seeds, so that they will germinate rapidly. The possible effectiveness of the clover huller in bringing about this result has not been seriously considered. The results of investigation in the Department's seed laboratory show that the clover huller in practice really alters a large portion of the hard seeds, so that they will germinate promptly, and it is a question of great interest whether the construction or operation of the types of hulling machines now in use could be so

## You Pay Less for EDWARDS

### Tin-Coated Metal Roofing



The good old dependable kind our grandfathers used, only in much larger, handier sheets

that are easier to lay, that do stay on, and that give utmost protection under every weather condition. No leaky seams—that's because of the famous Interlocking Device—an exclusive Edwards feature. No exposed nail heads. A still further protection is insured by the Edwards Tightcote process—each sheet being dipped separately and completely in molten metal—the very edges protected as well as the sides.

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A \$10,000 Guarantee Bond insures you against lightning loss.

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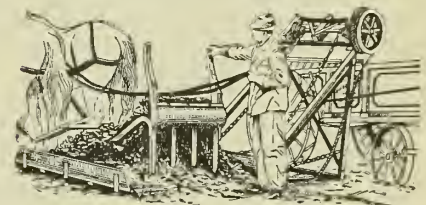
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modified as to leave "hard" none of the seeds which they hull. The problem of adjustment and operation of the huller seems, then, aside from the mere hulling and cleaning of the seeds, to be a matter of the maximum reduction of the hardness of the seeds with a minimum amount of breaking of the seeds.

### A FAR SEEING PASTOR.

The country pastor in a certain Missouri county who organized and kept up a good roads club is a far seeing citizen—he is literally obeying the scriptures, isn't he?



# REVIEW OF THE MARKETS

Home Demand for Army Equines Forecasted. Foreign Buyers Taking More Mules Than Has Been Realized. Cattle Coming to Kansas City From Widest Territory Ever Known. Foot and Mouth Disease States Getting Back to Feeding. Hay and Grains Hold up Well for Season.

While America is in the midst of supplying foreign countries with war horses it might be well to anticipate probabilities from our own side. It is practically assured that the next congress will pass bills increasing all arms of the navy and army. For the army there will be a material increase in cavalry, wagon and teaming equipment, and to meet this demand is a feature that will affect the market for equines. The United States needs a larger cavalry than foreign countries owing to the great extent of territory; the wagon and artillery force has to have horse power also. If the army is reconstructed along modern lines, the present supply of horses and mules will be extremely inadequate, and the slow process of increase at remount and breeding stations will have to be augmented by large purchases. The United States cavalry horse, wagon, mules, and artillery animals, are superior to those going to the Allies now, and there is enough promise of future demand to pay owners to hold good, rangy, well knit young horses and mules. The strong possibilities in increased demand from the United States cannot be overlooked by horse men who figure on future events.

At the present England is buying comparatively few horses. However, the small inspections are only temporary and larger purchases will follow as soon as present supplies have been reduced. The big dealers who hold the war contracts state that early fall will mark the largest demand for war horses ever reported.

Purchases of mules continue on a large scale, in fact the demand is not fully met, and while there is some tendency to hold prices down, necessity of supplies will soon lift that restriction. War demand in the next few months will have to meet the competition of an increasing domestic call. The South is due to buy mules from September on. In the past few weeks mules have been sent to Pennsylvania mining districts and into the harvest zone in Kansas. Domestic inquiry for horses remains meager.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

<b>Horses—</b>	
Drafters, 1700-pound, extra quality.....	\$200@260
Drafters, good to choice.....	185@200
Drafters, fair to good.....	150@180
Chunks, good.....	150@185
Chunks, fair.....	115@145
Southerners, good to choice.....	130@115
Southerners.....	60@115
<b>Mules—</b>	
13½ to 14½ hands.....	\$100@120
14½ to 15½ hands.....	115@145
15½ to 16 hands.....	140@180
16½ or better.....	185@250

## Setback in Cattle Prices.

About the middle of July the cattle market was at high record levels, but in the past two weeks it slumped about 35 to 50 cents, and closed the month in about the same position as late in June. The new July records made were \$10.15 for native steers, \$9.30 for quarantine steers, \$9.80 for Colorado steers, and \$9.60 for Texas-fed steers and \$9.95 for heifers. In addition to these high prices California, Oregon, and Arizona steers, which normally market in coast localities sold here at \$7.90 to \$8.80, or \$1.40 to \$1.50 higher than the coast markets offered. The setback from the high level is due to the fact that on the advance in cattle the wholesale price of beef was advanced but demand for beef narrowed at the higher levels. However killers made no reduction in beef prices to stimulate the movement. Cattle are coming from such wide localities that there is a wide difference in quality. Commonest grassers are selling at \$5.50, and from that up to prime corn fat beefs at \$9.90, a range in steers of \$4.40 a hundred pounds. The movement of grass fat steers from Kansas is not fairly started though it is well under way from Texas and Southern Oklahoma. Kansas pasturemen have plenty of grass, though the recent heavy rains have kept it "washy" and

cattle are rounding into shape later than usual. The run of corn fat beefs remains larger than expected, but many believe that July supply was at the expense of the runs in August and September. In general opinion the setback in prices for grain fat cattle in the past two weeks was only temporary and an upturn is expected later. Increased supplies of grassers probably will sell at lower prices.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers.....	\$9.50@9.85
Good to choice.....	8.75@9.45
Fair to good steers.....	7.75@8.70
Common to fair steers.....	7.00@7.70
Meal fed, choice.....	8.75@9.40
Meal fed, common to fair.....	7.75@8.70
Quarantine steers, fed.....	8.25@8.65
Quarantine steers, short fed.....	7.50@8.20
Quarantine steers, grass fat.....	5.50@7.45

## Liberal Receipts of Grass Cows.

The movement of grass fat cows from central states is under way, in fact most of the cows offered are only grass fat. Some prime grain fat heifers and mixed grades are coming, but they are as scarce as in preceding weeks. The movement of western cows is not fairly started. In most cases cows are off 25 to 35 cents, and heifers are steady to 40 cents lower, "grassy" kinds taking the big end of the break. Killers want 650 to 750-pound grain fat heifers and mixed grades. Veal calves remain in active demand, though bulis are lower.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

<b>Cows—</b>	
Choice.....	\$6.75@7.40
Common to fair.....	5.00@5.50
Good to choice.....	6.00@6.70
Fair to good.....	5.55@6.00
Canners.....	4.35@5.50
<b>Heifers—</b>	
Choice.....	8.75@9.50
Good to choice.....	8.25@8.70
Plain to fair.....	6.75@8.20
Common.....	6.00@6.70
Veal Calves.....	6.50@10.25
Bulls.....	5.00@6.50

## Eastern Feeding Demand Started.

Inquiry from states east of the Mississippi river where the recent scourge of the foot and mouth disease prevented buying of thin cattle for more than ten months, is increasing and the market for stockers and feeders is firm. Half fat feeding steers sold up to \$9.25 in July. Many ordinary stockers are selling as low as \$6.40, but most of the thin steers of good quality are bringing \$7.25 to \$7.75. Demand for stock cows and heifers remains urgent. Some are being sent to northwest range states.

The following quotations are for the various grades of stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders.....	\$8.25@8.65
Good to choice feeders.....	7.75@8.25
Fair to good feeders.....	7.35@7.70
Plain to fair feeders.....	7.00@7.35
Selected stockers.....	8.15@8.60
Good to choice stockers.....	7.75@8.10
Plain to fair stockers.....	7.25@7.70
Stock calves.....	7.50@8.50
Stock cows.....	5.50@6.75
Stock heifers.....	6.25@8.25
Milch cows.....	45.00@100.00

## Big Slump in Heavy Hogs.

Hogs weighing more than 240 pounds declined 50 to 75 cents in the past two weeks and even at that price reduction they are hard to move with any degree of certainty. While the heavy grades were declining the light and butcher weight hogs made only slight price changes. This makes quotations the widest of the season, and the market the hardest to sell on that has been known in recent years. Only packers are buying heavy hogs, and for that class they are paying their own figure. There is some competition for light weight hogs. July disgorged an unusual number of rough heavy hogs, stags and old sows, otherwise receipts were about normal. Prices for provisions are the lowest in several years past, and increased demand for produce will be necessary for a rally in hogs.

The range in prices of hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

	Preceding Week
Monday.....	\$7.15@7.60
Tuesday.....	7.00@7.47½
Wednesday.....	6.75@7.45
Thursday.....	6.65@7.35
Friday.....	6.25@7.25
Saturday.....	6.25@7.25
Mon., Aug. 2.....	6.35@7.30

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.....	\$6.50@6.85
Medium, 200@250 lbs.....	6.75@7.20
Mixed, 190@215 lbs.....	7.00@7.30
Light weights.....	7.10@7.32½
Light lights.....	6.90@7.25
Common mixed.....	6.00@6.85
Rough heavy.....	6.25@6.50
Stags.....	5.00@6.25
Boars.....	4.00@6.00
Bulk of sales.....	6.75@7.25

## Tame Hay Lower.

Prairie timothy and clover hay have been offered in liberal supply, though receipts of alfalfa have been small, and a large per cent is of low grade, much of it damaged. Prices were lower for prairie and clovers, and higher for alfalfa.

## Kansas City Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice.....	\$10.50
Prairie, No. 1.....	9.00@10.00
Prairie, No. 2.....	7.00@8.50
Prairie, No. 3.....	5.50@6.50
Timothy, choice.....	14.00@15.00
Timothy, No. 1.....	12.50@13.50
Timothy, No. 2.....	10.00@12.00
Timothy, No. 3.....	7.00@9.50
Clover, mixed, choice.....	11.00@12.00
Clover, mixed, No. 1.....	9.50@10.50
Clover, mixed, No. 2.....	7.00@9.00
Clover, choice.....	11.50@12.50
Clover, No. 1.....	10.50@11.50
Clover, No. 2.....	8.00@10.00
Straw.....	5.50@6.00
New Alfalfa, choice.....	13.00@13.50
New Alfalfa, No. 1.....	11.50@13.00
Standard.....	10.00@11.00
New Alfalfa, No. 2.....	7.50@9.50
New Alfalfa, No. 3.....	5.50@7.00

## Unsettled Grain Prices.

The uncertainty of crops which have been damaged, washed away or in state of harvest has given rise to wide fluctuations in grain prices. Wheat is selling at a wide range, quotations being based on both new and old crop. Corn prices remain firm, though oats sagging.

<b>Wheat—</b>	
No. 2 hard.....	\$1.17 @1.38
No. 3 hard.....	1.14 @1.36
No. 2 red.....	1.16 @1.18
No. 3 red.....	1.13 @1.14
<b>Corn—</b>	
No. 2 white.....	.78
No. 3 white.....	.77 @.77½
No. 2 mixed.....	.77½ @.78½
No. 3 mixed.....	.77 @.78
<b>Oats—</b>	
No. 2 white.....	.51
No. 2 mixed.....	.44 @.45½
Brans.....	.97
Shorts.....	1.20 @1.25
Corn chop.....	1.39 @1.52
Rye.....	.86 @.87
Kaffir.....	1.10 @1.12
Barley.....	.65

## \$200,000 WORTH OF "WEED" SEED.

Throughout the Lander Valley last year, for miles along the right-of-way of the Wyoming and Northwestern Railroad, on abandoned tracts of land, over the alkali and seepy flats, and on the lands of the Indian Reservation watered by the Indians to give a little extra feed for their stock, are thousands of acres seeded heavily to sweet clover, which has been allowed to grow and ripen its seed, re-seed the soil, only to repeat the process again and again.

Sweet clover has been considered as a weed, and has been treated as such. To rid themselves of this "pest" acres have been burned over to make way for other crops; but during the past few years in many sections farmers and others are beginning to realize its value and possibilities, as a great demand is made for seeds to seed lands in almost every state. It grows in soils so badly alkaliated that no other agricultural crop may obtain a foothold; it flourishes on the sour clay hills of the south which will not take ordinary clover readily; and it makes a good forage for the dry farm. The demand for seed has outgrown the supply so rapidly that the seed was quoted as high as thirty-five cents a pound, and seed houses placed no limit upon the amount they would take at the price. With more than two hundred thousand dollars' worth of seed in the Lander Valley which could be had for the cost of harvesting and threshing, less than a thousand dollars' worth was saved and made available. More than a trainload could have been harvested when that much war wasted, except that it reseeded



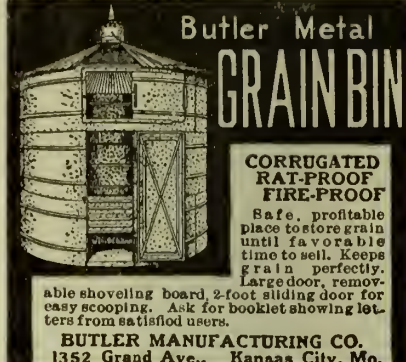
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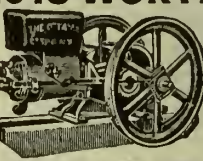
**Butler Metal GRAIN BIN**

**CORRUGATED RAT-PROOF FIRE-PROOF**

Safe, profitable place to store grain until favorable time to sell. Keeps grain in perfectly free. Large door, removable shovelling board, 2-foot sliding door for easy scooping. Ask for booklet showing letters from satisfied users.

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**1c IS WORTH DOLLARS**



when you invest that 1c in a postal card to us. Here are a few of the good things in it for YOU.

1½ H-P.	\$24.75	5 H-P.	\$87.50
2 H-P.	28.75	8 H-P.	98.75
3 H-P.	33.90	8 H-P.	135.50
4 H-P.	68.90	10 H-P.	179.90
12½ H-P.	\$214.90		


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200,000 customers testify that my designers and factories build quality into them. Built for long, hard, continuous users' satisfaction. **HIGHEST QUALITY - LOWEST PRICES.** About 1-3 to 1-2 less than you usually pay. Don't buy till you get my catalog of these and other farm and household goods free. A postal card gets it. Low freight you pay.

**WM. GALLOWAY CO., BOX 9, WATERLOO, IA.**

**Hogs Do Better**



They thrive, fatten and ward off disease with a fresh, clean water supply in place of the dirty open trough. Equip every hog-lot with

**THE DAISY HOG WATERER**

It's scientific, foul-proof, everlasting; simplest and easiest to attach. The cheapest hog insurance you can buy. Ask dealer or send for circular—\$1.50.

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**MOLASSES Best Feed for Pigs and Calves**

**Kansas City Molasses Co., Dept. AB.**

**1316 W. 8th St., Kansas City, Mo.**

**SWEET CLOVER SEED**

Pure high grade seed, specially treated for quick germination. Sow for hay, pasture and fertilizing. Prices and information on request.

**BOKHARA SEED CO.,**  
**Box 17, Falmouth, Ky.**

the lands upon which it grew.

A jeweler from Nebraska took a vacation for a few weeks last fall and chose as a site for his tent a spot overlooking a patch of sweet clover in the hills within the Indian Reservation of Fremont County. He cut and flailed out from this patch of land more than six hundred dollars' worth of sweet clover seed, and he was taking a vacation at that. It is needless to say he was well satisfied. Opportunity knocked at the door of his tent and he heard.

One man has so much sweet clover in his grain crop that he considered it not worth harvesting, but was prevailed upon by the County Agent to do so. The sweet clover seed obtained after the threshing gave him large returns for the grain which it had crowded out. In fact, it was worth more than the grain. Opportunity was grasped in this case after an argument.—Wyoming Farmer Bulletin.



# This Much About Hog Cholera

To the American Breeder:—Hog cholera has existed in the United States for 75 years, and it is safe to say that in each of the last 25 years the farmers of this country have lost millions of hogs from this disease. It is estimated that during the year 1912 approximately \$60,000,000 worth of hogs died of hog cholera.

The United States Department of Agriculture has been engaged continuously for more than 25 years in endeavoring to discover some method of preventing or curing hog cholera. As is now quite generally known, these experiments of the department finally resulted in the discovery of a serum that will prevent the disease when properly prepared and administered. The results of these experiments of the Department of Agriculture were brought to the attention of the authorities in all of the States, and as a result approximately 30 different States are engaged in the distribution of antihog-cholera serum to farmers. This work has undoubtedly resulted in a great saving to the individual farmer, but it has not resulted in the eradication or noticeable diminution of the disease in the country as a whole. The Department of Agriculture believes that, with this serum to use as a basis, a country-wide campaign looking to the elimination or control of hog cholera should be undertaken. Congress has recognized the importance of such work by an appropriation of \$75,000, which became available on July 1 of last year. This appropriation authorizes the Department of Agriculture to demonstrate the best methods of controlling hog cholera and the work thus authorized has already begun, although, owing to the small amount of money available, it is necessarily restricted to a few localities.

The United States Department of Agriculture believes that success in any attempt to eradicate hog cholera will depend upon the establishment of efficient organizations by the State and Federal Governments, which will work together. They must, however, have the full cooperation and support of the farmers. With the organizations perfected the idea is that when hog cholera breaks out on one farm it will be the duty of those organizations then and there to restrict the disease to the one farm where it already exists by instituting suitable measures of quarantine and also by the administration of the protective serum to the droves on adjoining farms. As already indicated, the department is now testing out in a few counties this method of combating hog cholera. In the meantime, while the necessary information preliminary to a general campaign against hog cholera is being secured, farmers may do much to protect themselves and help to restrict the disease by a careful observance of a few simple rules, such as the following:

(1) Do not locate hog lots near a public highway, a railroad, or a stream. The germ of hog cholera may be carried along any one of these venues.

(2) Do not allow strangers or neighbors to enter your hog lots and do not go into your neighbor's lots. The germ of hog cholera may be readily carried in a small amount of dirt on the shoes.

(3) Do not put new stock, either hogs or cattle, in lots with the herd already on the farm. Newly purchased hogs should be put in separate enclosures well separated from the herd on the farm, and kept under observation for three weeks, because practically all stock cars, unloading huts, and pens are infected with hog cholera and hogs shipped by rail are therefore apt to contract hog cholera.

(4) Hogs sent to fairs should be quarantined for at least three weeks after they return to the farm.

(5) If hog cholera breaks out on a farm, separate the sick from the apparently healthy animals and burn

all carcasses of dead animals on the day of death. Do not leave them unburned, for this will endanger all other farmers in the neighborhood. Dogs, crows, or buzzards may transport particles of flesh from dead hogs and thus carry the disease.

(6) If after the observance of all possible precautions hog cholera appears on your farm, notify the State Veterinarian, or State Agricultural College, and secure serum for the treatment of those not affected. The early application of the serum is essential.

The Department of Agriculture does not distribute this hog-cholera serum direct to farmers. The department produces only such serum as is required for its own experimental work. Farmers, therefore, should appeal to their state officials.—Marion Dorset, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

**SHORTHORNS "ON VIEW."**

Represented in the Shorthorn cattle "view herd" at the Panama-Pacific exposition are the herds of J. E. Robbins, of Indiana; H. C. Lookabaugh, of Oklahoma; Owen Kane, Nebraska; Eliason & Sons, Minnesota; Weaver & Garden and C. A. Saunders, of Iowa; the Howard Ranch of California, and doubtless others not yet reported.

**COOPERATIVE PURE-BRED CATTLE SALES.**

One of the most important effects of the eradication of the Texas fever cattle tick in the South and the consequent release of large areas from quarantine has been the development of a demand among farmers in the released area for pure-bred cattle to improve their native stock, especially beef cattle. Many requests have reached the U. S. Department of Agriculture for assistance in obtaining such animals. Farmers in this territory often do not know where or how to buy and do not feel confident in their own judgment as to what to buy. To meet the situation the Bureau of Animal Industry recently suggested a cooperative arrangement between breeders' associations and the farmers' cooperative demonstration work of the department, whereby sales could be held at which purchasers could be assured of fair dealing.

The plan suggested provided that the association cooperating would hold sales in southern territory as an association, that it would guarantee all animals offered, and would assume all responsibility for them and all expenses connected with the sales. The department in turn would furnish information concerning the sales through agents and demonstrators of the farmers' cooperative demonstration work stationed in the South.

This plan was approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the first association with which it was put into effect was the American Aberdeen-Angus Association. The first sale by the association under the cooperative plan was held at Montgomery, Ala., on February 3, and was a decided success. The cattle were not immune to Texas fever and had not been inoculated, but went to farms which are free from tick infection. The association is so well satisfied with its initial experiment that it is planning other sales to

be held at other points under the same arrangement.

The department believes that this arrangement will not only be of great value to Southern farmers in improving their live stock, but that it presents an added field of usefulness for a breeders' association by broadening in a perfectly legitimate way the market for animals owned by its members. It is hoped that arrangements similar to that now in effect with the American Aberdeen-Angus Association may be perfected with other live stock breeders' associations.

**A FALL LAMB FEEDING TEST.**

To the American Breeder:—We have just purchased a carload of Idaho lambs here at the University and expect to start them on experiment within the next few weeks. The purpose of this experiment will be to obtain figures on the cost of producing 100 pounds of gain on dry feed compared with producing it where various pasture crops are used in conjunction with corn.

A field of corn has been seeded to rape and one group of the lambs will be fattened in this field. An adjoining field of corn, planted and cared for under identically the same conditions but not seeded to rape, will furnish the feed for a second group of the lambs. A third group will be on blue grass pasture with a medium feed of corn. A fourth group will have a medium feed of corn and access to both a blue grass pasture and a rape pasture. A fifth group of the lambs will be put in a dry lot with shelled corn and alfalfa hay for a ration. A sixth group will be put in a dry lot and fed corn and corn silage. A seventh group will be fed on shelled corn with rape pasture for roughage and an eighth group will be put on a ration of corn and oil meal with access to a blue grass pasture.

The experiment will probably continue until November. For many years the popular belief has been that gains could be made much cheaper on any class of fattening animals where the ration consisted of grain and grass than where the ration consisted of grain and dry roughness such as hay. Likewise of recent years many people have felt satisfied that lambs turned in corn fields in August and allowed to clean up the lower leaves, weeds and other roughness before getting to the cars made cheaper gains than where they were fed grain and hay in a dry lot. The matter of whether it pays to sow rape in a corn field or not has received considerable discussion. As we have figures on the actual cost of seeding the rape in this experiment we will be able to tell from our results just what benefit accrued from it by comparison with lambs running in a corn field without the rape.

These lambs weighed 53 pounds when purchased and are of average quality, many of them showing a tendency toward black faces. The aim will be to care for them in the same manner which the average farmer and feeder would and thereby secure results which would be directory comparable.—H. J. Gramlich, Nebraska College of Agriculture.

**KEEP AN EYE ON YOUNG PIGS NOW.**

To the American Breeder:—Now is the time to keep a close watch on the spring pigs. Cholera frequently makes its appearance among pigs shortly after weaning time, especially where cholera existed on the premises the

**FARM LANDS—20 YEARS TO PAY.**

Fertile farms in Western Canada offered by Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Productive soil; good climate; ready markets; fine churches and schools; unexcelled transportation; all conveniences and opportunities of best farming districts anywhere. Prices \$11 to \$30 an acre; irrigated land from \$35. Loan of \$2,000 to assist practical farmers in irrigated districts. Twenty years to pay—or sooner at your option. Long before your final payment is due your farm will have paid for itself. Also some improved farms with houses, barns, wells, fencing and crops now growing on them on the same favorable terms. Interest in all cases only 6%. This offer is based on good land; we offer these terms because we know a farmer on our lands can "be successful"; he can live well and save enough to pay for his farm. Western Canada lands are naturally suited to growing grains, fodders, vegetables, dairying and raising horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry. Cash in on the high grain prices. Don't delay; the best lands will be taken first. Write today for free handbook and full information to J. S. Dennis, Assistant to the President, Department of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

**LAND FOR LIVE STOCK**

I have a 160 acre farm in southeastern Kansas, Chautauqua county, which is so far from here that I cannot look after it properly. Would like to exchange it for good young, registered Percherons or Shorthorn cows. Write for particulars.  
J. R. HYLTON, M. D., Douglas, Wyo.

**200 ACRE FARM**

In Eastern Kansas for sale or trade. Will take three to five thousand dollars worth of registered draft horses. Farm all fenced hog tight; alfalfa, timothy, clover, prairie and blue grass; good house and cement cave; two good barns and a real home. Just one mile to railroad town and school. Address, 409 West Miami street, Paola, Kan.

**Ranch For Sale**

320 acres, improved, Western Wyoming; stock farm equipment, 1915 crops; \$9,000; bargain. For terms, write, Box 13, Wilson, Lincoln Co., Wyoming.

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**WANTED**—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description.  
D. F. BUSH, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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**For Sale and Wanted.**

Mine are Anxiety bred Herefords—calves to nearly 2 years. Also a few heifers. Prices reasonable. When you write state what you want or what you have for sale. Always mention American Breeder.  
W. F. SIPES, WINDSOR, MO.

**SHORTHORNS**

For sale. 12 head of yearling heifers; registered. Will take in trade an Arabian or saddle stallion.  
JOE TOMLINSON, TRAER, IA.

year previous. Sows that have been vaccinated and have survived an outbreak share their immunity with the young pigs as long as these are nursing, but when the pigs are taken away from the sows, and this protection is no longer afforded, the pigs take cholera very easily if exposed to any infection lingering on the premises from a previous outbreak.

If signs of cholera make their appearance, make preparations to have the single treatment administered without delay. From fifteen to forty cubic centimeters of serum for each pig will be required. The amount depends upon the size and condition of the pigs.—Dr. H. P. Hoskins, Minnesota Experiment Station.

**NEW BULLETIN ON GREAT PLAINS FARMING.**

The work with six field crops at the 14 field stations operated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the Great Plains area, has recently been incorporated in a single bulletin. It combines the salient points brought out in six previous bulletins dealing with spring wheat, oats, corn, barley, milo and kaffir, as well as the effects of the time of plowing. The new bulletin tells of the yields secured by different methods of handling the soil in connection with growing these crops and also includes a chart showing the rainfall by months at the stations. The bul-

## PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION LIVESTOCK SHOW DATES

Horses and Jack Stock.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 13
Cattle .....	Oct. 18-Nov. 1
Sheep, Goats and Swine.....	Nov. 3-Nov. 15
Carlots of Live Stock.....	Nov. 11-Nov. 14
Poultry .....	Nov. 18-Nov. 28



letin, Crop Production in the Great Plains Area, No. 268, may be had by application to the Editor and Chief of the Division of Publications, Washington, D. C.

#### FACTS ABOUT FERTILIZERS AND OUR DOMESTIC SUPPLY OF NECESSARY ELEMENTS.

Present agricultural practice prescribes the use of three chemical elements as a "soil amendment," or a "stimulant for plant growth," or a "plant food," as it is variously put. These three elements when applied to the soil in which a crop is growing have been found by practice to afford an increased crop yield. They are phosphorous, potassium and nitrogen, spoken of by the respective trade terms of phosphoric acid, potash, and "ammoniates."

In the commercial fertilizers, phosphoric acid is found in the form of calcium phosphate, which is bone phosphate or rock phosphate, usually treated with sulphuric acid to render it soluble. Potash is found as a salt or salts of potassium, either sulphate or chloride, and the "ammoniates," as the inorganic salt of ammonia, ammonium sulphate, the inorganic salts of nitric acid, sodium nitrate, and inorganic compounds of nitrogen, calcium cyanamid, or the organic compounds of nitrogen, contained in animal or vegetable refuse matter, cottonseed meal, abattoir tankage, or fish scrap.

The usual commercial fertilizers contain these three elements and have the designation of "complete fertilizers." These are sold under various brand names, the various brands frequently being recommended for particular crops. The proportion of the three essential ingredients is varied; as a usual thing that of the phosphoric acid is considerably higher than the other two, which are present in about the same proportion. Thus, for example, a "6-2-2 mixture" contains 6 per cent phosphoric acid ( $P_2O_5$ ), 2 per cent ammonia ( $NH_3$ ), and 2 per cent potash ( $K_2O$ ). Its selling price in the retail market is based on its analysis. Little attention is paid to the source of these ingredients so long as the essential compounds are "available," or readily may be decomposed or made soluble for the use of the plants.

The Nation's supply of these three common ingredients of fertilizer may be summarized as follows: Of phosphoric acid there is an abundant supply in the large deposits of phosphate rock in Florida and Tennessee, and the enormous deposits of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

Of Potash, now obtained exclusively from the German mines, there is little known in this country outside of the desiccated residues in Searles Lake, Cal., and the giant kelps of the Pacific littoral. In the latter there is much more than enough to supply the present demands of the fertilizer trade of the United States, the present annual consumption of potash being about 1,250,000 tons, of varied composition. At present the kelps are not supplying any of this, since it has not been determined by actual experimentation on a commercial scale that they can be used economically as a source of potash. Estimates based on costs of similar operations indicate that they can be so used.

Of "ammoniates" there is a large source in the ammonia produced as a by-product in the distillation of coal for the production of gas or coke, or both. This source is but partially developed, as by the methods most commonly practiced in this country this possible by-product is not recovered. The amount of ammonia now going to waste is almost large enough to supply all of the "ammoniates" now demanded by the fertilizer trade. The abattoirs supply a large amount of tankage and dried blood of high fertilizer value; but of these possible by-products there is still an enormous loss through the lack of organization and co-operation in the small-scale slaughter of animals for food.

#### SILOS TO SAVE IMMATURE CORN.

To the American Breeder: The lateness of planting, the slow growing season, and heavy rains, all point to-

ward a large percentage of immature corn this fall. The live stock farmer can profitably utilize this soft corn by putting it in a silo. The silo is an investment which pays high interest on the live stock farm. The man who has no silo will have to do the best he can.

Now is the time to build while the silo filling season is several weeks distant. A silo to be successful must be air tight, the walls smooth, and strong enough to withstand the outward pressure of silage. A silo that meets these requirements will be successful regardless of the material with which it is built. Bulletin 133 and other publications on silos and silage by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station at Columbia contain valuable hints on silos and the use of silage. Free plans and instructions for building concrete silos can also be obtained. A man will be sent to help start the silo, where the farmer desires and is willing to pay his traveling expenses.—M. A. R. Kelley, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

#### TO TRY FOR A GALLOWAY-YAK HYBRID.

No breeds of dairy or beef cattle have as yet been found hardy enough to stand the winters in the interior of Alaska without excessive expense for food and protection against cold. As a result milk sells for 50 cents a quart and the beef that is consumed in the country consists almost wholly of cold-storage meat brought from the outside, although occasionally a herd of steers is driven in from the coast, the trip to Fairbanks taking a month or six weeks. To partly remedy this situation it is proposed by the Alaska Experiment Stations to cross the yak and the Galloway with the hope of pro-

#### PARENT STOCK OF PROPOSED BLUE ROAN HYBRIDS FOR ALASKA.



A YAK BULL.



A GALLOWAY HEIFER.

ducing an animal hardy enough to withstand the severe conditions in interior Alaska. This was suggested by the fact that the yak, which is much used by the Mongolians for meat and milk, as well as for work, is extremely hardy, obtaining his feed through the long and extremely cold Mongolian winter practically without assistance. According to the director of the Russian experiment station at Irkutsk, Siberia, the yak pastures through the winter under the open sky and obtains feed from last year's dead grass dug from under the snow. Crosses of the yak and ordinary domestic cattle are easily obtained and are common in Mongolia, where they seem to thrive under primitive and severe conditions.

## A DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN

### TELLS HOW TO CAN SWEET CORN.

To the American Breeder:—Now when good sweet corn is so easily procured is the time for the housewife to can some for use next winter. When the corn selected is young and tender and it is canned soon after gathering, the product is far superior to the commercially canned corn. Those who have tried home-canned corn one year do not have to be urged to try it again.

According to the department of home economics of the University of Missouri at Columbia, corn is more difficult to can than fruits and most other vegetables. This is because the corn forms such a compact mass that it is hard to heat through, and because it is more difficult to kill the micro-organisms which cause it to spoil.

To can corn, boil it in salted water, just as if you were going to serve it, from 10 to 15 minutes. Cut it from the cob and pack it in quart jars. Add enough boiling water to completely cover and a rounding teaspoon of salt to each quart. Put on the covers of the jars loosely and place the jars on a rack of some kind in a boiler. Put in enough clean water to completely cover and boil four hours, counting from the time when the water commences to boil. When the time is up, remove the jars from the water and tighten the lids while the jars are still hot. This is more easily done with a spring seal than with a screw neck jar.

The department of home economics of the University of Missouri at Columbia will be glad to send a bulletin on canning to anyone who will write for it.—Missouri College of Agriculture.

### POULTRY WHILE YOU WAIT FOR FRUIT.

To the American Breeder:—A good hen, properly fed and cared for, will, in Colorado, return a profit above cost of keep of \$2 a year, where the eggs are sold in the open market. Where a private market is secured, or eggs are sold for hatching, or pure bred fowls are sold for breeding, the profits have been made with both small and large flocks, and under widely different conditions in different parts of the state.

One hundred laying hens can be kept on each acre of a full-grown orchard without interfering with the regular operations. One of the most successful poultry raisers in Colorado is keeping six hundred hens per acre on land where there are no trees. The man with a young orchard can work between these two extremes, depending on the size of his trees, keeping from three to four hundred laying hens per acre when the trees are first planted, and two hundred hens per acre after the trees begin to bear considerably. Under these conditions, a skillful poultryman can make, above expenses, from \$600 to \$800 per acre with poultry in a newly planted orchard, and \$400 per acre after the trees are in bearing.

A man without experience in poultry raising would have to start in with a smaller number per acre—say about one hundred, and be content with less profits the first year or two until he learned the business.

Colorado is particularly adapted to profitable poultry growing, as the climate, sunshine, feeds and altitude are as beneficial to the thrift of poultry as they are to the health and vigor of men and women.—W. E. Vaplon, Colorado Agricultural College.

### MAY BE BEST MILK COW IN MISSOURI.

What is believed to be the best three-year milk record ever made by a Missouri cow has just been completed by Carlotta Pontiac, a Holstein, owned by the dairy department of the University of Missouri.

Carlotta Pontiac has made an average yearly production for these three years of 22,658 pounds of milk. During the last year she produced 21,743 pounds, the year previous 21,719 pounds, and 24,514 pounds the first year. Her first year's record is within a hundred pounds of the amount of milk given by the present holder of the world's record for butter production, a cow owned by a dairyman at Finderne, New Jersey.

The three years of butter production were as follows: 900 pounds the first year, 827 pounds the second year, and 777 pounds for the last year.

Carlotta Pontiac is 12 years old. She was bred and raised on the University farm.

### KEEPING FOOD IN SUMMER.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued the following practical suggestions in regard to keeping food and drink in hot weather, with a view to helping the public to avoid sickness from eating spoiled articles of diet:

While people should be careful about the condition of the food they eat at all seasons of the year they should be particularly watchful during the summer months. In hot weather bacteria multiply far more rapidly than in cold weather, and produce chemical changes in some foods which greatly lessen their nutritive value and often make them unfit for human consumption. Unfortunately there is no quick, absolute, simple, practical way of determining the presence of hurtful bacilli in foods, or of obtaining positive evidence of the existence of ptomaines. The average family does not have the delicate apparatus needed for these tests, nor the skill to detect these micro-organisms.

The housewife will find eyes and nose the safest practical detectives of bad food in hot weather. If any article has any suspicion of an unusual odor or looks abnormal it should be avoided. People eating in doubtful restaurants should be particularly careful about meats or fish cooked with a highly spiced or aromatic sauce which might disguise a bad taste or warning odor. Only sweet smelling, clean food should be eaten. Spotted, green, slimy or frothy raw meat, or meat which is soft in spots also should be regarded with suspicion. Taste, of course, is a supplementary test, but one to be used after eyes, nose and fingers. A mother, before she allows her child to eat anything, should examine it carefully in a good light, smell it and finally taste it.

Milk particularly deteriorates rapidly under summer heat, especially if it already contains bacteria. Housewives, therefore, should see to it that their milk after being left by the milkman, does not stand for any length of time on a hot back porch or stoop before it is put in the icebox. Milk bottles should be kept closed, both in the ice box and out of it. If there is any doubt at all as to the excellence of the local milk supply, pasteurize all milk.

All foods should be kept covered or wrapped, and always out of the reach of flies, which are deadly carriers of typhoid. All vessels, pitchers, etc., in which food is to be stored should first be scalded. Food should be handled as little as possible. The ice box, especially its drain pipe, should be cleaned thoroughly and frequently with boiling water and washing soda, and given an occasional airing. A persistent battle should be waged against flies in all parts of the home.

Those who go away for vacation should not get the idea that everything in a summer resort or strange city is necessarily pure and wholesome. The danger of typhoid fever in country resorts is very great. Many of the cases of typhoid fever recorded in the fall in cities where the water is pure had their origin in water or contaminated substances drunk or eaten at some summer resort. Insist on boiled water. If you absolutely



can not get boiled water, make sure about the reputation of springs, wells or tap water. Refuse absolutely to take any water that comes from a source near an outhouse or stable, or in a neighborhood where fever is at all prevalent.

Boiled water can be made just as palatable as unboiled water. The flat taste which boiled water has soon after it has been boiled is due to the fact that boiling drives out of it the air which it held in solution. If the water, after boiling, is put in scalded, shallow, open pans and allowed to stand for 24 hours where flies or dirt can not get at it, it will regain its air and have its usual taste restored by the second day.

Finally, it is particularly important in summer that people should not be misled into believing that the label "Guaranteed Under the Food and Drugs Act," on cans and packages means that the government has tested these foods and pronounced them pure and desirable. The government does not make the guarantee. The guarantee is made wholly by the manufacturer, and means no more than when your own corner grocer guarantees that the sugar he weighs out for you is all right. Examine goods labeled "guaranteed" just as carefully as any other kind.

#### HOW TO CAN BEANS FOR WINTER USE.

To the American Breeder:—Green beans, which are so plentiful at present, may be canned easily. Canned beans form a pleasant addition to the winter diet.

The home economics department of the University of Missouri at Columbia tells how to can beans. In preparation, wash and string the beans as if for immediate use. Next, pack them in jars as tightly as possible, covering with water and adding a teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Put on the rubbers and tops, adjusting loosely, then place on a rack of some sort or layer of straw in the bottom of a boiler and cover with clean water. Boil for two hours, counting from the time the water begins to boil. Remove from the water and seal immediately.

The best jar for this purpose is one that fastens with a wire spring. In using this style of jar, the glass tops are put in place, held on loosely with the wire passing over the top. After removing from the hot water, the wire spring is tightened, thus sealing the jar. The reason for sealing while hot is that steam, not air, be contained in the jar. This steam condenses when the jar cools and leaves a vacuum which holds on the top of the jar.

The jar should be tested from day to day by releasing the spring. You should be able to lift the weight of the jar by the glass top. If the top loosens when this is tried, then the sealing is imperfect or the contents of the jar are spoiling. If the spoiling has not gone too far, the contents or the jar can be re-sterilized in the same way as the beginning.—Home Economics Department, University of Missouri.

#### PATTERNS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

##### CATALOGUE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-Date 1915 Large Spring and Summer Catalogue containing over 400 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns as well as the latest embroidery designs, also a concise and comprehensive article on Dressmaking, giving valuable hints to the Home Dressmaker.

1230. Costume for Misses and small women.—Cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 5 yards of 44-inch material for a 16-year size. The skirt measures about 3 1-2 yards in the 16-year size, at its lower edge. Price, 10c.

1203-1191. Ladies' Costume.—Waist 1203 cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 1191 cut in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 5 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for the skirt, and 2 1/4 yards of 27-inch material for the over-blouse. The Tucker requires 2 3-8 yards, and the sash 2 1/2 yards of ribbon, for a medium size. This calls for TWO separate

patterns which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c for each.

1233. Girl's Dress.—Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 yards of 40-inch material for a 6-year size. Price, 10c.

1223. Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material for an 8-year size. Price, 10c.

1219. Ladies' House Dress.—Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6 1/4 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures 2 7-8 yards at the lower edge. Price, 10c.

1040. Ladies' Apron.—Cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. Price, 10c.

1226. Ladies' Waist.—Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 2 3/4 yards of 40-inch material for a 36-inch size. Price, 10c.

1221. Set of Ladies' Over Waists, Vestee and Collar.—Cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires




##### PATTERN COUPON.

In ordering patterns, be sure and fill in name and address plainly, also number and size of pattern desired.

No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....
No.....	Size.....

Address all orders to Pattern Department, American Breeder, 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo.



## Here's Your Car

No matter how exacting your needs, among the Three Regals is a car admirably adapted to your use and your pocketbook.

**The Light Four—Regal**—provides you a handsome streamline, five-passenger car—unusual in size, appearance and performance—but light of weight and economical to operate, selling at \$650.

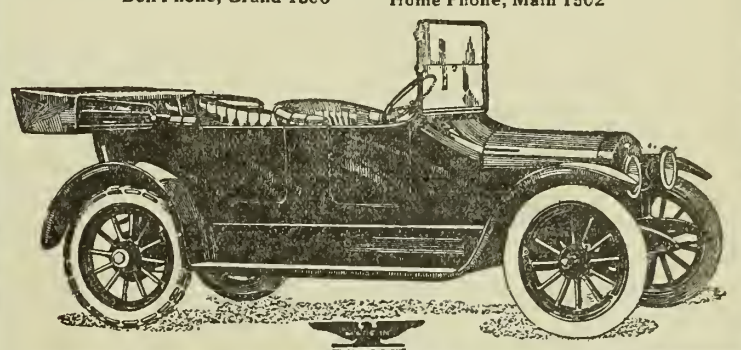

**The Standard Four—Regal**—supplies a larger, more powerful and luxurious car—the standard in size, beauty and equipment among four-cylinder cars, selling at \$1085.

**The De Luxe Eight**—offers the highest development in gasoline motors—the powerful, flexible, balanced eight. The smooth vibrationless operation of which makes a ride in it a new and pleasing sensation in motoring—Price \$1250.

All these models are roomy—fully equipped, including electric lights and starter—have crown fenders, demountable rims and one-man tops.

### MYERS-EBERSON MOTORS CO.

1821-1823 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.  
Bell Phone, Grand 1500      Home Phone, Main 1502

for No. 1, 3 3-8 yards; for No. 2, 1 3-8 yards; for No. 3, 1 yard, and for No. 4, 3-8 yard of 27-inch material for a medium size. Price, 10c.

#### FALL PLOWING A PROTECTION AGAINST PESTS.

In advocating deep fall plowing and winter plowing as a safeguard against many crop pests, Prof. George A. Dean, of the Kansas College, gives the following pointer on how this works: "Cutworms, army worms, wire worms, cornstalk borers, and white grubs," he says, "pass the winter in the soil as larvae. Corn-ear worms, fall army worms, and garden webworms pass the winter in the soil as pupae. May beetles, click beetles and potato beetles hibernate in the soil as adult beetles. Other insects, such as the grasshopper and the corn-root aphid, lay their eggs in the ground in the fall. Deep fall plowing and thorough harrowing will be effective against all of these wintering forms."

#### LIME IS NOT FERTILIZER.

To the American Breeder:—There is a general impression among many Missouri farmers that lime is a fertilizer. Lime is not a fertilizer. The prime reason for applying lime to the soil is to correct sourness or acidity where such exists. The legume crops, such as clover and alfalfa do not thrive on sour soil, unless the soil is very rich. Sour soils are not well suited to the development of beneficial bacteria, which are found in the tubercles of these crops. It is mainly for the purpose of favoring the growth of these bacteria that lime is applied

to soils. Ground limestone is the form of lime which is usually cheapest as a soil sweetener.

There are other effects of lime but most of them are of less importance. Lime tends to make plant food available from the soil, although this is largely through its beneficial effect on the bacteria. In large quantities it tends to make clay soils more friable but this effect of lime is usually observed only where the freshly water slacked or air slacked lime is applied in large quantities. Ground limestone has much less effect in this respect.

A fertilizer usually gives a quick response in the crop to which it is applied, provided the soil is in need of the plant food added. Lime on the other hand usually has a less immediate effect, the benefit being distributed through a number of seasons. On very sour soils, however, where enough lime is added to entirely sweeten the surface for six or seven inches, the effect upon crops, particularly clover and alfalfa is often immediate and striking.

The need of lime is increasing annually. Many soils cannot be expected to give satisfactory returns until they are sweetened by it.—M. F. Miller, Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo.

#### SERVICE.

Old Lady (irritably): "Here, boy, I've been waiting some time to be waited on."

Druggist Boy: "Yes, ma'am. What can I do for you?"

Old Lady: "I want a stamp."

Druggist Boy: "Yes, ma'am. Will you have it licked or unlicked?"—Los Angeles Express.



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

Sign Your Name and Address to All Questions.

**1920—NAVEL INFECTION**—I have a three weeks old colt that was born well and had no symptoms of being hurt. The first we noticed the colt was a little lame in the left front leg and it began swelling in the shoulder, and in about ten days it began swelling in the right shoulder and down into the knees, so he walks like a stiff horse, and now it has begun on a hind leg. The colt lies down in a patch of sweet clover and when it gets up a person can hear its bones squeak and crack. This colt nurses the mare as well as any colt. Please tell me what can be done for this colt.—South Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is quite likely your colt became infected at the navel just after birth and these cases are not very encouraging after they have approached the stage described. Local applications of stimulating liniments to the parts affected, together with subcutaneous injections of bacterins, sometimes helps. If the navel is still unhealed it may be treated with antiseptics. It would be a good plan to have a competent veterinarian look this case over and start the treatment for you.

**1921—TESTICLES NOT DOWN**—I have a nice colt that was two years old in April. I want to keep him for a stud, but he hasn't swung his testicles and there is no sign of them. Is there any chance for him to swing them? Is there anything I can do to cause them to swing down?—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is quite probable that inasmuch as your colt is now two years old that the testicles are not going to descend. Still if he is a good colt you are justified in giving him another year's trial. You cannot help matters any excepting to give him good care so as to keep him growing in good shape, and at the same time seeing that he has plenty of exercise.

**1922—UMBILICAL HERNIA**—I have a mule one year old last May. Soon after it was foaled a rupture at the navel showed up. I had a graduate veterinarian work on it when it was about three months old; his work soon gave way and now it is worse than it was at first. Will you please tell me what to do? Would a bandage drawn tight around its body be of any benefit?—Illinois Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Umbilical hernia in colts as young as the one mentioned is usually repaired without much difficulty, and you should call the attention of your veterinarian to the case again. A bandage will be of no help to the case inasmuch as nothing but a careful surgical operation will correct the condition. The longer you allow it to go the more difficult it will be to successfully close the opening.

**1923—EXCESSIVE SERVICES**—We have had three horses returned as non-breeders, who have practically the same habit. They enter a mare normally and close up, but one immediately pulls back, another waits a moment and the other waits a normal time but all squeal and come off with a big heat. The last horse will discharge apparently, the same as any other horse at times, and has gotten some mares in foal. The others have left foals, but I have no positive knowledge of these. I have not seen the horses masturbate. They are all Clydesdale and are in ordinary stud shape. Two of them have been worked. Any information you can give will be gladly received, and any suggestions made will be carried out as best we can.—Canadian Subscriber.

**REPLY**—This condition can be produced by being served too heavily, or by masturbation. Not all horses are affected alike. There are many things to be considered with problems of these kinds. We would suggest that you measure the penis when it is not erect. Make a whang leather ring for each of these horses. Have the harness maker prepare the ring so as not to cause any irritation to the penis. Move it two or three times a day so as not to leave it long enough in one place to set up an irritation. Do not permit these stallions to see or smell mares that are in heat. Keep them in a good physical condition. After several

weeks of this treatment secure a tall mare with a long vagina and try these horses. Tease the mare with some other horse. Before the stallion is led out scatter hay under him to encourage him to urinate if possible. Have the mare in a convenient place so the stallion can make the service before the erection gets too severe. If he appears to be afraid of the bridle, use a halter. Some horses are injured by the use of severe bridles, whips and other weapons. If the service is not complete, put him in the barn. Get a bucket of hot water at about 100 degrees to begin with. Immerse the penis in it when he is close to a mare. Increase the heat to 110 degrees F. if the stallion does not object. Try these horses every day for several days. If everything else fails, take the grain ration away from a stallion for ten hours and turn him loose. Turn the stallion and mare together and try to observe what you can. If a complete service is made and any blood is observed, call in a good veterinarian who can examine the urethra. If a complete service is made, test the semen and if no spermatozoa are found at the first service, make three services 24 hours apart. If this treatment is found successful and the stallion makes a complete service, with countless numbers of very active spermatozoa, he may be developed into a breeder through the use of the whang leather ring. All such stallions must not be used as teasers or kept in an enclosure where mares are teased or bred; neither should he be permitted to see or smell a mare that is in heat, as the old habit is liable to come back at any time. We would not advise one to purchase an animal with these symptoms as the chances of recovery are not very promising for a continued, useful period of years.

**1924—PIGS EAT GRAVEL**—Am feeding our pigs one and a half pounds of shorts, on grass and grain (green) pasture. When they finish eating they eat small gravel for a few minutes. What do they need?—Montana Subscriber.

**REPLY**—When pigs are fed heavily on grain they crave foreign substances, particularly alkalines. It is a good practice to permit pigs access to coal or wood ashes which seem to satisfy their appetite for such substances. If one has the material so they can it is a good plan to burn wood or cobs weekly into charcoal and permit them access to the same. In the absence of any of these it has been found by successful hog raisers that soft coal slack is relished by pigs and satisfies the craving for substances of the above class. While theoretically it is hard to see why pigs are benefitted by eating slack coal, yet experience seems to show that it is helpful to their thrift.

**1925—CAPSULE COLTS**—What are the characteristics of the capsule filly or colt? Will the filly breed and will the colt grow into a sire?—England Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Capsule colts produce horses just like those produced with natural service. Stallions and mares have been produced by that method for several generations, and there is no difference that we can see, including fertility. If you will come to this country and investigate you will find about 10,000 successful breeders using the American capsule system. If your European friends wish to learn something about horse breeding so far as production is concerned, we extend to them an invitation to visit the American breeders. This, however, only applies to a limited number of successful breeders in this country. We expect to see the horse breeders in this country generally acquire more knowledge about their business.

## BID ON THIS STALLION

BEST OFFER RECEIVED BEFORE AUGUST 20 TAKES HIM.

This is Ronaldo 98502, foaled March 1, 1913. Weighs 1,650 lbs. Dark iron gray (nearly black). His full sister sold in my last sale for \$500. This colt is right in every way. Recorded with the Percheron Society of America.



**C. F. JONES**

**SPRINGVILLE, NEW YORK**



**Oak Lawn Stock Farm**

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS.  
Percherons, Belgians and Shires.

The best stock at reasonable prices. Come and see our stallions and mares.

**GEORGE EGGERT, Prop., NEWTON, IOWA**

## 20 of My Percherons Are Sold

I still have 30 to sell—mostly high class mares and fillies, and a few good stallions. I am Closing Out the Entire Herd and Preparing to Quit the Farm.

Now is the time to buy such stock. I'll save you money. Write, or better, come and see them.

**GEORGE HIRSCHMAN**

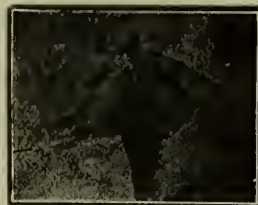
**Pierson, Iowa**

## WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had direct from the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.**

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.



**1926—SCROTAL ENLARGEMENTS**—I castrated some pigs and in about three weeks an enlargement appeared on those parts. I cut into one and it appeared to be gristle. I had the same experience last year, when the enlargement grew as large as the pig's head and they became very poor and I killed them. The veterinarian said he never saw anything like them.—Montana Subscriber.

**REPLY**—These enlargements are due to infection of the end of the cord and are more apt to occur when it is left long following castration. About the only way that one can overcome the condition when once present is to dissect out the growth and apply antiseptics to the parts daily during the process of healing. Ordinarily pigs are permitted to remain in filthy places following castration, which results in infection of the wound. They should be placed in a clean field where there is running water if possible after the operation.

**1927—MASTURBATION**—Please tell me where I can obtain an alarm to be used to prevent a stallion from masturbating.—Minnesota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—You can use a whang leather ring fitted to the penis when it is not erect. It is cheaper and more successful than any alarm clock you can find for that purpose.

**1928—NEW GROWTH**—About a year ago an O. I. C. sow cut her throat on barbed wire, which, after healing, has grown a large, purplish growth, about as large as a small pumpkin, with wart-like crimson heads sticking out of it. Three of her pigs are now afflicted with the same thing, only smaller. Is it curable? If so, what can I do?—Oregon Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It would require a microscopic examination of these growths to definitely determine their nature and learn whether or not they were malignant in character. Your veterinarian should understand how to determine this and advise you whether or not an operation is advisable. If not malignant (cancerous) they should be successfully removed.

**1929—SELLING A STALLION**—I sold a man a good, sound horse and a sure one, and he kept him two years, and paid \$100 on him in all, \$68 interest. He said he could not pay for him so I took the horse back. He wanted to stand him on shares this summer but I would not let him and he has knocked all summer on the horse and said he wasn't sure. He got a fair per cent of colts this last season from mares that were well cared for. He kept the horse in a dark stable. He could run loose but could not see any one; there was only a little window in the east end; he said he exercised him but he was

## KODOMA 43372

The Great Ton Show Stallion and Percheron sire, for sale. Height 16.3; color gray; age 9 years. Absolutely sound and clean, with the best of feet, bone and pasterns. His sloping shoulders support a beautifully carried head and neck, while his short, broad back, over a deep ribbed middle, smoothly molds into strong loins and level croup over the best draft hocks imaginable. Kodoma has 12-inch bone below his hocks and scales 1,920 pounds; today in active stud condition weighing some 2,200 pounds; fitted for showing. Guaranteed to get 60 per cent foals. Price \$1,000.

**W. T. WILKINSON,**  
Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri.

## JACKSON'S PRIZE WINNING PERCHERONS

Albany II, 47588, a champion of national shows and many state fairs, at head of herd. Young stock by him. Address,

**J. H. JACKSON,** Rte. 4, Enid, Okla.  
Telephone E. 535.

## CLYDESDALE HORSES

Twenty mares from weanlings up. A number of extra good young stallions that will make better than ton horses.

In Shorthorns I have 5 young Scotch bulls, roans and reds, that are good ones.

**W. A. DEMERRITT,** Plainfield, Illinois

## \$800 BUYS

Two black registered Percherons. Mare, 4 years old; weight 1935. Stallion, 27 months; weight 1770; sound. One share Percheron Society of America stock goes. Am quitting the business. No trades.

**G. B. CHANDLER,** Buffalo, Kan.

## IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION

For sale; black; foaled 1911; weight 1700; in fair flesh; plenty of bone, style and action; sure. Have colts to show. Any questions answered and breeding on request.

**O. V. REAMS,** Eau Claire, Mich.

We offer more International PERCHERON AND BELGIAN first prize winners, and more stallions of serviceable age by the \$10,000 champion Carnot (66666) than does any other dealer in the world. Also Shetland ponies. If you want the best, come and see me and save money. Free circular. **R. R. Station, East Orwell, O. A. W. Green, Middlefield, O.**





**\$700 BUYS THE PAIR.**  
The Percheron stallion, Taupin 52361 (30408), registered in the Percheron Society of America. Was imported from France by H. A. Briggs, Elkhorn, Wis. Foaled 1901; ton horse; black; sound; sure; good producer. Colts to show.  
The German Coach stallion, Billy (5639), registered in the German Hanoverian & Oldenburg Horse Association of America. Foaled 1910; weight in good order, 1,300 pounds; beautiful brown; sound; sure. Colts to show.  
I am pricing these horses for less than I would take for their book account this season, as I can't take care of them myself and don't want to hire anyone wanting to speculate or start in business. This is your chance. This ad will appear but once.  
**W. H. RHAMEY, LAKEVILLE, OHIO.**

**BELGIAN STUD COLT**  
For sale cheap. A pure bred yearling; bay, with star; out of imported ton sire and dam.  
**CHAS H. FRENCH, Jr.**  
Wapakoneta, Ohio, R. F. D. 9

**For Sale or Trade**  
For young draft stallion or mares, Standard bred stallion; color, sorrel; broke to drive and ride. Also one jack; medium size; color, black; quick performer and nice to handle. Colts to show from both. Would trade for cattle.  
**HENRY HEIBNER, Danville, Iowa**  
**IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS**  
of Percheron and Standard bred horses, Kentucky and Tennessee jacks. All stock guaranteed and priced to sell. Terms to suit purchaser.  
**FISHER & WALKER, Evansville, Ind.**

**PARAMONT STOCK FARM**  
Breeds and Imports  
Percherons, Belgians and Shires.  
Home of the Iowa and International Grand Champion **FARCEUR** 7332 (72924), the greatest Belgian stallion in the world today. Always a select lot of stallions and mares for sale at prices that cannot be beat for high class, sound, 2,000 to 2,500 lb. horses.  
**W.M. CROWNOVER, HUDSON, IOWA.**

**IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS**  
For sale. Can show buyers more registered stallions and mares than any firm in America owns. Come and see my horses and mares and visit the best and liveliest horse country in the West. Reference, any bank in Creston, Iowa.  
**A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Iowa.**

**THE SHIRE STALLION**  
Klondyke, Jr., 8953, for sale; age 11; color chestnut; weight 1700. A very sure foal getter; best of colts to show. Broke to work; pasture broke; easy to handle. Priced to sell. I have used him six years and must dispose of him.  
**L. A. STANGELAND, Mayville, N. Dak.**

**PERCHERON STALLION**  
For sale at a bargain. Registered in Percheron Society of America; No. 66145; jet black; weight, 1,900; foaled March 20, 1909.  
**E. H. MINNICH, UNION, OHIO.**

turned in the dark. I had a good, open stable for him winter and summer. I have the horse and can't sell him and a lot of his good colts I have to pay service on. I don't know what to do. He is a good breeder and was good, sure foal getter when I sold him. Would it do to castrate him? He is a full blood horse; has been inspected four times and always sound. When I tried to sell him last winter he said he was up against it and couldn't pay for the horse, and as soon as he couldn't get him to stand, he said he wasn't sure. I would like to know what you think about it. If he says the horse is unsound I can't do a thing. The horse has settled the mares fairly well—about 19 in all, as almost everyone here has a stud horse.—Nebraska Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Test your stallion with a microscope. If he proves fertile, advertise him so that a buyer from an outside district can have a chance to purchase him. You are under no obligations to the kicker. If the stallion is not an average producer it would be the proper thing to castrate him. The next time you sell a stallion have your arrangements made a little more satisfactory so that you will know it is a deal. Use a little business judgment.

**1930—A KNOTTY QUESTION**—I have a good Percheron stallion that has the tonsillitis. I have a veterinarian and he is treating with some lung plaster and injecting some tablets into the hide. The veterinarian said I could use him for breeding. I have tried him three times but he won't discharge. I would like to have him get all right as he is the best horse around here. Please

give me some advice.—South Dakota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We are not familiar with the disease, tonsillitis, among horses. Perhaps one reason writers do not discuss this disease is because horses do not possess those structures found in the human family, namely, tonsils. It is also not clear to us the relation the lung plaster bears to tonsillitis. Your inquiry is too indefinite to enable us to form a conclusion as to just what disease has been or is now affecting your horse. We presume some febrile disorder has debilitated him to a point where the generative organs have become weakened and it will take time for him to fully recover. Inasmuch as your veterinarian has the case in hand he will no doubt render you all the assistance possible. Be patient, however, and give the horse time to recover.

**1931—PUNISHING A STALLION**—Please state if scientific breeding encourages the whipping (or other severe punishment) of a stallion just before he is expected to make a cover? What effect, if any, does the whipping, or other severe punishment of a stallion in active breeding have upon his colt getting qualities? Say a stallion is more or less fractious or obstreperous and his trainer or breeder whips him with frequency, and at times with severity, would you deem such a stallion dependable foaler, or would the frequent or severe punishment inflicted upon him be calculated to interfere to an appreciable extent with his success in foaling mares?—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is necessary to control any sire kept for breeding purposes. This can best be done through the use of a bridle that will control the animal. Continuous whipping, jerking and scolding is not advisable with any animal. A real good whipping in order to make a sire mind might be a necessity occasionally.

**1932—MAMMITIS**—Can you tell me what to do for my cow? From one side of her udder she gives lumpy milk; the milk is of normal color; she does not give much milk out of this side but the other side is perfectly all right and she gives nearly a pail full.—Minnesota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We suspect your cow is affected with catarrhal mammitis, which may be induced primarily by something she has eaten. Do you remember of anything that could have proved harmful in the way of food at the time the trouble began? Certain weeds in the pasture will sometimes induce this trouble. In treating the case first be sure that she does not lie out nights on cold, wet ground, as it is very difficult to overcome the diseased conditions if this is permitted. Knead and work the quarters affected twice a day with the hands, using the following: Alcohol, six ounces, ammonia water, one ounce, distilled extract of witch hazel, nine ounces. Mix all together and apply with friction and gently massage the affected parts for ten or fifteen minutes.

**1933—TESTING THE SEMEN**—I purchased a stallion this spring and he is not getting his mares in foal as he should. I am feeding him oats, bran and timothy hay. He is breeding one and two mares a day. I have a chance to get some of his semen tested and wish to know just what to expect from it. I will have to get the semen and carry it five miles at body heat. How

much life or movement should I expect to find on examination, and how am I to tell spermatozoa that were fertile when ejected from the horse and those that were dead at time service was made? Any help you can give me will be appreciated.—Iowa Subscriber.

**REPLY**—A perfect test is when all spermatozoa are alive and very active. There is no way for you to tell how much life is lost while the fluid is being conveyed. The best way to test the stallion is immediately after a service, then the semen should be caught from the end of the penis.

**1934—CLOSED CERVIX**—Upon examining a mare the other day I found a growth of something like a skin over the outer end of the cervix. I tried to break through with the finger as the opening beyond appeared about normal. Would it be safe to tear this down as described, or what can be done? She seems all right in every other way and should be raising colts.—Montana Subscriber.

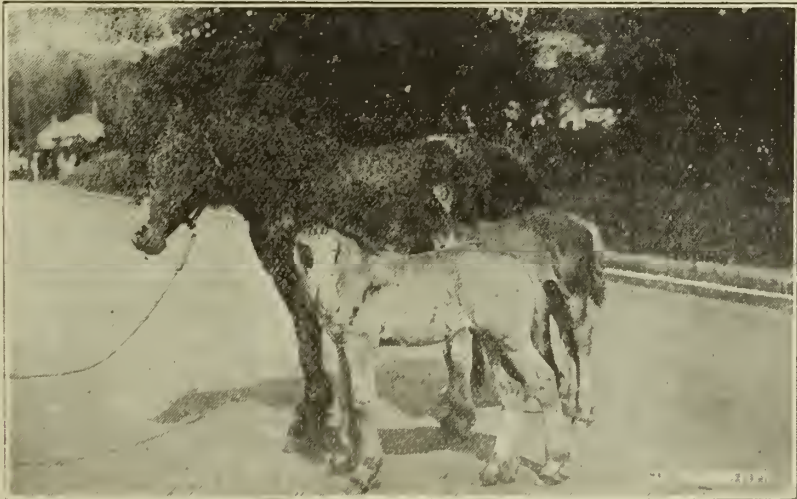
**REPLY**—If you have had sufficient experience as a breeder so that you are sure of the nature of the parts, and are positive that what you find is true, you may carefully puncture the membrane responsible for closure of the cervix, with the finger, and make the opening. After doing this you should carefully examine the uterus so as to know its true condition. Frequently the uterus becomes diseased from this condition for the reason that the normal discharges are prevented from escaping.

**1935—MARES REMAIN IN HEAT**—Will you tell me what is the matter with so many mares this season that they stay in heat for two weeks and more after breeding?—Iowa Subscriber.

**REPLY**—We would advise you to be very careful and make a close examination of all mares bred, as the indications are that you are spreading diseases among your mares. A normal mare will not stay in heat two weeks; there is something wrong with her.

**1936—DIARRHEA AMONG CHICKENS**—Can you tell me what to do for my chickens? They are dying fast. I think they have the white diarrhoea.—Minnesota Subscriber.

**REPLY**—In the first place if these are young chicks and are affected with diarrhea, it is quite probable that they are victims of the infectious variety. Infectious diarrhea among young chickens may be transmitted through the egg—that is, a chick that recovers from infectious diarrhea may grow to be a pullet which may infect eggs, which may in turn produce infected chicks. Of course weather conditions and food supply greatly influence the welfare of chicks and have a great bearing on diseases of the digestive organs. A batch of chicks that may be kept too warm in a brooder, or on the other hand may be chilled, may suffer extensive loss as a result of either. As a rule, it is not best to feed sloppy food but a combination of dry, sound grain is best. For this purpose steel cut oats with bran and wheat middlings, with a very small amount of meat meal makes a good combination to start young chicks after a couple of days' diet on the yolks of hard boiled eggs. In the course of ten days or two weeks clean wheat screenings and fine corn grit may be gradually added. Coarse sand and ground charcoal



TWIN HORSE COLTS BY SHIRE STALLION.  
Their Dam, a Grade Shire, Belongs to Kline Bros. Photo (Showing Colts at One Month), Sent by J. C. Roth, Marion County, Ore., Owner of the Sire.



# Astral King

The Acme of  
**SADDLE HORSE PERFECTION**

His and Other High Class Stock for Sale

Come or Write for Illustrated Catalog

## JAS. HOUCHIN, Prop.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

**CLOSING OUT SALE**  
Standard bred and Percheron stallions and Mammoth jack. These are medium-sized individuals and extra good quality. Also a big jack. These animals are all good breeders—some extra good.  
**T. H. STONE, ELSBERRY, MO.**

**FOUR YOUNG STANDARD BREDS**  
For sale. To close out I offer for sale three young stallions and one mare, nicely broke to drive. Stallions entered in South Dakota Futurity. All sound and registered. Will consider a Percheron stallion in trade. This is a bargain for some one.  
**L. R. LEDAHL, LAKE PRESTON, S. D.**

**REGISTERED MORGANS FOR SALE.**  
A choice lot of young stallions and mares, weanlings to 4 years old. Weanlings and yearlings can be crated and delivered at any point by express at a moderate price. Can sell fillies and stallions of different breeding that would be suitable to mate together. Could sell a car load of registered mares and fillies that have been bred to registered Morgan stallions, at a very moderate price. Most of my young stock is out of The Admiral. Headlight Morgan is now at the head of my stud and I am expecting at least 40 colts from him next spring.  
**RICHARD SELLMAN, Rochelle, Texas.**

**MORGAN HORSES AND COLTS**  
of both sexes for sale. My breeding operations have never been on an extensive scale, but for the number shown I have been unusually successful at the great shows, and have sold breeding stock to 15 different states and South America, including sales to Mountain Vale and Brook Nok, the most extensive Morgan breeding establishments in the world. Prices always right.  
**C. F. DEWEY, AMBOY, ILL.**

**EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.**  
Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas. Member American Shetland Pony Club.

**FOR REAL MORGANS**  
Buy your Morgan stallions, mares, colts and fillies of  
**BECK STOCK FARM, Keyesville, Mo.**

**NINETEENTH COLT AT 24 YEARS.**  
As an instance of remarkable production the Spirit of the West tells the story of the famous Standard bred brood mare, Mantua Maker. This daughter of Red Wilkes, foaled in 1891, is reported recently to have dropped her 19th colt. Her first recorded colt was dropped in 1895.

**LEADING TROTTERS IN THEIR CLASSES.**  
The design on the silver cups being awarded in trotting events at the Panama-Pacific Exposition includes portraits of five famous trotters, supposed to be the leaders in their respective classes. The animals selected for this signal recognition are as follows:  
Bingen 2:06 1/4, as the champion sire; Miss Russell, as the champion broodmare; The Harvester 2:01, as the champion stallion, any age; Lou Dillon 1:58 1/2, as the champion trotting mare, and Uhlan 1:58, as the champion gelding.

Will your section be represented in the Subscribers' Number—August 20?



**JACKS.**

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

**KENTUCKY JACKS, TROTTERS AND Draft Stallions and Hereford Cattle.**

Fine Mammoth jacks from colts to 5 years old, with plenty of bone and weight. Trotting colts from 1 to 4 years, by such sires as Peter the Great, 2:07 1/4; Vice Commodore, 2:11; Treganle, 2:09; Siliko, 2:03 1/4; McDougal, 2:10 1/4, and The Tramp. Three fine draft stallions; registered Hereford bulls, from 5 to 12 months old. Write, or better, come and see stock.

U. G. SAUNDERS,  
Fairland Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky.

**CLOSING OUT SALE.**

Five young jacks from 1 to 4 years old, and eight young jennets. All black with points, and registered. Anybody who is looking for a first class young jack should come at once and take his choice.

Henry Obermann & Son, Freistatt, Mo.  
Located 7 miles north of Monett on Frisco R. R.

**WE PAY YOUR EXPENSES**

If Stock Is Not As Represented.

**WE BREED JACKS GOOD**

and big, and priced to sell. We won the championship on both jacks and jennets at Kansas State Fair, 1913 and 1914.

We price anything but our Panama Exposition show herd.

Written guarantee given with every jack sold.

Reference: Any bank in town.

H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, Dighton, Kas.

**TO GET OUT OF DEBT**

We will sell the jack, Johnny K. 6510; black, with light points; foaled April 25, 1911; weight, 910 pounds. Best of conformation; good breeder; very fine performer; easy to handle and not "queer" like many jacks. Sound and right in every way. Price, \$750; freight paid any distance up to 200 miles.

EVERHARD FARM, OAKLAND, MO.  
(References: Bank of Lebanon; State Bank of Lebanon, Mo.)

**FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM.**

32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14 1/2 to 16 1/2 hands high—Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address:

J. C. HUCKSTEP,  
Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

**MAMMOTH JACKS**

For sale. Large, heavy boned, 15 to 16 hands high. Prices from \$250 up. Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.

John Henry, Fairfax, Ia.

**MARES, JENNETS AND JACKS.**

For sale. One carload of good, young, dry mares, 3 to 7 years old; bred to Percheron horse and good jack. Also ten medium size jennets, from 3 to 8 years old; all bred to good jack. Also three good jacks, 2 are 16 hands, 5 and 9 years old, one 14 1/2 hands, 7 years old. All are black with light points. Guaranteed breeders.

H. C. JACKSON, DIMMITT, TEXAS.

**PARTNER WANTED**

For hinnie proposition. Must understand impregnation and be willing to take charge of ranch in New Mexico, equipped with jennets and stallions. Will split profits equally. Just the thing for young couple.

CARL E. FREEMAN,  
P. O. BOX 142, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

**PERCHERON STALLION WANTED**

in exchange for jack. I have a fine registered 3-year-old jack, guaranteed every way, to trade for Percheron stallion registered in Percheron Society of America and good enough to use on registered mares.

Stanley Turner, Water Valley, Tex.

**PASSING GOOD THINGS AROUND.**

To the American Breeder: Your paper is of great value to any one engaged in stock raising. I think I have learned more from your paper than from all the books I have ever read, and would not do without it for anything. Please find 50c for the subscription for a new customer. Send him the July copies.—A. L. Kunzie, Marion County, Oregon.

**LEADING STATE FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS**

Below we give, in alphabetical order, a complete list of the more important fairs and expositions to be held in the United States and Canada this year. In the case of the World's Fair at San Francisco, which opened last February, the live stock show begins September 30 and lasts till the last of November. Dates for all fairs are given in the list, preceding the names of the secretaries, so far as we have them:

Alabama State Exposition—Montgomery, October 18-23. Geo. T. Barnes, Secretary.

Alabama State Fair—Birmingham, October 7-16. Sam H. Fowlkes, Secretary.

American Royal Live Stock Show—Kansas City, October 4-9. R. J. Kinzer, Secretary.

Arizona State Fair—Phoenix, November 8-13. T. D. Shaughnessy, Secretary.

Arkansas State Fair—Hot Springs. Blue Grass Fair—Lexington, Kentucky, August 2-7. John W. Bain, Secretary.

Brockton Fair and Horse Show—Brockton, Massachusetts, October 5-8. P. G. Flint, Secretary.

Calgary Industrial Exhibition—Calgary, Canada, June 20-July 7. E. L. Richardson, Secretary.

California State Fair—Sacramento, September 4-11. Chas. W. Paine, Secretary.

Cambridge Valley Fair—Cambridge, New York, August 23-27. Eliot B. Norton, Secretary.

Canadian National Exhibition—Toronto, Canada, August 28-September 13. J. O. Orr, General Manager.

Central Canadian Exhibition—Ottawa, Canada, September 10-18. E. McMahon, Secretary.

Colorado State Fair—Pueblo, Colorado, September 13-18. J. L. Beaman, Secretary.

Connecticut State Fair—Berlin, September 14-17. L. W. Gwathkin, Secretary.

Forest City Fair—Cleveland, Ohio, August 19-26. H. J. Kline, Manager, North Randall, Ohio.

Georgia State Fair—Macon, October 26-November 5. Harry G. Robert, Secretary.

Illinois State Fair—Springfield, September 17-25. B. M. Davison, Secretary.

Indiana State Fair—Indianapolis, September 6-10. Chas. Downing, Secretary.

International Live Stock Exposition—Chicago, Illinois, November 27-December 4. E. H. Heide, Secretary.

Interstate Live Stock Fair—Sioux City, Iowa, September 20-25. Joe Morton, Secretary.

Interstate Fair—Fargo, North Dakota, July 27-30. G. A. Nash, Secretary.

Kansas State Fair—Hutchinson, September 18-25. A. L. Sponsler, Secretary.

Kansas State Fair—Topeka, September 13-17. Samuel E. Lux, Secretary.

Kentucky State Fair—Louisville, September 13-18. J. L. Dent, Secretary.

Louisiana State Fair—Shreveport, November 3-8. Louis N. Brueggerhoff, Secretary.

Maryland State Fair—Timonium, August 31-September 4. Jas. S. Nuss, Secretary.

Michigan State Fair—Detroit, September 6-15. G. W. Dickinson, Secretary.

Michigan State Fair (West)—Grand Rapids, September 20-24. Lyman A. Lilly, Secretary.

Minnesota State Fair and Exposition—Hamline, September 6-11. J. C. Simpson, Secretary.

Mississippi-Alabama Fair—Meridian, Mississippi, October 18-23. R. M. Stripplin, Secretary.

Missouri State Fair—Sedalia, September 25-October 2. E. T. Major, Secretary.

Montana State Fair—Helena, September 20-25. Sid J. Coffee, President.

National Feeders and Breeders Show—Fort Worth, Texas, March 11-18, 1916. J. A. Stafford, Secretary.

National Western Stock Show—Denver, Colorado, January 17-22, 1915. Fred P. Johnson, Secretary.

Nebraska State Fair—Lincoln, September 6-10. W. R. Mellor, Secretary.

New England Fair—Worcester, Massachusetts, September 6-9. B. Durell, Secretary.

New State Fair—Muskogee, Oklahoma, October 4-9. Harry E. Oliver, Secretary.

New York State Fair—Syracuse, September 13-18. Albert E. Brown, Secretary.

North Carolina State Fair—Raleigh, October 18-23. Joseph E. Pogue, Secretary.

**OUR GUARANTEE**

Is that the course of treatment we furnish in connection with

**JACKSORINE**

Will cure any sore on horses, jack stock or mules, except warts, fistulous sores or sores extending into the hoof, providing the treatment is given according to directions. Read what these breeders say about it:

May 15, 1915.—I have used about one and one-half cans of Jacksoline. It lasted me two seasons and it cured sores that — failed to cure. I bought a bottle of medicine from — for which I gave him \$1.00. I asked him if it was guaranteed. He said, "Yes, I stand back of it." But he stood too far back of it, for I got no results nor my money back, but the Jacksoline cured the sore and I have been using it ever since; hasn't failed for me yet. Last summer my jack had a bad sore and it took a little time, but finally cured it. I believe feeding a jack too strong is partly the cause of sores being so hard to cure on a jack.—Fred Eckhoff, Lincoln, Mo.

May 14, 1915.—I have used Jacksoline and find it to be the best thing in curing jack sores. Had a fine two year old jack that, after spending time and money for one year on every other remedy, I thought would help. I purchased a can of Jacksoline for \$3.50 (new price, \$5.00), which did the work and I give it credit for healing this and other obstinate jack sores.—W. F. McFall, Kingston, Mo.

May 15, 1915.—I had a horse that had a very sore neck—proud flesh as big as both hands. Tried your Jacksoline and cured it. Can recommend Jacksoline for curing sores of this nature.—A. L. Putnam, Carson, Iowa.

May 15, 1915.—Your Jacksoline is certainly all right for stubborn sores on horses and jacks. I have used it with perfect success. I can gladly recommend it to any one that has an animal with bad sores.—J. E. Brammer, Dora, Mo.

May 15, 1915.—I can heartily recommend Jacksoline, having used it on my jack with good success, after other remedies failed. It is easily applied, stays on well and does all you claim for it.—J. L. Switzer, Bucklin, Mo.

May 15, 1915.—I have a jack that had sores on both hind legs. I tried several different kinds of medicine, but they didn't do much good. I have used Jacksoline for about six weeks and one of his legs is well and the other one is lots better, and doing nicely.—A. O. Ordway, Peck, Kas.

Our treatment has been further perfected, which, in connection with the greatly increased cost of all drugs, has necessitated our returning to the old price of \$5.00 per can. Promptness is very important. A week's delay in beginning may add two weeks to the time necessary for a cure. Many valuable animals are lost by neglect. This treatment does not interfere with service. Full directions for treatment sent with each order.

Price, under the new guarantee, \$5.00

**O. P. WILSON & CO.**  
LOCK BOX 489 KANSAS CITY, MO.

**HENRY BECK, OF MERIDIAN, IDAHO**

Formerly of Litchfield, Nebr.,

Can sell you a registered jack, jennet, stallion or mare for less money than any man in the West. He has 14 registered jacks from 2 to 5 years old; some tried jacks and sure breeders. 25 head of registered jennets from 1 to 9 years old; several heavy in foal; all black, mealy points; 14 to 15 1/2 hands high. Young pasture raised draft stallions, Percherons, Belgians and Shires and Percheron fillies, on Hendershott Ranch, one mile north of Meridian, 9 miles west of Boise; all street cars from Boise to Caldwell stop at Ranch. For further particulars write me as above, or better, come and see me.

**R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.**

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer  
of the West

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right; work always up to the highest standard.



North Dakota State Fair—Grand Forks, July 20-24. D. V. Moore, Secretary.

Ohio State Fair—Columbus, August 30-September 3. J. W. Fleming, Secretary.

Oklahoma State Fair—Oklahoma City, September 25-October 2. I. S. Mahan, Secretary.

Oregon State Fair—Salem, September 27-October 2. Frank Meredith, Secretary.

Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Cal., February 20 to December 20. D. O. Lively, Chief of the Live Stock Department.

Pacific International Live Stock Exposition—North Portland, Oregon, December 6-11. O. M. Plummer, General Manager.

Quebec Provincial Exposition—Quebec, Canada, August 28-September 4. Georges Morisset, Secretary.

Rochester Agricultural and Industrial Exposition—Rochester, New York, August 30-September 11. Edgar F. Edwards, Secretary.

Royal Agricultural and Industrial Fair—New Westminster, B. C., September 29-October 3. D. E. Mackenzie, Secretary.

South Carolina State Fair—Columbia, October 25-29. D. F. Efrid, Secretary.

South Dakota State Fair and Exposition—Huron, September 13-17. C. N. McIlvaine, Secretary.

Southeast Texas Fair—Beaumont, Texas, November 12-20. C. R. Bone, Secretary.

Spokane Interstate Fair—Spokane, Washington, September 13-18. George P. Barsen, Secretary.

Tennessee State Fair and Exposition

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LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, Logan, Ia.

I am conducting sales for the best breeders in the country. Reference: American Breeder. Write me for dates.

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European Plan.

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Special attention given to stockmen. Rates 50c to \$1.00 per day. Bath free. Take Twelfth Street car from in front of Live Stock Exchange Building and get off at Broadway, or take any north bound car at the Union Depot, and transfer west on Twelfth. Car stops at our door.

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It takes years of experience and the best of equipment to do my class of work. I may be coming to your state any time for other work, so write me early if you want photos made. Address me at 5534 Blackstone Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Nashville, September 20-25. J. W. Russworm, Secretary.

Texas State Fair—Dallas, October 16-31. W. H. Stratton, Secretary.

Texas Cotton Palace—Waco, Texas, November 6-21. S. N. Mayfield, Secretary.



Tri-State Fair and Exposition—Memphis, September 26-October 5. Frank D. Fuller, Secretary.

Utah State Fair—Salt Lake City, September 27-October 6. Horace S. Ensign, Secretary.

Vancouver Exhibition—Vancouver, B. C., August 13-21. H. S. Rolston, Secretary.

Vermont State Fair—White River Junction, September 14-17. F. L. Davis, Secretary.

Virginia State Fair—Richmond, October 11-16. A. Warwick, Secretary.

Washington State Fair—North Yakima, September 19-25.

West Virginia State Fair—Wheeling, September 6-10. Bert H. Swartz, Secretary.

Wisconsin State Fair and Exposition—Milwaukee, September 13-17. Oliver E. Remy, Secretary.

Wyoming State Fair—Douglas, September 27-October 2. A. Higby, Secretary, Boser, Wyoming.

#### DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

##### Percherons.

September 13—John W. Waddill & Son, Brashear, Mo.

October 15—Stickling Bros., Ambia, Ind.

December 7—W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill.

##### Jacks and Jennets.

September 15—W. H. Romanjue, Atlanta, Mo.

October 15—Geo. Lewis, Stahl, Mo.

##### Dairy Cattle.

October 15—Stickling Bros. (Jerseys), Ambia, Ind.

October 19—Woodlawn Farm Co. (Holsteins), Sterling, Ill.

#### DIARY OF A HOUSE FLY.

If a female house fly could and would keep a diary it would, according to Dr. M. P. Ravenel, formerly of the University of Wisconsin, run something like this:

November 2, 1913. Went into winter quarters.

April 20, 1914. Barely lived through the winter. Came out of winter quarters and laid my first batch of eggs—120 in number—in a manure heap.

April 21, 1914. My first 120 eggs have hatched.

April 22, 1914. Larvae have undergone first molt.

April 23, 1914. Larvae have undergone second molt.

April 26, 1914. Larvae transformed into pupae.

May 1, 1914. One hundred and twenty full grown flies, 60 of which are females, and ready to lay eggs.

May 3, 1914. Laid my second hatch—120 eggs—this time in the filth of an uncared-for privy.

May 13, 1914. 120 flies came from my second batch of eggs. Laid my third batch in a kind neighbor's garbage can.

May 21, 1914. Left alone and unhindered, by September 10, my descendants will be "too numerous to mention."

#### A SILO AT LOWEST COST.

Almost any kind of silo is good, but the cheapest is the pit silo, and it is a thoroughly practical silo for the farmer of ordinary means. The pit silo should be 8, 10 or 12 feet in diameter, at the most not more than 14 feet; and about 24 feet in depth. A concrete collar 6 to 8 inches thick and 4 to 5 feet high should be built at the top, thus making the silo about 28 feet in total depth. Such a silo would contain enough roughage to feed the following number of cattle: 40 pounds per day for five or six months if 8 feet in diameter, 10 cows; if 10 feet, 14 cows; if 12 feet, 19 cows. Larger herds must be kept if the silo is of greater diameter.

In digging the silo care should be exercised to keep the walls smooth and straight. Care in these particulars will save cement and will allow for the settling of the silage without leaving air spaces.

In making the mortar use one part cement and two parts sand. If gravel or chat can be obtained easily it might lessen the cost if two parts of this material be used also. Mix thoroughly and apply two coats to the sides of the silo as it is being dug. The two coats should make a wall about an inch thick. Finish by applying to the inside a brush coat made of almost pure cement. Success with concrete depends very largely upon thorough mixing and in keeping the walls damp until it sets.

If there is any danger of water seeping in and spoiling the silage use Standard Waterproofing Concrete Oil

# BREEDING APPLIANCES

These Special Appliances Are For Sale Direct and by this Company Only. No Agents; No Commissions.

Some Cheap Imitations of Our Appliances are on the Market. They are Dangerous.

## Natural Temperature Semen Extractor (1915 Model)

(Patent applied for)

Endorsed by the GrahamScientific Breeding School

The new Natural Temperature Semen Extractor is guaranteed to be the best extractor or impregnator. It will hold the temperature longer; get the semen when others fail; no danger in using it. The mare is the surest method of retaining the temperature. It will stand continuous boiling. The improved point protector practically insures getting the semen. The part extending out of the mare (while getting the semen) has a sealed air chamber protecting it and retaining the temperature. Any boy should be able to get the semen with this instrument. The directions accompanying each extractor are very plain and are accompanied by illustrated charts showing just how it is done. It is very simple in its construction. There is nothing to get out of repair. It has a soft metallic point that will stand bending a thousand times without breaking. It is the best breeders' appliance on the market. PRICE, \$7.00.

### Improved Carlson Semen Extractor

This instrument has been used successfully by thousands of breeders. Price, \$6.00.

### Pointed Breeding Capsules

They can be inserted into the uterus before they collapse. We have the only capsules made especially for horse breeding. Some capsules do not dissolve, leaving a foreign substance in the uterus, which will prevent conception. Other capsules are too flimsy for this purpose. You cannot make any mistake by buying capsules from us as we only have one kind. We have them boxed with 100 in each box. The box is tight so they will be clean. These capsules are new, properly baked, and all bacteria killed before they are mailed. Always keep the lid on the box when not in use. Price (per box of 100), \$1.50.

### Breeders' Microscopes

A special breeders' microscope for use in testing the semen of stallions or jacks. Equipped with special lens for this purpose. Boxed in fine case. Every breeder should have a microscope to test and prove the sureness of his sire. Any boy can learn to test the semen. Full directions accompany each order. Price, each, \$35.00.

### Semen Catcher

We have invented an instrument to catch the semen when it is withdrawn at the time of service. The semen is immediately deposited in a dark enclosure which is surrounded by warm water. The vessel is air tight which retains the proper temperature. It prevents the semen from being chilled or exposed to light. Price, \$5.00.

### New Breeders' Thermometer

This new thermometer is made especially for breeders. The mercury is magnified so that it is easily seen. It is protected in a substantial metal case. Each one is thoroughly tested. The proper temperature is most important in artificial breeding. Price, \$1.50.

### For Testing Acid Mares

Blue Litmus paper will turn slightly red if the mare is acid. Place a sheet of this paper between the fingers and contact it with the fluid in the mouth of the womb. 25 sheets in a package. Price, per package, 25c.

### For Treating Barren Mares

We have a rubber hose made especially for treating barren mares. It is pure gum rubber made by hand; will stand boiling. It is the proper size. Can be used with a funnel or container. Price, 25c a foot.

### Speculum

Fourteen inches long. Very necessary in making examinations. Made of the best copper and specially polished so that the light is reflected into the mare. Any part of the vagina or cervix can be seen with this instrument. It is easily inserted. The best speculum on the market. Every stallion or jack owner should have this speculum. Price, \$3.00.

### Veterinary Thermometers

A standard clinical thermometer used by veterinarians. A metal case which insures it against breaking, with chain attached which may be pinned to the vest pocket and carried with safety. Extra length, tested and should last a lifetime. Price, \$1.25.

### Bulb Impregnator

The bulb impregnator is equipped with a rubber hose just like the ordinary impregnator which has been sold for years. It is not guaranteed to stand boiling. Price, \$3.00.

### Breeding Hobbles

Guaranteed to hold and fit any mare. Made of the strongest material. Every breeder should have a set of these hobbles. Some mares are dangerous to breed without them. Price, \$4.00.

### Breeders' Bags

Three sizes, small, medium and large. Stallions weighing 1,200 to 1,600 pounds usually require a medium size. These bags are guaranteed not to tear from any cause before March 1, 1916. If they do tear before that time, return the top part with our stamp on it and 50 cents in cash and we will send you a new bag. Price, each, \$1.50.

### Directions for Ordering

Send money orders or draft, as exchange is charged on personal checks. Always name Express Office as well as Post Office address, in order to insure prompt delivery.

We Pay Postage or Express on All Orders.

# THE KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR COMPANY

Twelfth and Central Streets

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

in the mortar in the proportion of one part oil to ten parts of the pure cement, by volume. The oil may be purchased from Standard Oil Co., at 13.8 cents per gallon f. o. b. Kansas City, in wood barrels.

In adding the oil to the mortar, the cement, sand and water are thoroughly mixed together as in ordinary mortar, the oil being added after mixing. Oil-mixed concrete is best made, therefore, by gixing the cement, sand and water to a mortar, adding the oil to the mixture, mixing until the oil is thoroughly incorporated, and then combining the whole with the previously moistened coarser material.

The addition of the oil causes a small but not serious decrease in the strength of the concrete, but gain in strength comes with time. The "set" is delayed somewhat. Ten per cent of the cement used is the proper quantity. This will render concrete abso-

lutely impermeable to water even under high pressure.

The materials for building a pit silo will cost from \$20 to \$40, depending upon the size. A letter addressed to your county demonstration agent, giving distance and direction from your postoffice, will bring him to your farm to give further information concerning the silo.—R. C. Shiflett, County Agent, Kingfisher County, Okla.

### TESTING ZINC CLAD NAILS.

Professor R. R. Chaffee, of the Pennsylvania College of Forestry, State College, Penn., has recently made some experiments in the matter of testing the zinc clad nails. From his experiments he is convinced that the zinc clad nail is far superior to the ordinary galvanized nail, for the reason above given. The manufacturers of the zinc clad nail also

### HUMANE HORSE COLLARS



These collars are the only kind suitable for working on a stallion. We make them to fit any size and kind of trace. In ordering describe style of hames you use. If single trace hames be sure to state width

of trace and

length of

hame tug

from hame to buckle,

If you use chain or

Moeller hook traces, so state.

Sizes 15 to 25 inches, \$7.50 each; larger than 25 inches, 50 cents extra. We prepay shipping charges.

BREEDERS' HARNESS & WHIP CO., Williamson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



## SAVE HARNESS MONEY

Hundreds of amazing bargains! Write now for free copy of our new catalog, with life-like pictures of harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, bits, etc.

### Special Offer

Here's a dandy extra heavy copper riveted halter, 1 1/2 inch wide, sets for \$1.50 everywhere; our special offer **\$1**

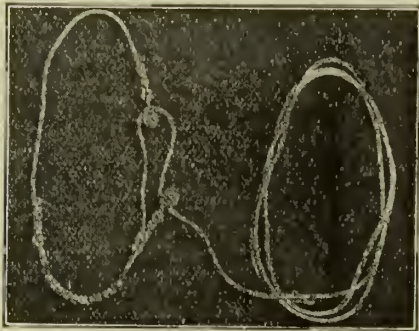
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## We Prepay the Freight

Save you from 30 to 50 per cent, guarantee our goods for two years, refund on the minute if goods don't suit you. Send goods with privilege of examination. Get catalog TODAY—it's free for the asking—and see our wonderful direct-from-maker bargains.

H. & M. Harness Shop, Dept. G, St. Joseph, Mo.

## "CONQUEROR" STALLION BRIDLE



Guaranteed to Hold Any Stallion or Jack.

This bridle is made of especially selected material. Can be adjusted to fit any size head and for either hard or tender mouths. Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers. Price, each, \$2.50.

A Special Whip; heavy, high-test rawhide center, from butt to tip; rubber lined; double waterproof covered, 6 1/2 feet long. Price, \$1.00.

Send cash with order. We guarantee delivery and prepay shipping charges.

BREEDERS' HARNESS & WHIP CO.,  
Rooms 9-17 Williamson Bldg.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

### THE ORIGINAL YOUNG'S AUTOMATIC STALLION BRIDLE

still manufactured by PETER YOUNG, ASSUMPTION, ILL. Price, \$5.00, with order; postage prepaid. Send for catalog.

make this claim, which I have no question is well founded. Professor Chaffee is making other experiments along this line. When his attention was first called to the fact that the zinc clad and the pure zinc nail were to be obtained, he immediately began to make a practical test, which, of course, will take some time; by putting on 20,000 red cedar shingles, using in this one roof five kinds of shingle nails, viz., pure copper, pure zinc, zinc clad, blue cut and the ordinary wire nail. Of course, it will take time to determine the relative lasting quality of these five kinds of nails, but there will be constant observations as to the effect of the elements upon them, and from time to time he promises to make reports. It will not require a very great length of time to, in this way, ascertain which of these nails are of least value.

### CLEANING OLD PAINT BRUSHES.

To the American Breeder:—Dissolve one part of crystallized sodium carbonate in three parts of water and put the solution in a jar about six inches deep then suspend the paint brush in the solution with the bottom of the brush about two inches from the bottom of the solution. Keep the jar in a good warm place, with temperature of about 150 degrees for twelve hours or more. The dried paint will then become so soft that it can be easily washed out with soap and water.—Jerome B. Frisbie, Colorado Agricultural College.

### WHO KNOWS WHERE THIS HORSE IS?

Can you tell me where the German Coach horse is by the name of Tido 5437? Was imported by J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind. R. B. Haugh, Maricopa County, Arizona.

## Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 11.)

should be kept by them all the time. Water vessels should be scalded daily and so arranged that chicks cannot get wet. A very small amount of potassium permanganate may be added to the drinking water, using just sufficient to give the water a purple tint. To prevent diarrhea requires scrupulous care in many details, but those details have largely to do with the general principles of health and should be followed by any one expecting to succeed with poultry.

1937—CASTRATED PROUD—I have a harness stallion nine years old. Had him castrated about the first of April; He swelled and got pretty stiff, but he is all right now, but he is as cagey as he ever was. Have worked him quite a bit since. I am afraid to turn him out with other horses, I think he would serve a mare as quickly as he ever did. His feed consists of corn, hay and green grass. He has plenty of exercise. What do you think is the trouble? And what would you advise doing with him?—Kentucky Subscriber.

REPLY—When your stallion was castrated not enough material was taken with the testicles. It may be necessary to have more of this material removed before he will get quiet.

1938—RHEUMATISM—I have a young colt born in April. At first it walked with one front foot on his toe. I thought she would get all right, but in May we had about 12 inches of snow and all my horses were out for one day in that snow storm, and since that time the colt got stiff and walks on his toes on all four feet. I have been rubbing with some kind of liniment, but it does not do any good. I saw the "horse doctor" and he said it was rheumatism. If you know what it is, please let me know what I can do for the colt.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely the "horse doctor" is right in this case, but you must not expect too prompt results in treating rheumatism. As a reminder we would call your attention to the several victims among the human family that doubtless your attention has been called to sometime. Continue rubbing and kneading the affected parts and protect the colt from exposure, and, being young, it may grow out of the trouble before it reaches the work age.

1939—STATES HAVING INSPECTION LAWS—Is there any state in the union where they do not have to license stallions?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Less than half of the states have inspection laws. In nearly all of the Northern states, where the breeding business is progressive, inspection laws are found.

1940—ENLARGEMENT—I have a yearling colt; he was in the pasture and without my knowing it he was injured. The injury is the size of a two gallon jug and just ahead of the stifle. The veterinarian is not certain whether it is a rupture or not. It seems to be a hard swelling. The colt feels loggy. It happened the 20th day of July. Could you tell me what it is and what to do for it? Whether to open it or not. It swells on one side of his sheath only. The colt has a little pain in it.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—There are several ways one may determine the character of the injury and reach a conclusion as to whether a hernia exists or the enlargement is merely a bruise. It is probable that a rectal examination can be made in this case, even though it is a yearling, by being very careful. Again, the colt may be cast and turned on its back, and if it is a hernia the enlargement may be reduced by pushing the contents back into the abdomen and the opening made out after the hernia is reduced. An exploration may be made with a small trocar for the purpose of learning whether or not the protruding mass contains fluid. Be as it may you will need a skilled

## THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

## SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and \$1.00; \$5.00 and \$10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.  
SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,  
Chemists and Bacteriologists.  
Box 834. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



veterinarian to correct the condition, whatever it may prove to be, so you had better begin right and employ one from the start.

1941—TWO YEAR OLD BELGIAN—I have a Belgian colt two years old last May; weight 1550. He has served six or seven mares and has not settled a one. We don't exercise him any. He has a good sized corral and stall to go in. Feed oats, prairie and alfalfa hay. Is there any way to get a microscope to test him without buying one? I understand the Belgian horse is generally an unsure breeder. Has that proven to be right?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not know where you can get a microscope without buying one. Occasionally a two-year-old stallion is undeveloped. Then again sometimes the mares are not just what they ought to be. We would not get discouraged about this colt all at once, but try him on a few good, clean, healthy mares this fall or next spring. Some of the very surest horses in the country are Belgians. It is not wise to say that any breed is unsure. Some of the best and some of the poorest can be found in the different breeds. As a rule a stallion is much more to be depended upon than his caretaker. The low per cent of foals is not always to be blamed on the sire, by any means.

1942—ENLARGED KNEES—I have a Percheron stallion; seven years old; weighs 1900 pounds, that has enlargement of both knee joints, larger on the outside, about the size of half a pear. It might be caused by his hitting his knees against a log fence around the lot I keep him in, but I have always kept him in it and his knees never have become enlarged until this spring. I work him all the time. I have owned him three years. I blistered one knee but it did not do any good, but I do not think the blister was strong enough.—Oregon Subscriber.

REPLY—From your description we are somewhat at a loss to understand just what structures are involved. It is quite likely that these enlargements are going to be permanent, inasmuch as they have been there for several months and fail to reduce under moderate vesication. Continue the blistering every three weeks until several applications have been made.

1943—TEMPERATURE NOT TOO HIGH—I have five mares and a jennet and their temperature runs too high for breeding. Can you tell me what to do for them? I have made rectal examinations every three to seven days for the past eight weeks and they run from 99.1-5 to 101. There are three five year olds (in the harness), one three year old, one 12 year old with colt by side and a jennet. The last three are running on grass. We have had a cold, wet spring.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—The temperature you have given is not too high to breed.

1944—RETENTION OF THE AFTER-BIRTH—Please tell me what to do for cows when failing to clean of the after-birth.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Removal of the afterbirth should only be undertaken by one trained in work of this kind, as an inexperienced man is liable to either produce mechanical injury or cause infection. Either may prove dangerous and result in death of the animal or subsequent sterility. Such work should preferably be delegated to a graduate veterinarian.

1945—BRINGING MARES IN HEAT—I have nine young mares from three to five years old running in the pasture, that have not been in season this spring. It has been very cold all spring; snow and frost in May and June. Would that

## Don't Have a Blind One

### "VISIO"

A Remedy for  
Moon Blindness

(Ophthalmia), Cataract  
and Conjunctivitis  
Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.



"VISIO" will convince any horse owner that it is the best remedy for defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our money back GUARANTEE. \$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. VISIO Remedy Ass'n 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, heals Old Sores, Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

## ?? HAVE YOUR "WORMS" GOT HORSES ??

For Worms in Horses and Cattle. To drive them out use EMERSON'S DEAD SHOT. A speedy way of removing the WORMS (Dead or Alive), to purify the blood and strengthen the Nerves, or as a general condition powder. Sent by mail upon receipt of FIFTY CENTS (50c). C. B. SMITH & CO., Newark, N. J.

## MINERAL HEAVE COMPOUND FOR HEAVES

Booklet Free \$3 Package guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1 Package sufficient for ordinary cases. MINERAL HEAVE REMEDY CO. 428 1/2 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

cause it? The stock is fat. Can you tell me what to do to bring them in heat, more than just opening the uterus?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Make a rectal examination to see whether the mare is with foal or not. If she is not pregnant, massage the ovaries.

1946—ABORTION—What would you do for a mare that aborted her colt in March when in foal eight months, caused from an accident, either deep snow or a kick, as the mare was running loose on the range and was in good shape? I have been unable to get her with foal since. She has been a sure foal getter, having five living colts and is 11 years old, but is not a salable mare on account of a slight lameness, but gets \$150 colts at three and four years old.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—It is utterly impossible to intelligently answer a question of this character without an opportunity to make a careful study and examination of the mare. You should call in a trained breeder or graduate veterinarian so that you may find out the true nature of her trouble, and you will then be in position to proceed to correct the condition if such can be done.



## A Lightning Rod Catechism

A large number of letters have been received by the Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture asking for information about the value of lightning rods for farm buildings. The following questions and answers are given in reply:

(1) Do lightning rods really protect buildings? Answer: Yes, but the rods must be of proper character, properly installed and properly grounded in relatively moist earth. Periodical inspection and maintenance in good condition are indispensable to efficient protection.

(2) Do lightning rods on a building increase the danger of its being struck? Answer: Opinion is divided; but a properly rodded house may be struck several times without injury, whereas a single stroke without the protection afforded by the rods may cause disaster.

(3) Should lightning rods be put up with or without insulators? Answer: Without. Buildings with metal roofs, or wherein any metal construction employed is properly connected to earth, are already partly provided with lightning protection. If rods are added to such buildings the rods should be put in direct metal-  
other metal work about the building wherever practicable. All down spouts should be led into metal pipes going into the earth to give the proper earth connection, or the spouts should otherwise be well grounded by use of wires or cables. Insulators are entirely unnecessary, and it is proper to have extended metal work in buildings, like heating and water pipes, all electrically connected together and all well grounded. This latter result is gained incidentally through connections made to water pipes, since the latter usually pass through the earth outside the building.

(4) Are gilded or otherwise expensive points of platinum or special metal or of fanciful construction necessary? Answer: No; not in the least. Sharp needlelike points are effective in dissipating small sustained electrical charges, but such electrical manifestations are perfectly harmless. The imagined superiority of such fanciful points is utterly valueless when the rod is struck by a real lightning flash. The useful qualities lightning rod points must possess are infusibility, mechanical strength and security of installation, and permanence and durability under prolonged exposure to the weather. Stout, bluntly pointed iron rods three-eighths or one-half inch in diameter rigidly and securely fastened so as to project 1½ or 2 feet above the structure to which they are attached satisfy all the requirements.

(5) What material is best for conductors or rods?

This question can not be answered fairly in a single statement.

Because of its availability and cheapness, as well as its electrical properties, iron is one of the best materials for rods. Iron, however, rusts and deteriorates under prolonged exposure to the weather. This is only partly overcome by galvanizing; hence galvanized-iron lightning rods should be of ample size (not less than one-quarter inch in diameter) carefully installed and subjected to systematic inspection and repair.

Two-strand cable galvanized-iron fence wire of substantial size of the same style as barbed wire but without the barbs furnishes a very good material for cheap iron lightning rods. The presence of the barbs constitutes a rather serious inconvenience in handling and installing such a conductor, and no material benefit is derived from their presence.

Copper is better than iron not only on account of its indestructibility but also because of its softness and pliability, which make it easy to install. Scientists are not in accord in regard to the relative merits of the electrical properties of copper and iron, but in any case questions of cost, durability, and the like far outweigh minor differences in electrical properties.

Aluminum is a competitor for iron and copper for lightning rods. Its durability under exposure to weather is in its favor, but its fusibility makes it inferior to iron for points.

If low first cost is the controlling factor, galvanized-iron rods must be chosen, but subsequent inspections must be made and repairs may become necessary.

If higher first cost is not an obstacle, the choice should go to copper first or possibly aluminum.

(6) Should lightning conductors be made in the form of solid rods, flat bars or bands, stranded twisted cables, woven stranded ribbons, or hollow twisted cables? Answer: Any of the forms may properly be employed, or two or more forms may be employed in combination. Conductors should be put up in long continuous pieces as far as possible. Solid round wires one-quarter to one-half inch in diameter are best for this purpose. Conductors of a size larger than one-fourth inch, however, present difficulties in handling and installation if the rods are solid. It then becomes better to use stranded cables and other similar forms. Long continuous lengths, ample cross section combined with flexibility, and the ease of its installation over crooked courses render stranded cables, in general, better than any other form of conductor available.

Substantial iron points in combination with copper cables from five-sixteenths inch in diameter, for small farm buildings, to one-half inch in diameter, for large important structures, form one of the best possible systems of conductors for lightning rod construction.

There is no good reason for purchasing other fanciful forms of cable at materially greater price per pound than are asked for standard makes of cable of approximately the same cross section.

(7) Must lightning rods be connected to the earth? Answer: Yes; by all means and most effectively. Just a few operators in the lightning rod profession have sought to impose upon the uniformed system of undergrounded lightning rods. Such rods are a menace instead of a protection. It is impracticable to fully discuss here methods of making connections to earth. In general terms the conductor should be carried down into the earth and away from the building in a trench or other excavation, so as to reach and embed the conductor itself or plates attached thereto into permanently moist earth. Connections with water pipes or other metal work itself connected to earth constitute good grounds.

(8) Are government buildings provided with lightning rods? Answer: Yes; many of them, but naturally not every one.

(9) Does the government use the material or the rods or the system of any particular agency? Answer: No; there is nothing mysterious or exceptional about lightning rods, the material of which they are composed, or their construction and installation. Suspicion may be aroused as to the reliability of those making extravagant claims of superiority for their particular wares to the exclusion of others.

(10) What is the best arrangement of rods on a building? Answer: A building completely screened and surrounded by and enclosed beneath a cage of network of substantial metallic conductors, all properly interconnected and joined to the earth, would be most effectively protected from lightning discharges. For ordinary purposes a far simpler system is adequate. For example, good protection is afforded by a conductor running along the ridge of a building and extending to the earth, either at the middle of the sides or, preferably, at each of the four corners. Points should rise above any prominent features of the building, such as chimneys, or in the absence of these features, from the ridge of the roof at intervals of 25 feet or thereabouts.

### HOW TO DESTROY RATS.

To the American Breeder:—The following are important aids in limiting the number of rats and reducing the losses from their depredations:

1. Protection of our native hawks, owls, and smaller predatory mammals—the natural enemies of rats.

2. Greater cleanliness about stables, markets, grocery stores, warehouses, courts, alleys, and vacant lots in cities and villages, and like care on farms and suburban premises. This includes the storage of waste and garbage in tightly covered vessels and the prompt disposal of it each day.

3. Care in the construction of buildings and drains so as not to provide entrance and retreats for rats, and the permanent closing of all rat holes in old houses and cellars.

4. The early threshing and marketing of grains on farms, so that stacks and mows shall not furnish harborage and food for rats.

5. Removal of outlying straw stacks and piles of trash or lumber that harbor rats in the field.

6. Rat-proofing of warehouses, markets, cribs, stables and granaries for storage of provisions, seed grains, and feedstuffs.

7. Keeping effective rat dogs, especially on farms and in city warehouses.

8. The systematic destruction of rats, whenever and wherever possible, by (a) trapping, (b), poisoning, and (c) organized hunts.

9. The organization of rat clubs and other societies for systematic warfare against rats.—Colorado Agriculture College.

### REMOVING RUSTY NUTS.

To the American Breeder:—Soaking the nuts for hours with kerosene is often sufficient for loosening them.

A much quicker method, and one that is highly satisfactory, is to heat the nut with an S wrench. Heat the proper end to a bright red, then place same on the nut, removing wrench after a few minutes. The nut can now be readily removed with another wrench. The nut is expended by the heat, but not the bolt, thus loosening the nut.

Do not try to turn the nut off with the hot wrench, as it is easily strained when hot.—E. W. Hamilton, Agricultural Engineer, Idaho Experiment Station.

HERE IS OPPORTUNITY FOR HELPFUL CO-OPERATION.

## WE WANT THE FACTS

About Horse and Mule Conditions in Your County. Every Subscriber Is Requested to Answer. Please Fill Out Blanks for Answers to Questions Below and Mail to the American Breeder Office Soon as Convenient.

How many horses (supposedly for war purposes) have been taken out of your county the past 12 months?.....

How many mules?.....

What average price have the owners received for horses?.....

..... For mules?.....

How many horses and colts remain in your county August 10?.....

..... Mules?.....

How many or what proportion of these horses are serviceably sound and under 10 years old?.....

Of mules?.....

Has the taking of these horses out of your county lowered or raised the average value of the horse stock, from the standpoint of the farmer?.....

Same question for mules?.....

What class of sires (breed, weight and quality) most in favor now with mare owners, with a view to supplying the most profitable future demand?.....

If yours is a mule raising section please state what the prospects are for mule feeding this winter.....

How are weanling mules selling?.....

Yearlings?..... Two-year-olds?.....

Work mules for farming?.....

Will your county require new breeding animals for next season?.....

..... How many stallions?..... Jacks?.....

Is the general interest in cattle as strong as in horses and mules?.....

How many beef bred bulls (name breeds preferred, if any) will be required during next 12 months?..... How many dairy bulls?.....

Signed.....

County.....

Town..... State.....

Please consult other stockmen of the county in case you have not been all around. The assessor, or his records at the court house often are a valuable help. Kindly use the phone if necessary to reach him, or any one who can add to the completeness of your reply. As quickly as possible we will compile this information and give you the benefit of the same.

For the service we are requesting above we will gladly give you a subscription till March 1, 1916, for some friend or neighbor, providing your reply reaches us on or before September 1.



# BACK AGAIN

## The Regular August Term of the Breeding School

**AUGUST 23 TO 28 INCLUSIVE**

**The Last Summer Term To Be Held Anywhere  
This Year and**

**THE ONLY HORSE AND CATTLE BREEDING SCHOOL IN THE WORLD**

A term of this school is one full, intensely interesting and profitable week, beginning every morning at 7:30 and continuing until 10:30 at night. Proper changes in the manner of instruction are made, so as not to tire the students. Sufficient exercise is taken each day with the entire class.

This is the only school in the world, devoted exclusively to breeding. More practical information is given concerning the genital organs of breeding stock, than at any other school. The instructions are made so plain that the average breeder can surely master it.

Carcasses of mares and cows for class work are supported in natural position. Students are required to take the practical work of dissecting and making examinations under the instruction of experts, each student passing to the next animal after finishing a particular subject. Females are selected to illustrate the different diseases and abnormal conditions. Students are impressed with facts in a way they will remember.

After the dissecting, the different genital tracts are then removed from the animals and placed on a table to allow more thorough comparison. By this method, students are easily taught things that would require much greater time, if they were compelled to prepare in a technical manner.

All technical work that can be is eliminated. The object is to give a course the average breeder can master in a short time. The genital organs of cattle and horses are so similar, that after a breeder becomes familiar with horse breeding, a little extra time prepares him as a cattle breeder. Cattle breeding can be given with practically no waste of time to the horse breeders. Nearly all of the lectures are just as necessary for cattle breeding, as for horse breeding.

All of the instructors, excepting two, are post graduate veterinarians, or professors of animal husbandry, doing work recognized by the United States government. The instructions given at this school have stood the test of the best posted men. A fortune has been invested in the development of the course. Nearly every section of the United States has a student from this school.

This is a clean institution. Men are given plain lectures on subjects every human adult should be familiar with. The lectures are illustrated with lantern slides. Students help each other like brothers. Mothers and wives need not be afraid to send their sons or husbands.

### EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and diagrams during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lectures on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from \$1 to \$1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

This school is guaranteed to be satisfactory in every respect, or the tuition fee will be refunded. This offer has been in effect from the beginning. Not a single student has been dissatisfied. Nothing succeeds like success. Distance should not prevent any one from attending. Breeders from across the ocean have been in attendance and glad they came.

Learn to avoid the dangers in the breeding business that cause so much loss to owners of good stock. We have no agents. Do not ask for commission or cut rates. After January 1, 1916, the tuition will be \$35.00.

The sooner you get this knowledge the longer you can use it. Get a substantial foundation to work on. Get a Diploma. Make your business a pleasure. Breed intelligently.

### SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

Dissecting Females, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs—Physiology of the Generative Organs—Cells—Infection—Breeding Questions—Breeding Instruments—Foaling—Scientific Mating—Horse and Mule Judging—Barren Females—Barren Males—Abnormal Conditions—Diseases of the Foal and Fetus—Diseases of the Male and Female Generative Organs—Contagious Abortion—Feeding—Testing Breeding Stock—Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition—Buying Breeding Stock—Hereditary Defects—Horse Breeding—Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not—Getting the Semen—Inserting Capsules, etc.

Tuition is \$30.00, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life. After Jan. 1, 1916, the tuition will be \$35

The School is Eleven Blocks North and Three West from the Southeast Corner of the Union Depot.  
Take any car going North and transfer West on 12th St.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. For other information address

**THE GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL**  
**225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo.**



AMB *Stack*

Subscribers' Number—1915

# THE AMERICAN BREEDER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW

A Farmers' and Breeders' Paper Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Live Stock and the Welfare of Farm Families and Homes

UNIVERSITY OF ILL.

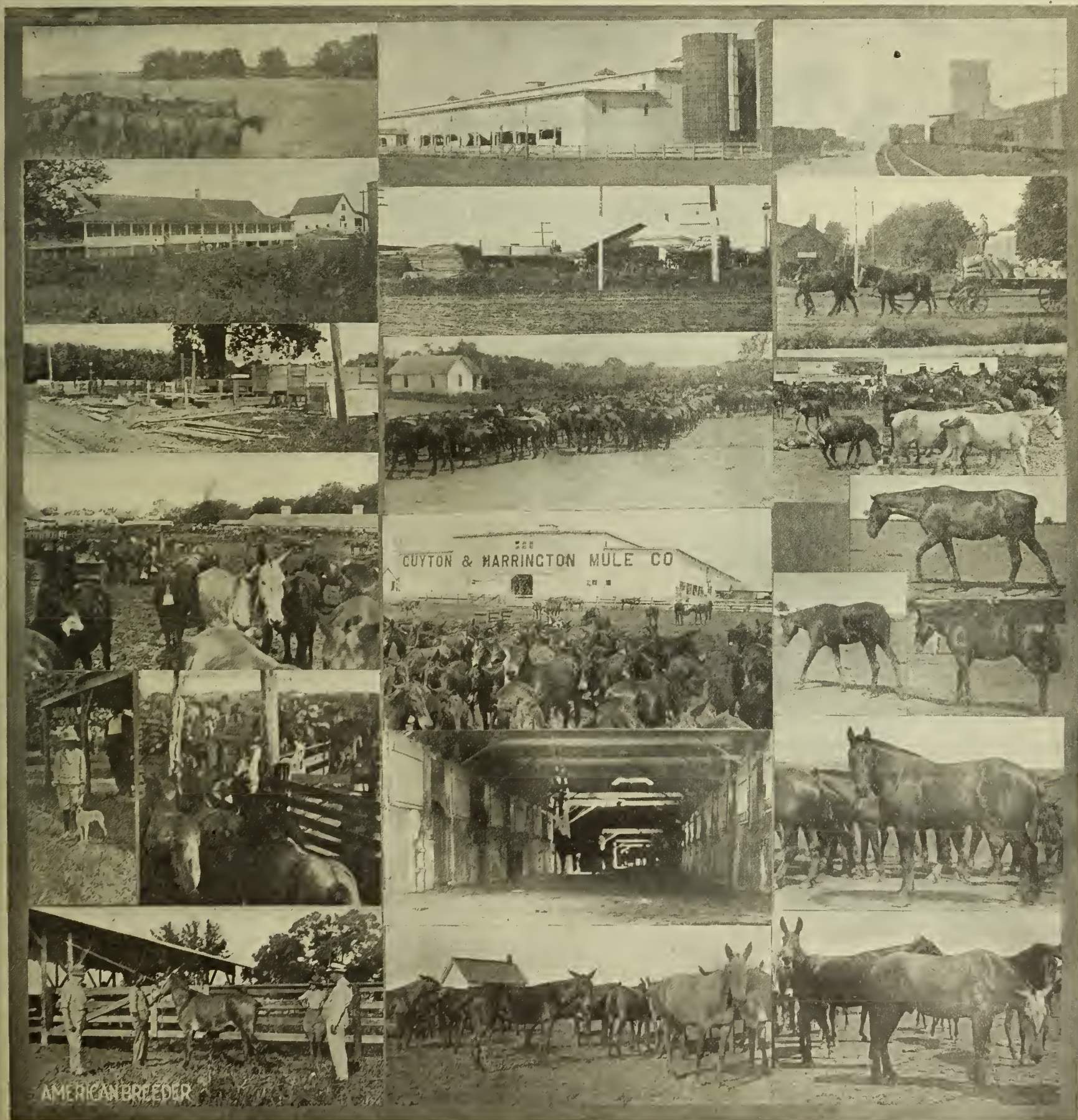
AUG 26 1915

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, One Year 50c, Three Years \$1.00

Vol. VIII

Kansas City, Missouri, August 20, 1915

Number 24



The American Breeder Camera at a British "Cannon Fodder" Concentration Camp.

See next page for particulars.



# Only Two More Terms

## OF THE BREEDING SCHOOL

AT \$30.00 TUITION

**Dates are Oct. 25 to 30 and Dec. 6 to 11**

After December 1915 the tuition fee will have to be increased. The two terms named above are the only terms that will ever be held at the old rate of \$30.00. They include the usual scholarship for life.

Decide to be on hand at one of these two terms and make arrangements now. Remember the dates, October 25 to 30 and December 6 to 11.

For other information write

**Graham Scientific Breeding School**  
225 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

## The Kansas City Veterinary College

Gives a Thorough and Complete Course. Conforms to the Requirements of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

*New Buildings, Commodious Hospital Equipment, Experienced Instructors, Large Attendance, One Acre and a Half of Floor Space.*

Many Opportunities as Practitioners, Sanitary Officers, Teachers, U. S. Inspectors, Investigators and Veterinarians. Catalogue and other information sent on request

**Dr. S. STEWART, Secretary**

1336A East Fifteenth Street

Kansas City, Mo.

### Help Your Country Save \$175,000,000 a Year

The United States lost in 1914 not less than \$175,000,000 worth of live stock. Will you help prevent such losses? The country needs more veterinarians. It is a chance for you or some young friend to give patriotic service in a profession that will also make you money.

The Veterinary School of the Kansas Agricultural College ranks as one of the best four in America. Its graduates are in demand for state and federal service and are successful in private practice.

Fall term opens September 13. Write for catalogue, mentioning the American Breeder, to

**H. J. WATERS, Pres., Manhattan, Kan.**



Needs trained Young Men and Women for good positions. A position for every graduate. Our Employment Department aids the student in defraying expenses while attending school. Send for our New Catalogue.

127 East 8th St., Topeka, Kas.

Answer Advertisements, Mentioning American Breeder.

### OUR FRONT COVER ILLUSTRATIONS.

Scenes around Lathrop, Mo., where the British government maintains one of its big horse and mule concentration camps.

Beginning at the upper left hand and reading down, the pictures are:

Sample of a score or more pasture scenes around Lathrop; 1,000 horses in this pasture.

New building put up especially for the horse buying commission, including sleeping, bath and lounging rooms.

An outdoor carpenter shop where watering tanks and feed bunks by the scores are made.

One of the corrals at Barn 20, containing about 1,000 mules.

At left—One of the heirs to the war horse millions; at right—Unloading a train of Oklahoma horses.

Inspecting mules for the army in Egypt; Capt. Urmston at left, a Clinton county "Egyptian" at the halter, Dr. McGregor against the fence and Ross Harrington at the right.

Top, center—Rear view (only one permitted) of barn filled with horses, being inspected at the time.

View of lumber yard, office, freight depot and elevator devoted exclusively to the army horse and mule business.

An artillery horse pasture stocked with 1,300 to 1,700 pounders.

Another one of the big barns; mules in foreground run 15 hands 1 inch and better, rugged, sound and serviceable, but generally rough and mostly horse mules.

One of the four hospital buildings, headquarters for injury cases with about 400 cases in and about the building.

Mules for Egypt, mostly 14½ to 15 hands, smooth and active.

Top, right hand—A 28-car trainload of horses pulling out for the seaboard.

Artillery horses hauling ground feed, a mixture of alfalfa, corn, oats and molasses; army horses are used everywhere.

At left—Mules soon make themselves at home; at right—A team of "clay bank slaves" that stay always together.

Three types found among the cavalry horses; at top, showing Standard-bred blood; below, at left, showing Thoroughbred blood; at right, showing Cayuse blood.

This kind will be missed; 1,650 pounds and well put together.

Showing the British U on gray mule's right shoulder. On its other shoulder is a crowfoot brand. Artillery horses have the same brands, but in the flank. The Egyptian mules get the U brand on the neck.

### TO TEACH RURAL ARCHITECTURE.

W. A. Etherton has just been appointed professor of rural architecture in the Kansas State Agricultural College. This is one of the first institutions in the United States to enter upon definite work of this character. The new professor not only will present his subject to students in the college, but will also prepare bulletins and other material dealing with the improvement of architecture, sanitation, and general arrangements on the farm.

Mr. Etherton is now specialist in rural architecture in the United States Department of Agriculture.

### WHEAT SHOW AT WICHITA, KAS.

Wichita, Kas., advertises an International Wheat Show to be held in connection with the Wichita Fair, October 4 to 14, 1915. Prizes for wheat run as high as \$100 for the best bushel of wheat of any class. Class prizes are \$25, \$15 and \$10.



August 20, 1915.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined  
CARLSON'S RURAL REVIEW.

Vol. VIII AUGUST 20, 1915. No. 24.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE  
Editors.

Published semi-monthly (on the 5th and  
20th of each month) by the  
GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
INCORPORATED,  
225 WEST TWELFTH STREET,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
BELL TELEPHONE, 4297 GRAND.

All communications for this paper  
should be addressed to the American  
Breeder, or the Graham Publishing  
Company, and not to individuals.

Subscription Rates within the United  
States. \$1 for 3 years; 50 cents for  
one year. All other countries, \$2 for  
3 years; \$1 for one year.

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replaced.

Entered as second class matter No-  
vember 28, 1911, at the postoffice at  
Kansas City, Mo., under the Act of  
March 3, 1879.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING  
REPRESENTATIVES:

JOHN D. ROSS, 608 Ods Bldg., Chicago.  
Telephone, Franklin 1429.  
WHITE-SIMONSON, INC.,  
904 Tribune Bldg. New York.  
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RATES.

Previous Livestock Rates Canceled.

Space	One Issue	One Month	Two Months
1/2 inch	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$6.00
3/4 inch	3.00	5.00	8.75
1 inch	3.50	6.00	11.50

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The American Breeder, Kansas City,  
Mo.

PERCHERON SOCIETY OF AMER-  
ICA.

While H. G. McMillan was presi-  
dent of the Percheron Society of  
America, and as a breeder dealing in  
irregular Percheron pedigrees, a  
change of Percheron Society secre-  
taries was made. At that time H. G.  
McMillan was considered by some as  
the ruling factor in the Percheron So-  
ciety of America. After some inquiry  
Wayne Dinsmore was chosen for the  
new secretary of the Percheron So-  
ciety of America. Why was H. G.  
McMillan favorable to Wayne Dins-  
more? Why has Wayne Dinsmore de-  
fended H. G. McMillan? Why has  
Wayne Dinsmore refused to let mem-  
bers of the Percheron Society of  
America investigate the records of H.  
G. McMillan?

Before the last annual election Jas.  
B. McLaughlin, then a director of the  
Percheron Society of America, said  
that he was not in favor of register-  
ing any more horses for McMillan un-  
less McMillan's horses were first in-  
vestigated.

At the last annual election, Wayne  
Dinsmore, Secretary of the Percheron  
Society of America, voted against Jas.  
B. McLaughlin's re-election on the  
Board of Directors of the Percheron  
Society. Did Dinsmore want McMil-  
lan's horses investigated? Dinsmore  
had a large number of proxies which  
were sent to him direct. He was also  
one of two men present composing the  
proxy committee, which had a major-  
ity of the votes used against Jas. B.  
McLaughlin. Is there any connection  
between H. G. McMillan and Wayne  
Dinsmore?

Just a few weeks ago H. G. McMil-  
lan was sued in the state of Iowa on

an irregular pedigree, and defeated.  
Wayne Dinsmore was not subpoenaed  
as a witness, neither was he compelled  
to be there, but he appeared there as  
a volunteer witness for H. G. McMil-  
lan. This law suit is a matter of  
court record. Is it the duty of the  
secretary of a record association to  
be a volunteer witness in behalf of a  
member who has been making use of  
irregular pedigrees? We believe that  
the McMillan influence should be  
eliminated from the Percheron So-  
ciety of America. We do not believe  
that the Percheron breeders can af-  
ford to be satisfied with anything less.

MIXED BREEDS.

The writer visited a farm a short  
time ago where four different breeds  
of horses were being raised, all of  
which were pure bred. There were  
registered Percherons, Belgians, thor-  
oughbreds and Morgans. There were  
from 5 to 30 mares of each breed.  
These studs were headed by regis-  
tered sires, but there was not a good  
sire on that farm. The owner said that  
he kept a variety of breeds so that he  
might be able to satisfy any buyer.  
The writer asked him if he was im-  
proving the live stock of his customers  
by maintaining this conglomeration of  
inferior sires.

If all of the stallions on that place  
were sold at a fair market value they  
would not bring enough money to pur-  
chase one stallion fit to head the herd  
of any respectable breeding establish-  
ment. Just why any breeder will  
scramble the blood and breed down,  
we cannot understand. If this breeder  
had sold all of the stock on his farm  
excepting the best mares of one par-  
ticular breed of live stock, then pur-  
chase an outstanding sire, and de-  
veloped the progeny, he could be of  
much value to the live stock industry.  
When the owner of a pure-bred female  
mates her with an inferior sire he is  
usually doing the live stock industry a  
serious damage. The principal im-  
provement must come through the se-  
lection of improved sires. There is a  
wonderful opportunity for such selec-  
tions.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD  
DRAFT COLT?

To the American Breeder:—I am en-  
closing photographs of three draft colts.  
I want to know what constitutes a good  
draft colt. It seems to me Mr. Fleming  
of Hancock county, Ill., has one. Keep  
on publishing the photos of the draft  
colts. I want to know who has the best  
one. I like the American Breeder. I. A.  
Niles, Nance county, Neb.

It might be interesting to know (as  
Mr. Niles suggests) who owns the  
best draft colt, but it is not important  
and probably it is not possible. The  
American Breeder has an entirely dif-  
ferent object in view in publishing the  
photos, weights and measurements of  
good colts, and those readers like Mr.  
Niles, Mr. Neely and others who are  
helping us are co-operating in what we  
think is a very much more important  
work.

We are not trying to find out who  
has the best colt, although we believe  
that everyone of these breeders who  
has shown that he has a good one is  
entitled to all the honor and distinc-  
tion we have given him. We hope to  
keep on with this work until every  
one has firmly fixed in his mind a  
standard by which he may safely  
measure his own stock as well as oth-  
ers. For the most important prepara-  
tion for live stock improvement and  
success is for the breeder to learn cor-  
rectly to estimate the merits of his  
own animals. We know of breeders  
who for 15 or 20 years have read  
about their favorite farm breed in their  
favorite farm paper and yet do not  
really "know a good one" even in their  
own herds. That is because not  
enough attention has been given to  
genuine photographs, accurate de-  
scriptions and actual weights and  
measures.

We want more photographs, accom-  
panied by the actual weights and  
measurements. We want every reader  
to study them till the correct stand-  
ards are fixed in his mind. The Amer-  
ican Breeder has been running now for  
about a half of fifteen years, but we  
do not want any of our readers to  
think he has a good one when he has  
only a "knothead."

SHOWS AT STATE FAIRS.

In a short time the agricultural sec-  
tions will be flooded with literature  
advertising the big agricultural fairs.  
Some of the best state fairs of the  
country, and nearly all of the poorer  
ones, will have a lot of shows some-  
times collectively spoken of as "The  
Pike," where all kind of worthless  
stuff will be on hand to attract the at-  
tention of those in attendance away  
from the educational features of the  
fair. The management of any show  
that makes "The Pike" the principal  
attraction should be changed. The ob-  
ject of these agricultural shows is  
education only.

An agricultural show is not com-  
plete without live stock, unless it be  
gotten up to demonstrate some special  
feature and is advertised as such. One  
particular idea that can profitably be  
adopted by all of the agricultural fairs  
is the system of displaying live stock  
such as may be found at the world's  
fair in San Francisco this fall. The  
reason more attendance at a show of  
that kind is not attracted to live stock  
is because there is practically no way  
for the public to get information be-  
yond that supplied by a general view.  
We should like for the public to put  
this particular question up to the  
management of every live stock show  
and ask for action on it.

Above every animal exhibited full  
information should be displayed. All  
of the prize winners should be desig-  
nated as such as soon as awards are  
made. It is a bad practice for exhibi-  
tors to display a lot of ribbons which  
are supposed to have been won at  
some stock show, which might have  
been a "pumpkin" show. Such a dis-  
play often is misleading. Let each and  
every animal stand on its own merits  
at that particular show. The manage-  
ment should instruct the superintend-  
ent of each division to have suitable  
cards over each animal giving full par-  
ticulars concerning it. The name and  
address of the breeder and owner  
should be on each card so that the  
exhibitor would get the proper adver-  
tising. All misleading statements  
should be removed. This will not take  
any great amount of work and would  
certainly attract more and favorable  
attention to the live stock department.

HOG CHOLERA.

A careful study of the loss of hogs  
does not indicate that any great  
amount of progress has been made the  
past few years. It has been demon-  
strated beyond any question of doubt  
that serum, when properly made and  
administered, can be depended upon.  
Bad serum probably has done as much  
damage as the good serum has done  
good. The fact that the germ causing  
hog cholera has not yet been isolated  
or described complicates the super-  
vision or control of serum plants to  
some degree. Before any great and  
satisfactory results from serum can  
be obtained we believe that those pro-  
ducing serum must be scrutinized  
more closely.

Those administering serum or other  
treatment to sick hogs must be able to  
diagnose and distinguish the differ-  
ence between hog cholera, swine  
plague, parasites and other disease  
conditions. There is one part of this  
work that every hog raiser should  
study more closely and that is the  
general health and sanitation of his  
own hogs. Possibly the healthiest  
hog can be infected with hog cholera  
when the germs enter its system, but  
most disease conditions will be more  
effectively combated if animals are  
maintained in strong physical condi-  
tion.

We have advocated hog cholera  
clubs, which have been the means of  
cleaning up a great many districts.  
The principal thing necessary in sav-  
ing the hog crop is education in a  
community. Just so long as a few  
men act ignorantly in a section, just  
that long will these diseases be hard  
to control. Fifty or 100 hog raisers in  
a community, properly organized, can  
go to these men and say to them with  
all kindness and respect that they  
must observe certain rules. There are  
plenty of laws but unless the hog rais-  
ers throughout a particular section en-  
force such regulations good results are  
not liable to follow.

Another important thing included in  
such information should be the kind  
of serum to be used. If the general  
conditions in the manufacture of  
serum is not improved in the near  
future, we shall have something to  
say along that line.

A MONTH OF CORN WEATHER.

July was a month of corn weather  
for most sections of the United States,  
at least the weather favored corn  
which had come thus far under the  
peculiar conditions of this season. The  
government crop figures issued the  
first of August indicated a gain of  
100,000,000 bushels in our corn pos-  
sibilities. This brought the indicated  
crop up to 2,918,000,000 bushels, which  
is over 200,000,000 bushels above the  
average yield for five years ending  
with 1913.

Thus far throughout most of the  
corn belt, August weather conditions  
have been practically a continuation  
of those obtained through July, so  
there is no reason to apprehend a scal-  
ing down from the estimates made Au-  
gust 1.

Of the greatest two corn states in  
the Union, Illinois shows a gain over  
last year of 81,000,000 bushels, and  
Iowa shows a loss of 69,000,000 bush-  
els. In this connection it is of interest  
to note that Iowa and Illinois have,  
as a rule, produced more corn than  
Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri  
and Kansas altogether, so that any  
considerable variation in the corn con-  
ditions of these two states is im-  
portant.

Another thing of interest to be no-  
ticed in connection with this year's  
crop is the fact that every Southern  
state excepting North Carolina shows  
a gain. This gain is doubtless due  
more to increased acreage than to  
more favorable conditions, but on the  
whole it amounts to considerable and  
probably indicates a continued ad-  
vancement of the Southern states as  
corn producers.

In the matter of price there is not  
the difference between last year and  
this which is to be found in most other  
grains. Last year's average price on  
August 1 being 76.8c as against this  
year's price of 78.9c. Oats prices for  
the same period show a gain of 9c a  
bushel, which is nearer 18c on the  
equivalent of a bushel of corn, while  
wheat prices show a gain of as much  
as 43c, or about 60 per cent in one  
state.

DEVELOPING JACK COLTS.

A breeder states that he has a fine,  
large jennet that raises jack colts, but  
she is not a good suckler. He wishes  
to develop these colts in order to  
make them more profitable.

One of our best jack breeders has  
adopted an excellent plan for such de-  
velopment. He has quietly purchased  
a number of gentle mares that are ex-  
tremely good milkers. He breeds  
these mares to a jack and raises the  
mule colts by hand. He has jennets  
producing colts at similar times. He  
is present when the mare delivers the  
mule colt and quietly slips the mule  
colt away from the mare and in its  
stead brings up a jack colt. He takes  
the milk and the urine from the mare  
and places it on the jack colt, giving  
it the scent of the mare. He milks out  
the first milk from the mare which is  
intended to move the bowels of the  
newly born. The jack colt, being very  
young, takes up with the mare and by  
watching it a day or two they are  
turned out together and neither one  
ever knows any difference. The mare  
is bred and the jack colt runs with the  
mare until the next colt is born. This  
way the jack colt never gets to see  
any jennets and does not know but  
what he belongs to the horse tribe,  
consequently they are all prompt  
servers on mares.

There is a wonderful lesson in this  
for jack breeders. We believe the de-  
velopment of jacks can better be  
brought about in this manner than if  
they are allowed to run with their real  
mothers. Jack colts running with their  
jennet mothers should be weaned at  
six months and not later than seven  
months, in order to make them prompt  
servers, but when they are allowed to  
run with a mare until they are nearly



a year old, with an abundance of feed, a great difference can be observed.

There is also another advantage. When the jack colt is taken away from the jennet, she is dried up and given an opportunity to recuperate and deliver another strong progeny, whereas if she had to suckle a big, strong jack colt her system would not usually be in the best condition.

#### TIME AND SPEED.

The sporting dispatches for August 16 included two stories that give a good perspective on the achievements of the trotting turf and the rate at which they are made. Nancy Hanks, once Trotting Queen, died at the age of 29. The dispatch came from Lexington, Ky., the home of her millionaire owner, J. E. Madden. In 1892, when she was 6 years old, Nancy Hanks lowered the world's trotting record to 2:04. Twenty-three years later she died and on the day of her death Peter Volo trotted a mile in 2:02, making a new world's record for a 4-year-old trotter and tying the stallion record of The Harvester. A gain of two seconds by a King of today over a Queen of 23 years ago doesn't seem so much.

#### THIS YEAR'S WHEAT CROP WORTH A HALF MORE THAN LAST.

Although the spring wheat yield for the United States promises to reach a record mark, the total for all wheat is not going to come up to the billion bushels which was thought a possibility early in the season. The latest government figures on the yield for both winter and spring wheat is 966,000,000 bushels. This covers a gain in the spring wheat estimate of 12,000,000 bushels over the forecast for July 1, and a loss on the winter wheat possibilities of 9,000,000 bushels from the figures issued July 1, or a total net gain of 3,000,000 bushels. The average prices for all wheat are given by the government as 1.06½¢ on August, this year as compared with 76½¢ on August 1 of last year. This means a total gain in the August 1 value of all wheat, of \$347,175,000 over that of 1914, a gain of about 50 per cent.

#### DO NOT GO TOO MUCH ON CONDITIONS THIS YEAR.

To the American Breeder:—In all of Kansas except the eastern one-fourth, hard wheat should be preferred to soft wheat. Because of the favorable yields made by the soft wheat this year, many farmers in different parts of the state have written to the college concerning the advisability of planting soft wheat in place of hard wheat this year.

The reason that the soft wheat turned out well this year is because of the rainy weather encountered. Soft wheat has a stronger straw and does not lodge as easily as does hard wheat. Upon the bottom lands in the eastern one-fourth of Kansas, soft wheat can be grown successfully, but upon the uplands in the eastern part of the state the hard wheat will prove as good as the soft wheat.

It would be a serious mistake for the farmers in the western three-fourths of the state, believes Professor Call, to plant any soft wheat. Hard wheat makes a much better flour than does the soft wheat, and the reputation of the state as a producer of wheat rests upon the hard wheat crop. If soft wheat is grown it is apt to become mixed with the hard wheat at the elevators, so that the prices at the terminal will be reduced and both the soft wheat and the hard wheat farmers will lose money.

Although soft wheat has an advantage in a wet season it has many disadvantages. During the past eight years in the experiments on the college farm practically all of the varieties of soft wheat have winter killed each year while but in one year did the hard wheat winter kill. The soft wheat is not free from damage by the Hessian fly. Though in many places the past year the soft wheat seemingly was not damaged in the eastern states where soft wheat is grown, it is damaged severely at times by the Hessian fly.—L. E. Call, Department of Agronomy, Kansas Agricultural College.

#### NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS AT THE SAN FRANCISCO WORD'S FAIR

Express companies have offered free return on a train made up at Kansas City or some other convenient point. Several exhibitors have agreed to take one or two cars each.

Others can get in on this and make passenger time with the same return privilege as by freight if a ten-car train is assured. Communicate at once with the American Breeder, giving the number of cars to be shipped.

#### SEE BEST PROFITS IN FEEDING HORSES.

One of the indications that the dealers of this country are considering the future of the horse business is the buying on some of our markets of thin stock for feeding. Several buyers have been able to do what they consider fairly well for themselves by picking up good, serviceable horses and mules which had come in on the current of war supplies, but which, largely because of poverty of flesh, were not being taken. It is confidently stated that far more money can be made feeding this class of stuff than is possible in the feeding of cattle or hogs. As high as \$150 per head has been paid in this way for animals that did not meet the demands of the war horse markets they were intended for

of cases, however, it was preparedness and nothing else that won.

The corn and alfalfa crops furnish many examples. In a great corn growing area to which Kansas City is central the only really good fields are those which were planted early on fields so thoroughly prepared as to reduce to a minimum the difficulty of keeping them clean. Without this help against the overwhelming obstacles of frequent and torrential rains corn fields became weed patches, and even the best farmers were not exempt.

Unprecedented losses of first crop alfalfa emphasized the same point. Practically no hay was saved, in fact, except by those who had everything in readiness and could take advantage of every minute of curing weather. It was literally a case of minutes, for there was hardly a cutting on which there was as much as an hour of sunshine to spare.

We bring up the subject at this time because fall plowing is an important step in the preparation for early and thorough planting next spring. Where a considerable growth of weeds and grass has to be turned under it can be done now and the field left rough if no crop is to be sown till spring. By that time the weeds should be well rotted and the dirt settled into all air spaces, so that a thorough disking will cover oats and put the ground in fine tilth at the same time, or will prepare a good seed bed for corn.

#### A LESSON IN PREPAREDNESS.

This story has nothing to do with war. There are other matters in which preparedness is essential, and this fact is emphasized whenever unusual conditions and emergencies occur. The crop year of 1915 has been full of such unusual conditions and emergencies. In some cases they were so severe that even the best usual degrees of preparedness were not sufficient protection against disastrous consequences. In thousands

## BOOKS THAT WILL HELP

The American Breeder receives a great many questions about books on various subjects. As fast as we get the time we investigate the great mass of books now being offered, for selections that are worth buying and reading. Few people have time to read all the literature offered, and so we have listed only such books as came highly recommended. The list below will be increased from time to time, but we are ready to receive orders at once on any of the books listed. Remit to us the amount given as the price, and we will have the books sent, postage prepaid, direct from the publisher. Address all orders to American Breeder (Book Department), 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo. Make your order on a sheet separate from any other communication.

Types and Breeds of Farm Animals.....By C. S. Plumb.....(C)....	\$2.40
Principles of Breeding.....By Eugene Davenport.....(C)....	3.00
Principles and Practice of Poultry Breeding.....By Robinson.....(C)....	3.00
Soil Fertility and Permanent Agriculture.....By Cyril Hopkins.....(C)....	2.70
The Country Church and Rural Problem.....By Butterfield.....(I)....	1.10
Beginnings in Animal Husbandry.....By Plumb.....(J)....	1.25
Care and Training of Trotters and Pacers.....(L)....	1.00
Sisson's Veterinary Anatomy.....By Septimus Sisson.....(G)....	7.00
Diseases of Swine.....By Chas. L. Lynch.....(G)....	5.00
Animal Life, a First Book of Zoology.....By Jordan and Kellogg.....(A)....	1.32
Plant Relations.....By John M. Coulter.....(A)....	1.22
Plant Breeding.....By John M. Coulter.....(A)....	2.12
Big Jack and Other True Stories of Horses.....By G. E. Jackson.....(A)....	1.12
Education by Development.....By F. Froebel.....(A)....	1.62
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Diseases of Poultry.....By B. F. Kaupp.....(K)....	1.50
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## BACK TALK

By the Hired Man

An American dollar is now worth about \$1.05 in English money, and \$1.20 in German money. But since we have had nothing to do with bringing about this condition it might be well to refrain from bragging until next 4th of July.

James Houchin is candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in Missouri. I'm no politician but Mr. Houchin is a gentleman, a business man and a successful farmer and breeder of imported live stock, which surely is nothing against him.

Assessors returns for 1915 give an increase exceeding \$82,000,000 in Kansas property valuations, over that for 1914. Much of this increase was due to higher prices (wheat being 65 per cent higher and horses seven per cent higher), but not all of it. Kansas assessors got a good talking to this year before they started to work, and they were out to find the property.

"I sea by the paipers." remarks Hy Geer, "thatt thay ar agen operating onn badd boys too maik them good. Butt whutt with? Hickry is scarce in meny seckshuns. Hedge switchoes or a peace ov roap maik a good subbstoot, butt I neverr thawt thayd cum back intoo stife agen."

The French government is said to have placed an order in this country for 20,000 grass beeves to be shipped on the hoof from Texas gulf ports. A few sales like that would cut a chunk out of Kansas Cltv's run of "grassers."

The Wabash railroad, capitalized at \$220,000,000, was sold by the receivers for \$18,000,000. Which is some shrinkage for a wet year.

The Kansas wheat crop has been shaved (not saved) again. One of the market dailies has put out a first of August estimate of 107,500,000 bushels. This is more than eight million bushels below "Jake" Mohler's "latest" and should be properly "resented."

Here is another argument for the brewers' anti-prohibition book. A Minnesota paper says that since Moorhead (just across the line from Fargo, N. D.) went dry Fargo (already dry) has been unable to get city prisoners enough to keep the grass cut around the city hall.

An interested organization has complained that it would lose steen thousand dollars in commissions if the government stopped the buying of serum hogs on the public market. I've forgotten what the owners of the Eastland saved by not making their boat safe.

#### HOW A 2,360-POUND THREE-YEAR-OLD WAS GROWN.

To the American Breeder:—I received your letter several days ago asking how I grew my big colt. It was sure done without much work. The first winter this colt, with two others of the same age, run out in the pasture all the time, only of a night when they would go in a big shed, or when they were in there eating hay. These three colts together ate about a bushel of oats a day during the winter; when spring came the big colt was turned out on pasture. The second winter he was fed about five gallons of oats a day and was turned out of the barn at night. The next summer he wasn't fed at all regular. He was on good pasture and I wasn't particular about putting him up to feed. Last winter I again fed him about the same amount of grain and kept him in the barn at nights when the weather was so bad. This summer I have treated him about the same as I did last summer. I have fed this colt a very little corn, nothing but oats.—J. A. Fleming, Hancock County, Ill.



## SWINE SPREAD FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

To the American Breeder:—The susceptibility of swine to the foot-and-mouth disease and the failure on the part of swine owners to recognize its symptoms are giving the Federal authorities no small amount of worry in their "clean-up" campaign.

Sore mouth, a common indication of the disease, is an ordinary sequence of hog cholera, and contusions on the feet are frequent in swine which have been driven or shipped. For these reasons little attention is paid by the owners of swine to these symptoms, and unless the herd is located within suspicious territory foot-and-mouth disease may continue in a chronic form for a considerable length of time before discovery. The danger of course lies in the ability of these animals to disseminate the disease.

Since the first case of foot-and-mouth disease found in a herd of hogs in Michigan, which later permitted the infection of the Chicago Stock Yards, hogs more than any other animal have been responsible for the spread of the disease. A few months ago, in the outskirts of Philadelphia, in a district containing close to 20,000 swine kept in small lots, several thousand were found to be infected.

On July 29 foot-and-mouth disease infection was discovered to exist in a herd of 20 cattle within the city limits of Hornell, Steuben County, New York. Another herd of 25 cattle, pastured across the road from these, has been exposed and is under surveillance. As no known cases of the disease had previously been found within a radius of over 75 miles, the source of the infection remained a mystery until two days later, when 125 swine, divided among five herds, were found infected within a half mile of the first-discovered premises. These swine had evidently had the disease in a mild form for a considerable length of time. Infection had been carried from these to the cattle through drainage.

This again emphasizes the need, the authorities state, for continued careful examination of all live stock in previously infected areas, especially large herds of swine. Farmers and stock raisers by giving immediate notice of any suspicious cases to the nearest health officer will greatly aid the authorities in their efforts to eliminate this pest, which if allowed to gain a foothold would result in untold damage to the nation.

Owing to the fact that few animals are shipped from the section in which the latest outbreak occurred, it is believed that no serious or widespread complications will result from this new center of infection.—Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Editor's Note: Since this letter was written new outbreaks have been reported in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. For some of these hog cholera virus has been blamed. A B. A. I. order against the purchase of hogs for serum culture in public live stock markets, followed, and is now being opposed by live stock commission men, hog cholera serum makers, and others selfishly interested.

## BEWARE OF PATENT CHOLERA REMEDIES.

To the American Breeder:—Hog owners should be very careful about investing in any of the so-called hog cholera cures and preventives, especially the ones that are peddled around in communities where cholera is prevalent. The very fact that the men who sell these remedies go from farm to farm, on some of which cholera may exist, should be sufficient warning to the farmer who wishes to keep his herd from becoming infected. Quite a number of these remedies have been examined or tested by the Experiment Stations in this and other states, and practically all have been found to be of little value in either preventing or curing hog cholera. The state serum plant will be glad to furnish information concerning any of these remedies that have been examined, but is not in a position to make chemical analyses of them.—H. P. Hoskins, Assistant Veterinarian, University Farm, Minnesota.

## Conformation of the Draft Horse

To the American Breeder:—A study of the methods employed by successful breeders of draft animals reveal the fact that these men aim to keep horses in their possession which the other fellow desires to own. Experience has taught them that form, substance, quality and action are the essential elements required.

Form is the foundation. That is, a horse must be structurally right. Form comprehends the outside of a horse. It includes all that he shows from the tip of his nose to the bottom of his feet—head, eye, ear, throat, the neck, the setting on of the head to the neck, and neck to the shoulders, the chest, back, coupling, hind quarters and above all the leg and feet.

Special emphasis should be placed on the foot, which should be medium size, with hard and dense horn; plenty of height to the heel and plenty of room between them, a large, elastic frog, a nicely hollowed sole, or in short a sound, durable foot. The pasterns should slope well corresponding to the slope of the shoulder. These conditions with flat, fully developed muscles, strong, clean cut, well developed joints, strongly supported knees and hocks, clean cut tendons standing well out from the leg, and dense bone of sufficient quantity to sustain the weight of the horse, will give a limb well calculated to withstand the abuse it is heir to.

Joining the fore and hind quarters we must look for a deep, fairly wide and compact middle piece, with ample room for chest organ and no pinching at the waist. A short back is generally sought, especially one which shows the least possible of space between the last rib and hip, giving a "close coupled" horse. This is almost as essential as a sound foot. A long, loose-ribbed, open-jointed, wasp waisted animal is especially to be avoided. Such a conformation indicates lack of strength and forecasts an early breakdown. The shoulders should be deep and smooth and the hind quarters deeply muscled, wide and well rounded.

The neck should be clearly outlined, of moderate length and well muscled, with a good crest. The head should be clean cut, of moderate length, with a small ear, much breadth and fullness of forehead, a large, clear, full, intelligent eye, and a wide open nostril, showing good lung power and consequent stamina. Over all these must be an abundance of muscle laid on smoothly and well rounded.

Substance is weight and its proper disposition. A horse may have weight enough and yet lack substance. That is, he may not carry the weight in the proper form to fill the definition of substance. A great hulking frame, shaped in the middle like a pumpkin seed, cannot be said to show substance. The arch of rib, the width of frame, give substance. It is more than mere weight. A draft horse should meet you full chested. His width should begin in front and be carried back evenly to his stifles. His girth should be well filled out; his "bread basket" in proportion and his quarters and breeching swelled out to correspond. The gable form of construction does not belong to the draft horse.

Quality is more hard to describe than form. It is fineness distinguished from coarseness; it is blood rather than bulk. Insistence on quality may be carried too far, if it results in a sacrifice of substance. This is the battle ground of modern draft horse breeding. The demand of the market the past decade has run to weight, while the men who are the keenest students of the draft horse breeding have been insistent on securing and holding wearing qualities. The ideal is weight with quality combining sufficient substance with a degree of quality that insures adequate wearing qualities. A bright eye, a quick ear, an intelligent expression and a coat of fine hair, and flat, flinty bone are among the chief requisites of quality. It should always be insisted upon.

Action in a draft horse is readily estimated. A good walk is essential as it is the draft horse gait. Day by day he performs his labor at that pace. A shuffling, stumbling walk is decidedly objectionable, as a draft horse must move as nimbly as possible. If the levers are properly set, and he is balanced in his anatomy, and if the disposition is not sluggish, he will walk with ease, even with grace, comparatively speaking. The difference between a dull, slow, cloddy, stumbling walker and a horse that walks with prompt, clean, true supple stride, is almost beyond computation.—Art Craig, Will County, Ill.

SHORT BUT SIGNIFICANT.

To the American Breeder:—I enclose you one dollar for three years of the American Breeder—the best and most up-to-date paper that is published for the breeders.—J. E. Lewis, Dekalb County, Mo.

WHO KNOWS OF THIS TROTTER?

To the American Breeder—Will some reader that can, please give me the history of the mare, Kate, dam of

Trim 2:16 $\frac{1}{4}$ , and a list of her produce after she came to Kansas City? She was sold by J. C. Ray of Lawson, Mo., to W. C. Town of Kansas City in 1891, for \$300. This mare is registered in the A. T. R. as Lady Blackey, Volume 11. Mr. Ray traced this mare to my uncle and got her full history and pedigree in 1899. My uncle is the man that took her to Missouri in 1884.—Wm. E. Lowrey, Hancock County, Ill.

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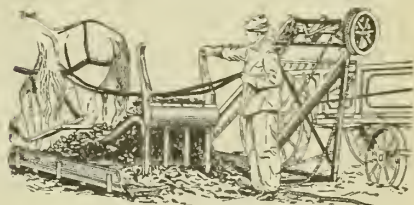
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No. 2—Age 37 months; weight 1,955 pounds; girth 96 inches; bone 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. No. 3—Age 25 months; weight 1,935 pounds; girth 94 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches; bone 10 inches. No. 1—Sire of the fillies No. 2 and No. 3. Photos from I. A. Niles, Nance County, Nebraska, owner of the Animals.



# THE BREEDS OF LIVE STOCK

## NUMBER XI—SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

**Editor's Note:** The following article is the eleventh in a series that is satisfying the desires of thousands for authentic information in this line. Again we urge upon our readers that not a single copy of the American Breeder be misplaced or destroyed while this series is running. Many times it is impossible for us to accommodate requests for extra copies. Single orders for several hundred papers of some special issue often exhaust the last of our reserve supply. The only way to be sure of this series, complete, is to save every copy of the paper. No publication (book or periodical) has ever covered the subject in a way to so well meet the demand for information on breeds, as does this series of special articles.

The Southdown breed of sheep originated in the Downs of Sussex county, in Southeastern England. These hills are chalky, and are from 400 to 1,000 feet high. They are covered with close, short grass and are excellently adapted to sheep.

This is the oldest of the Down breeds. For a long period prior to the time their improvement began, these sheep inhabited the hills from which they derive their name. In later times they have been taken up and fostered to a large extent by the nobility of England. Mr. Arthur Young, a noted early agricultural writer of Great Britain, writing in 1788, expressed admiration of the hardy constitution of the Southdown, their usefulness in manuring the land, and the fine flavor of their mutton. At the first show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, in 1839, there was a class for Southdowns, and at each show since they have been represented. Another early writer stated that prior to the period of improvement, these sheep had certain faults. They were small in size, long and thin in the neck, narrow in the forequarters, high on the shoulders and low behind, sharp on the back, rather flat in the ribs, drooping in the rump, and somewhat coarse in bone.

The first great improver of the breed was John Ellman of Glynde, Sussex county. He began his work about 1780 and gave fifty years of skillful attention to the breeding of these sheep. He made wonderful progress, relying solely on the power of selection and upon carefully studied matings to secure the improvement which he desired. The reputation of his flock became practically world-wide, and in 1798 the Emperor of Russia paid him \$1,500 for two rams. Ellman died in 1832.

Jonas Webb of Babraham, Cambridgeshire, took up the work of improvement just before Ellman retired in 1829. In 1824, the following description was given of the Southdowns, indicating what they were when Webb began his work: "Their legs and faces are gray; they have fine wool, which is from two to three inches long and weighs from 2½ to 3 pounds per fleece. They are slightly deficient in depth and breadth of chest, but the mutton is excellent and highly flavored; they are kindly breeders, and when fat the average weight may be stated to be 15 to 18 pounds per quarter."

Mr. Webb's aim was to produce a larger sheep than Ellman's, and still retain all the desirable qualities of the breed. He purchased his foundation flock from Ellman, and finally became his successor. Webb's honors and successes were many. He sold rams for as much as \$1,250. In 1861 and '62 the flock was dispersed, bringing \$82,230.

The Southdown has made an exceptional record for prize winning in the leading shows of Europe and America. The first noted victory was at the Paris Exposition in 1878, when the Southdowns shown by Lord Walsingham carried off the first prize of 1,500 francs offered for the best pen of butcher's sheep, and also the grand prize for the best pen of sheep of any breed foreign to France.

The Southdown has had a leading part in the foundation and improvement of several other breeds, notably the Shropshire, Hampshire and Oxford.

The breed first came to America in 1803, to New York State, but none of the mutton breeds were popular in the United States until the Merino

craze subsided, about 1850. Today Southdowns are not so numerous in the United States as the Shropshires, Merinos, Cotswolds, Oxfords, or Hampshires, but they outnumber the Cheviots, Dorsets, Leicesters, or Lincolns. The American Southdown Breeders' Association was organized in 1882. The secretary is Mr. Frank E. Springer of Springfield, Ill. This association publishes the American Southdown Record, in which 30,000 animals have been recorded to date.

Southdowns are the smallest of the mutton breeds. Rams at maturity weigh about 175 pounds, and ewes 135 pounds. It is the most perfect mutton breed in form, quality and fleshing. It is more low set, blocky and compact, is stronger topped, and is naturally smoother in form and fleshing than any other breed. The leg of mutton is unexcelled. Its constitution and vigor are also very good.

The fleece is dense and very fine, but is too short in fiber and lacking in yield to shear a heavy fleece. The length of staple is 2 to 2½ inches. A ewe flock will average from 5 to 6 pounds of wool. This is not enough to suit most farmers, the light fleece being the greatest criticism of the breed. The skin usually shows a nice pink color. They are woolled to the eyes, cheeks, knees and hocks. The ears should be covered with fine hair. Scurs or dark fibers about the head are very objectionable.

The color of face and legs is a mouse color or very light brown. The Southdown has a dignified and rather proud gait. The ears, which are small and fine, are carried up and back; the head, while not carried as high as in some other breeds, is carried well up; and there is plenty of style in the general appearance of these sturdy, blocky little sheep.

Their breeding qualities are about average; the usual percentage of increase is about 125 lambs per 100 ewes. The lambs are strong at birth, and the ewes are excellent mothers.

The Southdown carcass is easily the best of all the common breeds of sheep. They have been very consistent winners in the fat and carcass classes at live stock shows everywhere. The carcass excels in shape, quality, smoothness, color, amount of lean meat, and fineness of texture. They dress out a high percentage of carcass, in this respect fully equaling, and perhaps slightly excelling, the best representatives of other breeds.

They are superior feeders, they make economical gains in weight, and

they mature very early. They are adapted to rolling land, or even hilly land, producing plenty of pasture. They do well in the Central West and are one of the best known breeds in the South.

In conclusion it may be said that the good points of the Southdown are (1) ideal mutton form, (2) wonderful fleshing, (3) great smoothness, (4) high quality, (5) excellent carcass, (6) good constitution, (7) quick maturity, (8) firmly fixed and uniform type, and (9) nice color of skin.

### A THIRTY-YEAR-OLD FARMERS' LAMB CLUB.

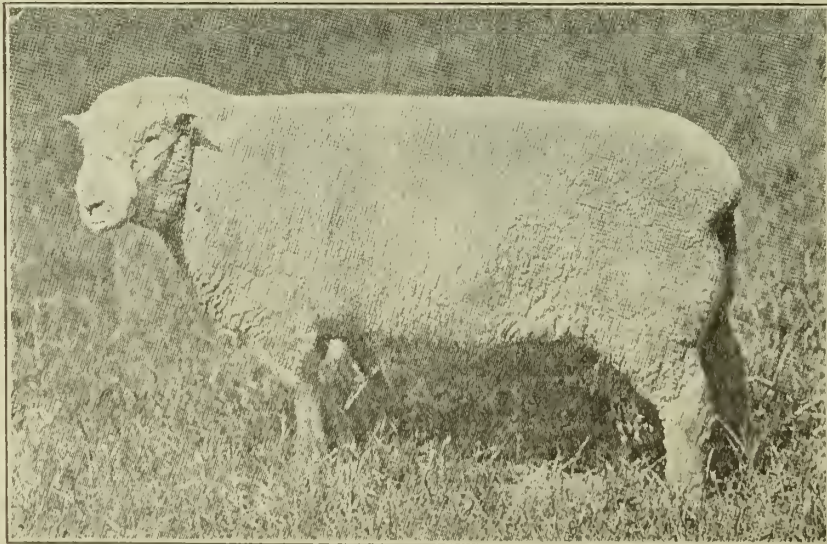
In view of the wide discussion of the effects of co-operation among farmers in marketing their products the work of the Goodlettsville, Tenn., Lamb Club, organized in 1882-83, and described by the United States Department of Agriculture as typical of its class, is of timely interest. The club was organized because the sheep raisers in the vicinity of Goodlettsville found that by banding together they could make larger offerings of more uniform lambs, utilize car space to better advantage, and by making available a larger number of good lambs ready for shipment on a single day secure greater competition among the buyers.

The club is not a chartered institution and is more in the nature of a partnership. Its members agree to abide by its rules and constitution, although the organization is not especially binding. The president calls a meeting about April 1st. Prior to this meeting its members have the privilege of selling lambs and wool at private sale. At the meeting, however, each member reports the number of lambs and the amount of wool he will have to sell through the club and thereafter can no longer sell individually. After the report the executive committee has unlimited power.

This committee then determines the total number of lambs and date or dates for shipment. Ordinarily one shipment is made in the early part of June and another is scheduled for the early part of July. This year's sales were dated June 10th and July 15th. The first delivery is made up almost entirely of "firsts." The second delivery, which contains those that are too small for the first sale, is, as a rule, a poorer quality.

There is little uniformity as to methods of sale. This year, as is often the rule, the wool was sold to a local woolen mill. It was graded in three grades—clean, slightly burred, and burred, and sold for 23½, 20½ and 17 cents per pound, respectively. These prices average better than those paid by local buyers, but because the other wool sold to these buyers is ungraded it is difficult to compute the exact monetary advantage to the club members.

The sale of lambs through the club may be announced through the local papers, by means of posters or post cards, or by word of mouth. This announcement varies with the local-



AN ENGLISH CHAMPION TWO-SHEAR SOUTHDOWN RAM.

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If you are going to build or remodel a barn, you should have this book. Not a catalog. A beautiful 112-page book on barn construction. Tells how to build a Better Barn Cheaper. Tell us how many cows, horses and other stock you want to house and it will be sent free. Write today. Build this fall.

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**Butler Metal GRAIN BIN**

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Safe, profitable place to store grain until favorable time to sell. Keeps grain perfectly. Large door, removable shoveling board, 2-foot sliding door for easy scooping. Ask for booklet showing letters from satisfied users.

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1½ H.P. \$24.75	5 H.P. \$87.50
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4 H.P. 68.50	10 H.P. 179.50
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200,000 customers testify that my designers and factories build quality into them. Built for long, hard, continuous users' satisfaction. **HIGHEST QUALITY—LOWEST PRICES.** About 1-3 to 1-2 less than you usually pay. Don't buy till you get my catalog of these and other farm and household goods free. A postal gets it. Low freight rates.

**W. M. GALLOWAY CO., BOX 1, WATERLOO, IA.**

**Hogs Do Better**

They thrive, fatten and ward off disease with a fresh, clean water supply in place of the dirty open trough. Equip every hog-lot with **THE DAISY HOG WATERER**. It's scientific, foul-proof, everlasting; simplest and easiest to attach. The cheapest hog insurance you can buy. Ask dealer or send for circular—\$1.50.

**Quinn Wire & Iron Works, D St., Boone, Ia.**

**Protection FOR YOUR HOGS**

Keep them healthy. Kill the lice, etc. Write for instructive circular. It's FREE.

**National Factories, Inc., Dept. O-1 Richmond, Indiana**

**MOLASSES** Best Feed for Pigs and Calves

**Kansas City Molasses Co., Dept. AB.**  
1316 W. 8th St., Kansas City, Mo.

**SWEET CLOVER SEED**

Pure high grade seed, specially treated for quick germination. Sow for hay, pasture and fertilizing. Prices and information on request.

**BOKHARA SEED CO.,**  
Box 17, Falmouth, Ky.

ity, and the club may change its methods from year to year. Following is a typical advertisement of such a sale by a Tennessee club:

#### LAMBS FOR SALE.

The Lamb Club will sell by sealed bids about 800 lambs. Bids close May 20. Lambs are to be fat merchantable lambs weighing from 55 pounds up, and will be delivered from the 9th to the 12th of June. Club reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

(Signed)..... Secretary.

On the day of delivery at Goodlettsville the lambs begin to come in early in the morning in wagons or in flocks. The driven lambs are marked with bright colored paint which avoids confusion where flocks become mixed. Lambs are put upon the scales, which are handled by the executive committee. Lambs lacking in condition or



weighing less than 60 pounds are discarded as culls. Comparatively few are thrown out, however, as the growers cull their lambs at the farm. Of the culls, the greater part are those lacking in age and of small size, but there are also some large ram lambs that have become what is locally known as "staggy."

The president and one or two assistants weigh the lambs and credit each grower with his total weight. Delivery is commonly made before noon in time for loading. Payment is made on the day of delivery. The president or executive committee pays the expenses, which are small, and apportions the balance among the members according to the number and weight actually delivered. The business of the day is followed by a dinner of the club which adds a social feature.

EIGHT YEARS' SOIL TEST SHOWS LACK OF LIME.

To the American Breeder:—We now have the results of eight years of experiments with lime, fertilizers and manures on seven different soil experiment fields in north Missouri. These fields represent the level and rolling prairies of central and northeast Missouri and they have been in operation for a sufficient length of time that the results are trustworthy.

One of the most striking facts brought out has been the rather general need of lime on the prairie soils of these parts of the state. The need for ground limestone has been found to be variable, running from practically nothing on some of the rolling prairies near the water courses, where the glacial gravel lies near the surface, to as high as four tons in some places on the heavier prairie land. For the man who expects to farm these lands extensively, and particularly where he wishes to grow clover, the use of from one to three tons of ground limestone per acre usually is necessary.

Another striking need of these soils is that of available phosphates. Bone meal, or highly phosphatic mixed fertilizers have given almost universally good net returns during these experiments. This has been particularly true on wheat and clover, while very good returns have also been secured on corn. The use of 150 to 175 pounds of bone meal, or of 175 to 225 pounds of acid phosphate is to be recommended drilled in with wheat, particularly on the level prairie and the more worn phases of rolling prairie. The same or slightly heavier applications drilled in ahead of the corn planter with a fertilizer drill is also good practice. The raw rock phosphate may be used to advantage where immediate returns are not important, applying at the rate of 600 to 1,000 pounds per acre once in four to six years and plowing it in under with organic matter.

The use of 75 to 90 pounds per acre of bone meal or of medium grade mixed fertilizers have given good net returns, applied in the hill or drill for corn. This practice is adapted particularly for the man who must have immediate returns. It is not a soil building process. If the season is dry, over 100 pounds is very apt to cause the corn to "fire."

The experiments also have shown that one of the greatest needs of the more worn areas of the prairie, particularly, is that of organic matter or humus. The most satisfactory manner of building up this material in the soil is by crop rotation, manuring and the use of green manures. The time is here when a systematic crop rotation should be established on all well handled farms on these prairies. The use of manure has brought a return of \$1.60 per ton as an average of all fields on which it has been used in this part of Missouri, thus showing the great need of supplying organic matter to the soil as well as the remunerative advantage of carefully saving all manure that can be produced.—M. F. Miller, Department of Soils, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

Seven Wisconsin counties maintain schools of agriculture and domestic economy. They are Dunn, La Crosse, Racine, Marinette, Wood, Marathon, and Milwaukee.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS

Exact Requirements of Foreign War Horse Market. Over 250,000 Horses Already Exported. Domestic Demand Growing. Abundant Grass Holding Down Summer Runs of Beeves, Stockers and Feeders. Hogs and Sheep Declined. Grain Market Feeling New Crop, but Holding Fairly.

A period of renewed activity in horses and mules is at hand. After a few weeks in which few horses have been purchased for war use, inspections have begun again by British, French and Italians. American dealers who hold these contracts have sent out their country buyers, and the movement through markets has not fairly started. It will probably be early September before regular shipments are being made again. On the other hand, domestic trade is receiving some impetus from the fact that Southern states are making inquiry for both horses and mules. The healthiest conditions are expected to result in the market, if war buying and Southern demand make the competition many expect.

It is announced that specifications for war horses taken this fall will show no material change. However, it depends on which country buys as to weight and size.

The English artillery horse is an animal 15.2 to 16.1, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, active, straight gaited, good hocks, no side bones and 5 to 9 years old. The English riding horse is 15.1 to 16.1 hands, strong back, close made and good bone, weighing 950 to 1,100 pounds.

French gunners are 15.2 to 16.1 hands, heavy bone, 1,250 to 1,500 pounds, sound, 5 to 9 years old. Cavalry 15.1 to 16 hands, rangy with good back and bone, 5 to 8 years old.

The Italians are taking a good many 15 to 15.3 hands, good backs and straight gaited, and 4 to 7 years old. Also good hardy, medium sized work horses with no special quality or finish, but all purpose workers.

Belgium is buying about the same class as the French, though they are particular in cavalry animals to get good riders.

St. Louis is the only market on which all four nations are buying, and the principal demand in this section is through the British.

More than 250,000 horses have been exported from this country since the war began, and some markets that showed little business before have increased receipts several hundred per cent. This is especially true of Denver, Oklahoma City, Fort Worth and Wichita.

In heavy draft horses inquiry is small, but at the same time few are being offered. There is not enough trade in the open to establish a reliable price range, though dealers say prices for war horses are firm.

Prevailing prices for serviceable sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

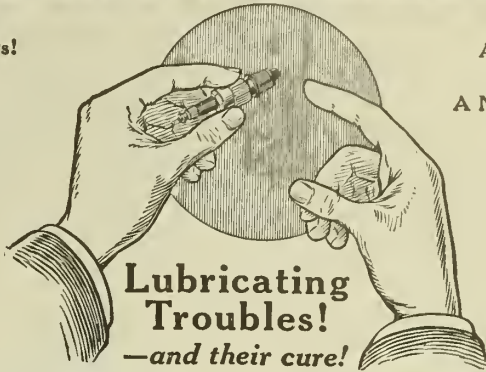
Horses—	
Drafters, 1,700-pound, extra quality	\$200@260
Drafters, good to choice	185@200
Drafters, fair to good	150@180
Chunks, good	150@185
Chunks, fair	115@145
Southerners, good to choice	130@115
Southerners	60@115
Mules—	
13½ to 14½ hands	\$100@120
14½ to 15½ hands	115@145
15½ to 16 hands	140@180
16½ or better	185@250

The Season for Grass Cattle Begins. The big season for grass fat cattle is started and, while receipts are showing a material increase, as compared with July, they are not up to normal for this season of the year. On account of increasing receipts river markets now hold the important position in the general cattle market, and the large bulk of beef going into use will be of the grass-made kind until the effects of the new corn crop is evident. In most particulars this season is more favorable to the beef maker, especially pasture men. Grass, water and money are plentiful, and the great section east is not filled with cattle, in fact, a shortage exists there. Cattle now are gaining rapidly, and while prices have declined some in the past ten days, there will not be the pressing features of drought and tight money to compel marketing as in the preceding four years. Though grass fat beeves are plentiful and some lower in price, prime corn fat steers

many heavy feeders in the past few weeks, there is no indication that Eastern states are doing much in making prime beeves.

The bulk of the grass fat steers are selling at \$7.50 to \$8.50, a few up to \$8.75. Corn fat steers are bringing \$8.75 to \$9.90, those below \$9.25 being short in finish. From below the quarantine line grassers are selling at \$5.75 to \$7.60, and the cake and meal fed steers at \$7.65 to \$8.40.

Smoky Plugs!  
Dead Cylinders!  
Carbon!  
Wear!



A Too-Thin Oil!  
A Too-Thick Oil!  
A Gritty Oil!  
A Non-Durable Oil!

Polarine is a motor oil that has done away with all common lubricating troubles. Seven years ago this new but tested oil was placed on the market. 1,100 gallons were sold the first year. Then motorists found it out.

In 1914 nearly 7,000,000 gallons were used in the Middle West alone. Polarine has gained in sales an average of a million gallons yearly simply because its use eliminated the annoyance and delays incident to unsuitable lubricating oils. Hundreds of thousands of good cars have been saved from the scrap heap by its use. Use it in your motor. See what it does. Polarine maintains the correct lubricating body at any motor speed or temperature.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY  
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Use RED CROWN GASOLINE—Extra Heat Units in Every Gallon Mean Extra Power, Speed and Mileage.

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FRICTION REDUCING MOTOR OIL

(368)



Making It Easy

When in doubt about YOUR car — when choosing seems so difficult and the merits of one make-after-another is overshadowed by features that don't appeal to you—just remember there are THREE REGALS supplying pretty nearly every known motor need.

No matter which one you select, it will have all those sturdy, enduring REGAL qualities which have been developed in our eight years of car building.

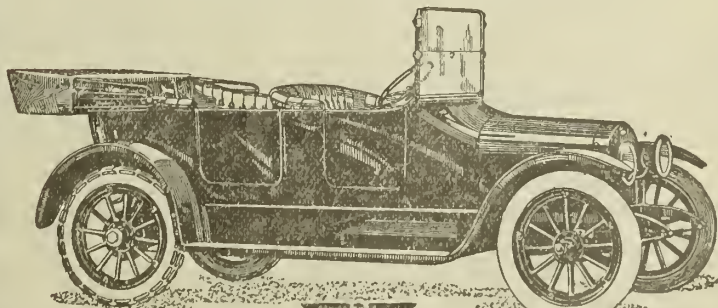
Sort of simplifies things, doesn't it? Here they are:

A Light "Four" 106-inch wheelbase	\$ 650
A Standard "Four"	1085
A "V" Type "Eight"	1250

All models are roomy—fully equipped, including electric lights and starter—have crown fenders, demountable rims and one-man tops.

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1821-1823 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.  
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DETROIT  
USA



There have been repeated rumors that the French have placed large orders for live cattle in this country, for September shipment, but outside of small exports through packers there has been nothing definite in this line.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers.....	\$9.40@9.90
Good to choice.....	8.85@9.40
Fair to good steers.....	8.00@8.85
Common to fair steers.....	7.00@7.90
Meal fed, choice.....	8.50@9.15
Meal fed, common to fair....	7.50@8.45
Quarantine steers, fed.....	8.00@8.50
Quarantine steers, short fed	7.60@8.00
Quarantine steers, grass fat	5.50@7.60

#### Supplies of Cows Small.

For this season of the year receipts of cows are small. About as many native cows are coming as usual, but the deficiency is in Western cows. Packers set the price of canner cows down 50 cents and some now are selling as low as \$3.50, or below the bottom quotations of the year. However, the big canning season is not well started. Prime heifers and yearling steers and mixed grades are scarce. Heifers sold up to \$9.70 and steers and heifers mixed \$9.85. Veal calves are firm, top \$10.50.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

<b>Cows</b>	
Choice.....	\$6.75@ 7.50
Common to fair.....	4.50@ 5.50
Good to choice.....	5.55@ 6.70
Fair to good.....	5.55@ 6.00
Canners.....	3.50@ 4.45
<b>Heifers</b>	
Choice.....	\$8.75@ 9.75
Good to choice.....	8.25@ 8.70
Plain to fair.....	6.75@ 8.20
Common.....	6.00@ 6.70
Veal Calves.....	6.50@10.50
Bulls.....	5.00@ 6.50

#### Moderate Decline in Feeders.

In the past two weeks prices for thin cattle were quoted off 15 to 35 cents, and demand became draggy. Receipts are increasing and buyers are holding back in anticipation of further declines. However, those who have thin cattle will shut off the runs if any material decline occurs.

The following quotations are for the various grades of stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders.....	\$ 8.00@ 8.75
Good to choice feeders.....	7.50@ 8.00
Fair to good feeders.....	7.15@ 7.45
Plain to fair feeders.....	6.75@ 7.10
Selected stockers.....	8.15@ 8.60
Good to choice stockers.....	7.75@ 8.10
Plain to fair stockers.....	7.00@ 7.70
Stock calves.....	7.50@ 8.50
Stock cows.....	5.50@ 6.75
Stock heifers.....	6.25@ 8.25
Milch cows.....	45.00@100.00

#### Break in Pig Prices.

On Monday a temporary order by the Bureau of Animal Industry, whereby makers of hog cholera serum are prohibited from buying hogs at public stock yards went into effect. This order has not been made permanent but is operative until a hearing is held in Washington August 27. The immediate effect of the order was to drop the price of pigs 50 cents a hundred pounds, packers taking the few offered subject to post-mortem inspection. The whole market was weak also. In the past two weeks the prices of hogs have shown no material change, though owing to improved quality and lighter weight the spread in prices narrowed. Provisions have shown no material rally, and the entire situation of the market is weak.

The range in prices of hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

	Preceding Week.	Week.
Monday.....	\$6.80@7.42½	\$6.75@7.37½
Tuesday.....	6.90@7.42½	6.80@7.45
Wednesday.....	7.00@7.50	6.85@7.45
Thursday.....	7.00@7.50	6.65@7.30
Friday.....	7.00@7.50	6.65@7.30
Saturday.....	6.90@7.40	6.50@7.30
Mon., Aug. 16.....	6.95@7.45	.....
Tues., Aug. 17.....	6.75@7.40	.....

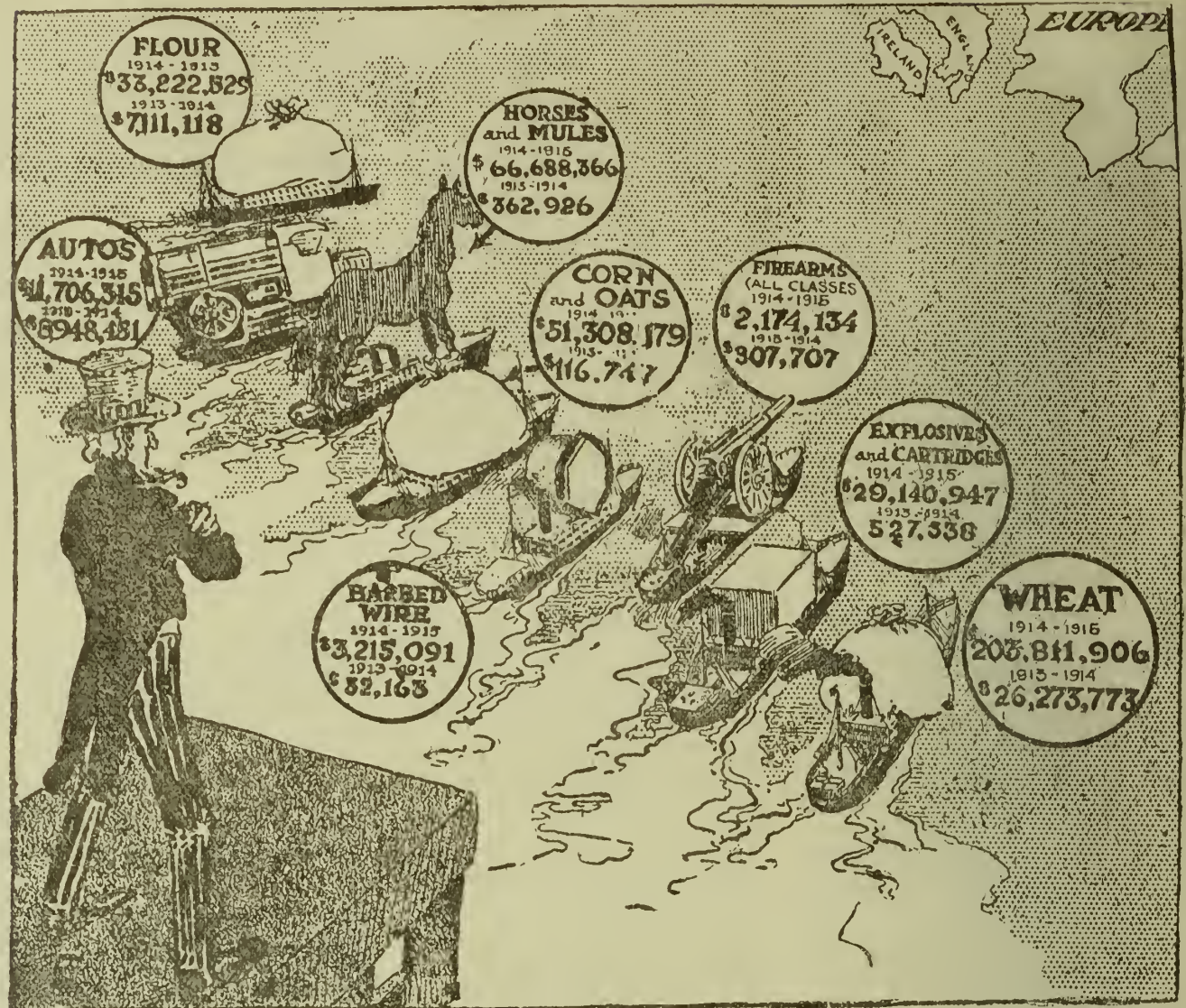
The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.....	\$6.75@7.10
Medium, 200@250 lbs.....	6.85@7.25
Mixed, 190@215 lbs.....	7.05@7.35
Light weights.....	7.00@7.40
Light lights.....	6.65@7.40
Common mixed.....	6.00@6.75
Rough heavy.....	6.40@6.65
Stags.....	5.00@6.25
Boars.....	4.00@6.00
Bulk of sales.....	6.75@7.35

#### Another Setback in Sheep Prices.

After selling up to 9 cents early this month lamb prices fell back 50 to 65 cents in the past few days. The range movement is getting under way and on that account killers are holding back. Omaha has reported liberal receipts from the Northwest, though at

# Whence and Where Some of the Money Comes In



—From the New York World.

Among the latest prosperity figures for this country the big figure writers have been featuring the enormous accumulation of money in the banks, an accumulation which they say gives to the banks of this country the greatest loaning power they ever have had. The thousands who, in the face of all this doubtless are wondering why interest rates to them have not lowered, or money "loosened up," may get some satisfaction from the explanation that it takes some little time for money to "percolate." True this country is growing a crop which for cash value bids fair to be a record-breaker, but comparatively little of that crop has been turned into cash, and crop money is about the only money that gets into the "corners" at about the same time it accumulates in

the banks. The load of cash with which the banks are just now groaning is largely "trade balance"—profits of exporters, manufacturers, big brokers, etc., of the things with which the European nations are making war. Government figures from the Department of Labor and Commerce lately have shown that for the fiscal year ending June 30 the exports of this country were more than half a billion dollars in excess of the exports for the year preceding. The profits on this excess (which, by the way, represents an increase of about 650 per cent) amount to something even as bank figures go, and a part of them will in time reach even those whose connection with banks might be said to be somewhat remote.

The following table shows the lines

in which the most important increases were made, and the above cartoon, taken from the New York World, presents, somewhat more graphically, the same information:

	Year Just Ended	Preceding Year
Wheat.....	\$203,811,906	\$26,273,773
Wheat flour.....	33,222,529	7,111,118
Corn and oats.....	51,308,179	116,747
Meats—all kinds.....	82,565,440	31,558,412
Cheese.....	6,643,663	51,992
Horses and mules.....	66,688,663	362,926
Autos and parts.....	41,706,315	8,948,451
Boots and shoes.....	7,201,421	1,156,284
Harness and saddles.....	15,857,504	54,823
Explosives.....	16,126,151	12,928
Cartridges.....	13,014,796	514,410
Firearms (all classes).....	29,140,947	437,638
Brass, lead and zinc.....	37,455,870	2,035,280
Woolen goods.....	13,644,008	1,515,539
Cotton cloth.....	3,505,612	346,383
Barbed wire.....	3,215,091	32,163

Totals.....\$598,141,975 \$80,398,921  
Gain, \$507,743,054.

none of the other markets has the run been especially heavy for this season of the year. Fat lambs are quoted at \$8 to \$8.50, ewes \$5.50 to \$6.25. Practically no wethers or yearlings are coming. Feeding lambs are in active demand at \$6.50 to \$7.50, and breeding ewes \$6.75 to \$7.25.

#### Grain Markets Unsettled.

Wide fluctuations occurred in prices of grain, but the movement in wheat prices showed extremes of an uncertain situation. Cash prices of wheat are out of line with futures and in a short time some adjustment will have to be made along that line. The movement of new wheat is increasing and the oats market is on the basis of the new crop.

<b>Wheat</b>	
No. 2 hard.....	\$1.18 @ 1.35
No. 3 hard.....	1.10 @ 1.34
No. 2 red.....	1.15 @ 1.17
No. 3 red.....	1.10 @ 1.12
<b>Corn</b>	
No. 2 white.....	.75 @ .77
No. 3 white.....	.73½ @ .74
No. 2 mixed.....	.75½ @ .76
No. 3 mixed.....	.74½ @ .75
<b>Oats</b>	
No. 2 white.....	.51 @ .53
No. 2 mixed.....	.40 @ .41
Brans.....	.95 @ .96
Shorts.....	1.15 @ 1.25
Corn chop.....	1.42 @ 1.50
Hay.....	1.00 @ 1.01
Kaffir.....	1.08 @ 1.09
Barley.....	.63½ @ .64

#### Hay Prices Lower.

Choice alfalfa is the only hay that is selling as high as two weeks ago. Prairie and clovers declined the most, and low grades of all classes of hay are hard to sell. Receipts have been large of prairie, and owing to the heavy rains alfalfa is more or less damaged.

#### Kansas City hay quotations—

Prairie, choice.....	\$ 9.00@ 9.50
Prairie, No. 1.....	8.00@ 8.50
Prairie, No. 2.....	6.00@ 7.50
Prairie, No. 3.....	4.00@ 5.00
Timothy, No. 1.....	12.00@13.00
Timothy, No. 2.....	9.50@11.50
Timothy, No. 3.....	6.50@ 9.00
Clover, mixed, choice.....	10.00@11.00
Clover, mixed, No. 1.....	8.50@ 9.50
Clover, mixed, No. 2.....	6.50@ 8.00
Clover, No. 1.....	9.00@10.00
Clover, No. 2.....	7.00@ 8.50
Straw.....	5.00@ 5.50
New alfalfa, No. 1.....	11.00@12.50
Standard.....	8.50@10.50
New alfalfa, No. 2.....	7.00@ 8.00
New alfalfa, No. 3.....	5.00@ 6.50

#### THE BIG COLT IS A GELDING.

The three-year-old Percheron, weighing 2,360 pounds, which is portrayed on page 2 of the American Breeder of August 5, is not a stallion as stated under the picture, but is a gelding. He is an excellent sample of what plenty of feed will do for a well bred

draft animal. Mr. Nikrant, who sent us the picture, writes that this colt has never been given any special attention, but always has had plenty of good, plain, coarse feed.

#### SOUND IDEAS FOR A FARM COMMUNITY.

To the American Breeder:—Our town is located on the Goose river, in the best producing wheat belt of North Dakota. This community is harvesting one of the biggest small grain crops for many years. The bulk of the surplus many are investing in automobiles, gasoline and lubricating oils. If all of this money was invested in good live stock and modern farm improvements, it ought to make one of the best rural districts in the Northwest. A few horses are raised but not enough to take the place of the worn out ones. Mostly pure bred stallions are used but no pure bred mares are found here. About 40 per cent of the mares bred, conceive, but about 25 per cent of the colts die of navel ill before a week old. Too many poor teamsters are employed on the farms, and there are too many manure piles around the barns for a young colt to



# KANSAS STATE FAIR

By the State Board of Agriculture

## HUTCHINSON, SEPTEMBER 18-25

The great agricultural and live stock event of the year.  
The natural meeting place of the breeder and buyer.  
The exposition of our diversified industries.  
Free attractions of the highest class.  
Something doing all the time.  
Fine music day and night.

### HORSE SHOW FOUR NIGHTS

Great racing. Good time.  
Educational, Inspirational, Recreational.  
Special trains and extra equipment on all railroads.  
One freight rate for round trip on all exhibits.  
17 general departments.

### \$40,000 DOLLARS IN PRIZES

Everybody is interested, invited to exhibit and welcome.

Send for prize catalogue.

H. S. THOMPSON, PRESIDENT

A. L. SPONSLER, SECRETARY



## Percheron Dispersion

### PIONEER STOCK FARM STUD

## SEPTEMBER 13

### 25 Percherons, 2 Shires and 2 German Coach

Among the Mature Stallions are the High Class and Proven Sires, Gantelet (69878) 113914, Bonduras 83889, and Prince George 7958 shown above. The balance is made up mostly of well bred mares, and young stuff largely by these sires. A chance to save money on young stallions and regularly producing mares that comes only in dispersion sales. For full particulars write at once for catalog mentioning the American Breeder.

## JOHN W. WADDILL & SON

BRASHEAR, MO.

Col. Gross, Auctioneer. Railway Connections with Santa Fe, Wabash and Q. O. & K. C.

of swine has not been on such a secure or firm basis at any time and the swine section at the Missouri State Fair, September 25 to October 2, will be one of the most attractive features of the State Fair.

### "CREDIT FOR LETTING THE PUBLIC SEE."

To the American Breeder:—Enclosed please find 50c for subscription. I am very much interested in seeing what has been done in the Percheron Society, and you gentlemen sure deserve credit for letting the public see for themselves. I have heard many a man thank you for your work in the Percheron Society "house-cleaning." We have in our country a county fair, and in the Percheron class all must be registered in the Percheron Society or cannot be shown. I think this is awful. It is all right for the Percheron Society "specials," but I think other Percheron societies of record should be given a chance, also the French Draft, of which breed I have several colts and mares.—Thos. M. Davin, Shelby County, Ill.

### NAVEL ILL IN COLTS.

To the American Breeder:—A sure sign of navel ill in colts is the nipping over the loins. I examine the cord and if I find a crack around the cord next to the belly, I take hold of the cord and pull it gently. Matter will ooze out of the crack. If the cord doesn't come off easily by pulling, I take a sharp knife and cut it off in the crack. Matter will be found in the center of the cord. I look no further for a sign of navel ill, but operate at once; call a veterinary surgeon, have the cord cut out and paint with iodine the wound made by cutting out the cord. Then I powder twice a day for five days, then once a week until the wound is healed, with a good antiseptic powder. There is no danger if the colt is operated on in time; the danger is in delay. I have operated on three of my colts this year myself, but I would not advise this unless it is impossible to get a veterinarian. I have always used a preventive, but find they all fail sometimes. In the last eight years I have had 33 colts foaled on my place; 11 of the 33 have had navel ill. I lost one. It was my second case. I tied this colt to its mother and drove three miles to have it operated on. The veterinarian didn't think it needed to be operated on, and advised me to wait a few days. I did, and lost the colt by it. I learned two things from that experience: first, don't drag a sick colt over six miles of roads to save \$1.50; second, when I think a colt needs to be operated on, it is operated on at once. The operation won't hurt the colt if it should happen not to need it.—C. W. King, Wayne County, Iowa.

### PLANS AN IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT.

To the American Breeder:—I have been taking the Breeder for some time and find it covers its particular field far better than anything I can find. I have one of your binders and it is a good one, but it is a job to find what you want. I wish I could prevail upon you to furnish an index about every six months. I feel sure it would be appreciated about as much as any one thing you could do.

I live in the arid section of West Texas and in the Pecos Valley where alfalfa is the principal crop on irrigated land and big ranches on the dry land. I have two jacks and a herd of mares and jennets, and have noted with interest all that has been written about the effect of alfalfa on breeding. I am not feeding it for fear of some bad effect, but am watching closely others here. One man here is feeding his stallion nothing but threshed alfalfa, no grain or any other hay, and he is foaling his mares. Others feed alfalfa hay and grain. Some say it is good, others say it is bad. It is very hard to get any other hay here unless you raise it. I have been waiting for some one to make some experiments on it, but as none seem to be interested, I am planning to make some experiments with it, using the

## Breeding Stock For Sale

A pair of registered Percheron stallions, 4 and 7 years past; black and dark gray; light mane and tail; weight 1,900 each. Guaranteed in every respect. A thick, blocky pair.

Also a black yearling Percheron, registered. Also a pair of black registered Percheron mares, 8 and 9 years old. In condition will weigh a ton each. Also a spotted stud pony; 730 pounds; broke to ride; will drive single or double. As nice a pony as can be found. Will exchange him for a good, young jack.

This stock will be guaranteed as represented.

THOS. McNAMARA, Bloomington, Wisconsin.

## W. A. McVAY

Trenton, Mo.

Breeder of Percherons and Herefords.

The excessive rains have devastated the valley lands and almost destroyed the small grain in that section, but hay and corn crops promise good, on the rolling lands. Our Percherons and Herefords are doing well. Have a nice lot of calves and colts, as well as a few older ones, to dispose of, including two black 3-year-old stallions of the real drafty kind, ready for heavy service. Could spare a few mares and also a few cows.

Would sell or exchange my herd horse, a dark dapple gray, weighing 2,150 pounds, 6 years old.

## JACKSON'S PRIZE WINNING PERCHERONS

Albany II, 47588, a champion of national shows and many state fairs, at head of herd. Young stock by him. Address,

J. H. JACKSON, Rte. 4, Enid, Okla. Telephone E. 535.

## CLYDESDALE HORSES

Twenty mares from weanlings up. A number of extra good young stallions that will make better than ton horses.

In Shorthorns I have 5 young Scotch bulls, roans and reds, that are good ones.

W. A. DeMERRITT, Plainfield, Illinois

## \$800 BUYS

Two black registered Percherons. Mare, 4 years old; weight 1935. Stallion, 27 months; weight 1770; sound. One share Percheron Society of America stock goes. Am quitting the business. No trades.

G. B. CHANDLER, Buffalo, Kan.

## IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION

For sale; black; foaled 1911; weight 1700; in fair flesh; plenty of bone, style and action; sure. Have colts to show. Any questions answered and breeding on request.

O. V. REAMS, Eau Claire, Mich.

### We offer more International PERCHERON AND BELGIAN



first prize winners, and more stallions of serviceable age by the \$10,000 champion Carnot (66666) than does any other dealer in the world. Also Shetland ponies. If you want the best, come and see me and save money. Free circular. R. R. Station, East Orwell, O. A. W. Green, Middlefield, O.

## For Sale or Trade

For young draft stallion or mares, Standard bred stallion; color, sorrel; broke to drive and ride. Also one jack; medium size; color, black; quick performer and nice to handle. Colts to show from both. Would trade for cattle.

HENRY HEIBNER, Danville, Iowa

### IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS

of Percheron and Standard bred horses, Kentucky and Tennessee jacks. All stock guaranteed and priced to sell. Terms to suit purchaser.

FISHER & WALKER, Evansville, Ind.

### PARAMOUNT STOCK FARM Breeds and Imports

Percherons, Belgians and Shires. Home of the Iowa and International Grand Champion PARCEUR 7332 (72924), the greatest Belgian stallion in the world today. Always a select lot of stallions and mares for sale at prices that cannot be beat for high class, sound, 2,000 to 2,500 lb. horses.

WM. CROWNOVER, HUDSON, IOWA.



thrive. This community must take better care of its horse breeding stock or buy horses for many years to come, at high prices.

Cattle are beginning to take their place on some farms, but it will take many years to stock the farms as they are scarce and high priced.

About 31 carloads of hogs were shipped out last year.—L. A. Stangeland, Traill County, No. Dak.

### AMERICAN ROYAL PREMIUM LIST.

The preliminary premium list for the American Royal Live Stock Show is now out. Copies of this, or any additional information, can be obtained by addressing R. J. Kinzer, acting sec-

retary, 1009 Baltimore avenue, Kansas City, Mo. The show will be held October 4 to 9 inclusive, in the convention Hall, which is only two or three blocks from the uptown hotel and retail store districts.

### NEW SWINE FUTURITY A STATE FAIR BOOST.

The Missouri State Fair and the Duroc-Jersey Breeders' Association have joined in arranging a Duroc futurity that will open with \$405 as the purse offered.

In addition to the new Duroc-Jersey futurity, launched this year, the Poland-China futurity stake has grown to \$600, making it one of the most attractive in the West. The breeding



microscope after each service during the experiment.

I noticed some days ago some one asked about salt grass for pasture for brood mares. Will say we have lots of it here. I have some and have never noted any bad effect from it. I know parties who have nothing but salt grass for both sire and mares and they seem to get an ordinary per cent of foals, but doubtless a variety of grasses is better than any one kind. Wishing the Breeder every success, and that many subscribers will write their experiences, I am, E. O. Olds, Reeves County, Texas.

#### SWEET CLOVER HAY AS FOOD AND MEDICINE.

To the American Breeder:—Sweet clover is going to be the common hay for horses when the value of sweet clover hay is once known, and horsemen put their horses on a sweet clover diet almost exclusively, then one-half of the veterinarians can be dispensed with. The large yellow "Melilotus Officinalis" will make a hay that horses thrive and grow on as well as they do on alfalfa, and I have got to see the first sick horse yet that was fed on sweet clover. The average horse that is well will refuse to eat sweet clover hay when it is given to him the first time, but give sweet clover hay to a sick horse, no matter whether he ever ate it before or not, and he will eat it before he will eat anything else. Henry Field, the seedman of Iowa, tells me the yellow variety in Iowa does not grow large enough. I intend to send him some that grows here on our place in the Flathead valley, without irrigation, that is over six feet long, and will cut four tons of hay to the acre.—J. D. Kaufman, Flathead County, Montana.

#### A HANDY FEED COST TABLE—CUT IT OUT.

A long-headed farmer, who doesn't trust the scoop to do his thinking on what to feed and when to feed it, has the table below tacked up in his barns. It is easy to keep the current price of feeds in mind, also their relative feeding worth, but to know just which is the cheaper to feed takes a little figuring that isn't always conveniently performed.

This table acts as a reliable guide. Thus, with oats at sixteen cents a bushel and corn at twenty-eight cents a bushel either oats or corn will cost fifty cents a hundred.

Putting both feeds on the 100-pound basis the confusion caused by the senseless differences in the bushel measurement system. Say oats are fifty-four cents a bushel, which is close to the current price, a hundred pounds would cost \$1.70. The current price of corn is around 72.8 cents a bushel. That makes corn \$1.30 a hundred. The table:

When oats are worth, per bu.	When Corn is worth per bu.	100 lbs. will cost
.16.0 cents	.28.0 cents	.50 cents
.17.6	.30.8	.55
.19.6	.33.6	.60
.20.8	.36.4	.65
.22.4	.39.2	.70
.24.0	.42.0	.75
.25.0	.44.8	.80
.27.2	.47.6	.85
.28.8	.50.4	.90
.30.4	.53.2	.95
.32.0	.56.0	1.00
.33.6	.58.8	1.05
.35.2	.61.6	1.10
.46.8	.64.4	1.15
.38.4	.67.2	1.20
.40.0	.70.0	1.25
.41.6	.72.8	1.30
.43.2	.75.6	1.35
.44.8	.78.4	1.40
.46.4	.81.2	1.45
.48.0	.84.0	1.50
.49.6	.86.8	1.55
.51.2	.89.6	1.60
.52.8	.92.4	1.65
.54.4	.95.2	1.70
.56.0	.98.0	1.75
.57.6	1.00.8	1.80
.59.2	1.03.6	1.85
.60.8	1.06.4	1.90
.62.4	1.09.2	1.95
.64.0	1.12.0	2.00

#### STRANGLES, DISTEMPER, COLT ILL.

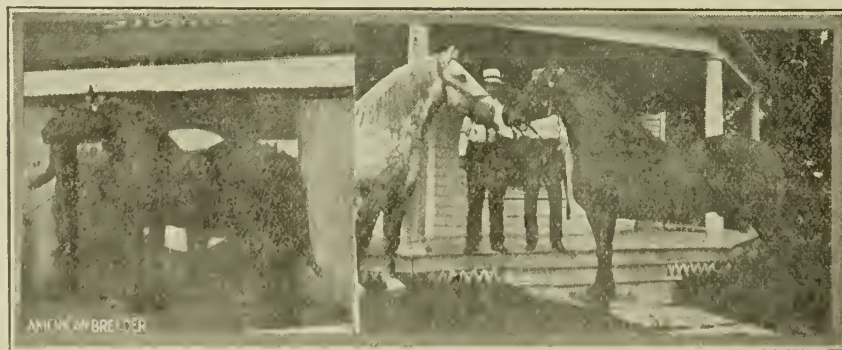
To the American Breeder:—Strangles is an infectious disease of the horse, mule and ass, seen most frequently in young animals. It appears as a fever, lasting for a few days, with formation of matter or pus in the air tubes and lungs and frequently the formation of abscesses in various parts of the body, both near the surface and in the internal organs. It usually leaves the animal after convalescence perfectly healthy and as good as it was before, but sometimes leaves it a roarer or is followed by the development of deep-seated abscesses which may prove fatal.

Treatment.—Ordinary light cases require but little treatment beyond diet, warm washes, moistened hay, warm coverings and protection from exposure to cold. The latter is urgently called for as lung complications, severe bronchitis and laryngitis are often the results of neglect of this precaution. If the fever is excessive the horse may receive small quantities of Glauber salts (handful three times a day) as a laxative. Bicarbonate of soda or nitre in one dram doses every few hours, and small doses of antimony, iodide of potash, aconite or quinine. Steaming the head with a vapor of warm water poured over a bucket of bran and hay, in which belladonna leaves or tar have been placed, will allay the inflammation of the mucous membranes and greatly ease the cough. The swelling of the glands should be promptly treated by bathing with warm water and flaxseed poultices, and as soon as there is any evidence of the formation of matter it should be opened. Prompt action in this will often save serious complications. Blisters and irritating liniments should not be applied to the throat. When lung complications show themselves the horse should have mustard applied to the belly and to the sides of the chest. When convalescence begins great care must be taken not to expose the animal to cold, which may bring on relapses, and while exercise is of great advantage it must not be turned into work until the animal has entirely regained its strength.—J. V. Kelly, Bayfield County, Wis.

#### WHAT A GOOD SUGGESTION LED TO.

To the American Breeder:—Five years ago I owned a grade stallion and a slow jack. I bred from 50 to 60 mares to both of them and thought I was doing a big business. My neighbor handed me a copy of the American Breeder; it led me to the Graham Scientific Breeding School, where I learned more in one week about breeding than I had learned in a lifetime. I also learned there was a vast difference between a scrub stallion and the pure breeds. Shortly afterwards I purchased the ones you see in the picture and bred over 100 mares to each of them with the capsule system, and make only one service each day. I consider the capsule 30 per cent surer than the natural service.

The Belgian horse is Laureat, first prize and reserve championship at the American Royal 1912, at a two-year-old; the gray Percheron is Caribai, a gold medal winner in Nogent, France, 1907; the black Percheron, Luco 66966 (55174), was sired by Belleau, a brother to Carnot, the famous show horse.



BREEDING STOCK OF S. S. MOUSE—THE KIND THAT ADD TO THE WEALTH OF ANY COMMUNITY.



## Oak Lawn Stock Farm

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS.  
Percherons, Belgians and Shires.

The best stock at reasonable prices. Come and see our stallions and mares.

GEORGE EGGERT, Prop., NEWTON, IOWA

## 20 of My Percherons Are Sold

I still have 30 to sell—mostly high class mares and fillies, and a few good stallions. I am Closing Out the Entire Herd and Preparing to Quit the Farm. Now is the time to buy such stock. I'll save you money. Write, or better, come and see them.

GEORGE HIRSCHMAN

Pierson, Iowa

### WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had direct from the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.

### Percheron Stallion, SOUPIR 61969-66406

for sale. Enrollment No. 1103. Sound; pure bred; foaled May 26, 1905; height 17 hands; weight 1,900 pounds; color gray. This horse has a very kind disposition; we work him with our mares all the time. I have used the microscope in testing his semen for three seasons and there is no question as to his breeding qualities. Colts to show.

CARL O. WILLIAMS, P. O. Kempton, Ind. R. R. Station, Goldsmith, Ind.

The Graham School is the place for any breeder to go who wishes to go forward and not backward. I owe my success in the breeding business to Mr. Graham, and will say he conducts a moral, accurate, up-to-date school, and will give more knowledge for the money than can be gotten anywhere else.—S. S. Mouse, Linn County, Kas.

#### GOOD ILLINOIS CROP NEWS.

To the American Breeder:—Harvest is over and it was hard on horses and machines. Wheat threshing has begun here, wheat making 22 to 30 bushels; oats, 30 to 60 bushels; rye, 18 to 30 bushels. Corn looks fine, the ground is so hard that there has been no plowing done yet. Pastures good; stock looking fine.—Wm. E. Lowry, Hancock County, Ill.

#### GOOD LAND LAWS IN NEW ZEALAND.

"New Zealand believes in keeping its population spread over the country developing the resources, rather than concentrated in cities," quotes the Kansas City Star, from an interview with a ranchman of that country. "When the first settlers went there they found land plentiful but usually took up only about five hundred acres apiece. Then, as they prospered, they added more land to their holdings until some had as much as fifty or one hundred thousand acres. Now the government is engaged in cutting this land up and apportioning it among young men of limited finances willing to work and anxious to get a start.

"The government takes the land over from the larger holders for a fair valuation. Then it is turned over to the smaller tenants and they are allowed to pay for it in installments. Thus the crops help pay for the land. Absentee landlords are avoided in New Zealand by requiring that owners must live on their land to retain title to it, although, of course, they may be absent for many months for travel or visit."

## KODOMA 43372

The Great Ton Show Stallion and Percheron sire, for sale. Height 16.3; color gray; age 9 years. Absolutely sound and clean, with the best of feet, bone and pasterns. His sloping shoulders support a beautifully carried head and neck, while his short, broad back, over a deep ribbed middle, smoothly molds into strong loins and level croup over the best draft hocks imaginable. Kodoma has 12-inch bone below his hocks and scales 1,920 pounds; today in active stud condition weighing some 2,200 pounds; fitted for showing. Guaranteed to get 60 per cent foals. Price \$1,000.

W. T. WILKINSON, St. Louis County, Missouri.

## A FINE BUNCH OF PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. Registered in the Percheron Society of America, and all have state certificates of soundness. Priced at bargains if taken soon. Come and buy one or all of them.

I. C. EVANS, Davis County, Iowa.

### Registered Percherons

We are offering a choice lot of mares and young stallions at reasonable prices. Superior 40605; weight 2,300 pounds, at head of herd.

JAMES LOONAN & SONS, Waterloo, Ia. (Farm 3 miles from Hudson; 8 miles from Waterloo.)

## BELGIAN STUD COLT

For sale cheap. A pure bred yearling; bay, with star; out of imported ton sire and dam.

CHAS. H. FRECH, Jr.

WAPAKONETA, OHIO, R. F. D. 9.

## IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS

For sale. Can show buyers more registered stallions and mares than any firm in America. Come and see my horses and mares and visit the best and liveliest horse country in the West. Reference, any bank in Creston, Iowa.

A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Iowa.

## PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. Registered in Percheron Society of America, No. 43965; jet black; 17 hands; weight 1,850; foaled April 1, 1906. Sure breeder. Reasons for selling, fillies in the way. Would exchange for another as good.

JOHN SCHERER, OLNEY, ILL. Route S. Box 11.

### THE SHIRE STALLION

Klondyke, Jr., 8953, for sale; age 11; color chestnut; weight 1700. A very sure foal getter; best of colts to show. Broke to work; pasture broke; easy to handle. Priced to sell. I have used him six years and must dispose of him.

L. A. STANGELAND, Mayville, N. Dak.

### PERCHERON STALLION

For sale at a bargain. Registered in Percheron Society of America; No. 66145; jet black; weight, 1,900; foaled March 20, 1909.

E. H. MINNICH, UNION, OHIO.



### EVEN MEXICANS WANT THEM BETTER AND BIGGER.

To the American Breeder: Perhaps a few lines from the southern part of New Mexico might interest the many readers of the American Breeder. I have lived here for 30 years and it is one of the best stock countries in the West. I am raising horses and mules and find it a paying proposition. I use two jacks and two studs, a Percheron and a trotter. I use range mares mostly but get them and hold them for six weeks until they have foaled, and then breed before turned out. Then I get them in about the first of January, and wean the colts and feed a little grain with plenty of good alfalfa hay.

I keep good jacks and raise mules from 800 to 1,000 pound mares, that sell from \$100 to \$125 per head. By close breeding we get about 70 per cent. I will send a picture later of a \$35 mare with four mules at her side that have sold for \$100 and up. This is a rough country and it gives them good lungs and a good hoof.

I have been a reader of the American Breeder ever since it first started, and find it a great help in breeding and caring for stock. I want to buy a young jack 2 or 3 years old, subject to registration; one that will make when grown 1,100 pounds. Even the Mexican people are wakening up to good stock and of a larger size.—Frank B. Coe, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

### HORSE AND MULE DEMAND WILL BE MUCH BETTER.

To the American Breeder:—I am going to accept your invitation, and write to tell you first of all how much I enjoy your paper, as I get so many good and useful items out of it. I have the good stallion, Red Rock, that has had a most profitable season this year, also a good jack, Starlight 3844. I saw in your issue of July 20th where "Arkansas Subscriber" was asking about the "Starlights." I have a splendid one. He is registered in the Standard Jack & Jennet Registry of America, and is a sure foal producer.

In regard to war horses. There have been a great many bought in and around here, so many the buyers are not coming now. There is no doubt but that the demand for horses and mules will be much better in this vicinity next year than it has in the past several years.—I. R. Hisel, Sebastian County, Ark.

### PLAN FOR RAISING JACK PROVED O. K.

To the American Breeder:—I have been reading your valuable paper since 1910, and will say I have found more information on horse breeding than I could get anywhere else. Now I want to tell you how we raised a jack (after your directions). He ran with his mother until six months old; was then put with a filly and kept there until 18 months old, then was kept by himself. When scarcely two years old, we had a mare of our own we wanted to breed to him and we made a pit, put the mare in it and by the time I got the bridle on him he was ready and served her at once. I think most slow jacks could be made prompt servers with kind treatment and good management. Yours for better mules and horses.—J. C. Starkey, Bollinger County, Mo.

### BOLL WEEVIL AND MOSQUITO "IN CAHOOTS"

The malarial mosquito is not only causing tremendous annual losses in farm labor and production in the South, but is indirectly increasing the destructiveness of the cotton boll weevil, according to statements of specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These statements follow a study of the mosquito-infested plantations in Louisiana made during the last cotton and corn crop season by specialists of the Bureau of Entomology as a preliminary to a more extended investigation of the effect of malaria on farm production and profits.

On this single farm the specialists found that the malarial mosquito so affected the workers that the equiva-

## OUR GUARANTEE

Is that the course of treatment we furnish in connection with

## JACKSORINE

Will cure any sore on horses, jack stock or mules, except warts, fistulous sores or sores extending into the hoof, providing the treatment is given according to directions. Read what these breeders say about it:

May 15, 1915.—I have used about one and one-half cans of Jacksoline. It lasted me two seasons and it cured sores that — failed to cure. I bought a bottle of medicine from — for which I gave him \$1.00. I asked him if it was guaranteed. He said, "Yes, I stand back of it." But he stood too far back of it, for I got no results nor my money back, but the Jacksoline cured the sore and I have been using it ever since; hasn't failed for me yet. Last summer my jack had a bad sore and it took a little time, but finally cured it. I believe feeding a jack too strong is partly the cause of sores being so hard to cure on a jack.—Fred Eckhoff, Lincoln, Mo.

May 14, 1915.—I have used Jacksoline and find it to be the best thing in curing jack sores. Had a fine two year old jack that, after spending time and money for one year on every other remedy, I thought would help. I purchased a can of Jacksoline for \$3.50 (new price, \$5.00), which did the work and I give it credit for healing this and other obstinate jack sores.—W. F. McFall, Kingston, Mo.

May 15, 1915.—I had a horse that had a very sore neck—proud flesh as big as both hands. Tried your Jacksoline and cured it. Can recommend Jacksoline for curing sores of this nature.—A. L. Putnam, Carson, Iowa.

May 15, 1915.—Your Jacksoline is certainly all right for stubborn sores on horses and jacks. I have used it with perfect success. I can gladly recommend it to any one that has an animal with bad sores.—J. E. Brammer, Dora, Mo.

May 15, 1915.—I can heartily recommend Jacksoline, having used it on my jack with good success, after other remedies failed. It is easily applied, stays on well and does all you claim for it.—J. L. Switzer, Bucklin, Mo.

May 15, 1915.—I have a jack that had sores on both hind legs. I tried several different kinds of medicine, but they didn't do much good. I have used Jacksoline for about six weeks and one of his legs is well and the other one is lots better, and doing nicely.—A. O. Ordway, Peck, Kas.

Our treatment has been further perfected, which, in connection with the greatly increased cost of all drugs, has necessitated our returning to the old price of \$5.00 per can. Promptness is very important. A week's delay in beginning may add two weeks to the time necessary for a cure. Many valuable animals are lost by neglect. This treatment does not interfere with service. Full directions for treatment sent with each order.

Price, under the new guarantee, \$5.00

**O. P. WILSON & CO.**  
LOCK BOX 489 KANSAS CITY, MO.

### HENRY BECK, OF MERIDIAN, IDAHO

Formerly of Litchfield, Nebr.

Can sell you a registered jack, jennet, stallion or mare for less money than any man in the West. He has 14 registered jacks from 2 to 5 years old; some tried jacks and sure breeders. 25 head of registered jennets from 1 to 9 years old; several heavy in foal; all black, mealy points; 14 to 15½ hands high.

Young pasture raised draft stallions, Percherons, Belgians and Shires and Percheron fillies, on Hendershott Ranch, one mile north of Meridian, 9 miles west of Boise; all street cars from Boise to Caldwell stop at Ranch. For further particulars write me as above, or better, come and see me.

### DILLINGHAM & DEWITT JACK FARM.

10 jacks of breeding age, from 3 to 5 years old; from 14½ to 16 hands high. Jacks sired by the great jack, Dr. McCord, with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. 20 miles from Kansas City on C. & A. R. R. Barns one-half mile from station.

DILLINGHAM & DEWITT  
Blue Springs, Mo.

### REPUBLIC COUNTY JACK FARM

Has three jacks for sale, two of them extra good; 15½ and 16 hands standard; two coming 3 years old, one coming 6. Come and see these jacks if you want a good one, and if you don't find them strictly good, will pay your expenses.

T. E. COLLINS & SON, Belleville, Kas.

### MAMMOTH JACKS

For sale. Large, heavy boned, 16 to 16 hands high. Prices from \$250 up. Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.

John Henry, Fairfax, Ia.

### MARES, JENNETS AND JACKS.

For sale. One carload of good, young, dry mares, 3 to 7 years old; bred to Percheron horse and good jack. Also ten medium size jennets, from 3 to 8 years old; all bred to good jack. Also three good jacks, 2 are 16 hands, 5 and 9 years old, one 14½ hands, 7 years old. All are black with light points. Guaranteed breeders.

H. C. JACKSON, DIMMITT, TEXAS.

### PARTNER WANTED

For hinnie proposition. Must understand impregnation and be willing to take charge of ranch in New Mexico, equipped with jennets and stallions. Will split profits equally. Just the thing for young couple.

CARL E. FREEMAN,  
P. O. BOX 142, GALVESTON, TEXAS.



JACK STOCK, ALFALFA AND DUROCS.

The Jack Is a Two-Year-Old Capsule Colt. Photos from T. E. Collins, Republic County, Kansas.

### JACKS FOR SALE.

Am quitting the business, therefore offer these two jacks at much less than they are worth. One is black, 9 years old; weighs near 1,100 pounds. The other 6 years old. Both are sure producers and their colts equal to the best.

Will take part in trade. What have you? I mean business and am going to sell.

CHRIS J. WEITERER,  
Prairie View, Logan County, Arkansas.

### FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM.

32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address,

J. C. HUCKSTEP,  
Bolla, Pike County, Mo.

### KENTUCKY JACKS, TROTTERS AND Draft Stallions and Hereford Cattle.

Fine Mammoth jacks from colts to 5 years old, with plenty of bone and weight. Trotting colts from 1 to 4 years, by such sires as Peter the Great, 2:07½; Vice Commodore, 2:11; Tregantle, 2:09; Silko, 2:08½; McDougal, 2:10½, and The Tramp. Three fine draft stallions; registered Hereford bulls, from 5 to 12 months old. Write, or better, come and see stock.

U. G. SAUNDERS,  
Fairland Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky.

### CLOSING OUT SALE.

Five young jacks from 1 to 4 years old, and eight young jennets. All black with points, and registered. Anybody who is looking for a first class young jack should come at once and take his choice.

Henry Obermann & Son, Freistatt, Mo.  
Located 7 miles north of Monett on Frisco R. R.

### WE PAY YOUR EXPENSES

If Stock Is Not As Represented.

### WE BREED JACKS GOOD

and big, and priced to sell. We won the championship on both jacks and jennets at Kansas State Fair, 1913 and 1914.

We price anything but our Panama Exposition show herd.

Written guarantee given with every jack sold.

Reference: Any bank in town.

H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, Dighton, Kas.

### JACKS.

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.







**Astral King**  
The Acme of  
**SADDLE HORSE PERFECTION**  
His and Other High Class Stock for Sale  
Come or Write for Illustrated Catalog  
**JAS. HOUCHIN, Prop.**  
JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

**REGISTERED MORGANS FOR SALE.**  
A choice lot of young stallions and mares, weanlings to 4 years old. Weanlings and yearlings can be crated and delivered at any point by express at a moderate price. Can sell fillies and stallions of different breeding that would be suitable to mate together. Could sell a car load of registered inares and fillies that have been bred to registered Morgan stallions, at a very moderate price. Most of my young stock is out of The Admiral. Headlight Morgan is now at the head of my stud and I am expecting at least 40 colts from him next spring.  
**RICHARD SELLMAN, Rochelle, Texas.**

**40 HEAD SHETLAND PONIES**  
For sale. Imported; registered and high grade; ages from 1 to 7 years. Ponies and price strictly right.  
**J. A. BLACK,**  
Brookville, Ind. Route 5.

**EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.**  
Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas. Member American Shetland Pony Club.

**FOR REAL MORGANS**  
Buy your Morgan stallions, mares, colts and fillies of  
**BECK STOCK FARM,**  
Keysville, Mo.

**FOR SALE CHEAP.**  
Registered jack, Admiral Dewey 9747. A sure breeder of big mules; one of the best breeding jacks in the whole country. He has been examined and passed by the Ohio Agricultural Commission as sound and all right in every way. He does not require services of stallion to tease mare. Will price to sell quick.  
Imported Shetland stallion, Midshipman 8611; registered in both Foreign and American books. A sure breeder; black; 40 inches high; sired by greatest pony in England, and champion of the world. Price \$125 cash.  
**JOHN H. DUNLAP, Williamsport, Ohio.**

**Jacks For Sale or Trade**  
One 3 year old jack; 15 hands, one 5 year old jack; 16 hands. Also ten good jennets. Will trade for something to use on a dairy farm.  
**J. H. BRIGHT, Bedford, Ind.**

**BRING ON YOUR SPOTTED MULES.**  
To the American Breeder:—I am sending you post card picture of my



spotted mule. He was one year old last spring. If any of the readers of

your valuable paper can mate him would be glad to have them write me. Will either give or take a good price to mate him.—W. W. Martin, Morton County, Kas.

Editor's Note:—Editorial space or attention cannot be given to making sales or trades. Inquiries in response to the above letter gladly will be answered by the advertising department providing they come from advertising customers.

#### FAST GOING AT CLEVELAND.

Speed records of various kinds were sliced off at the Cleveland meeting of the Grand Circuit. On the 16th, William lowered his pacing record to 1:58½, giving him the record for a stallion of his age and helping him to another record by making the average of his two winning heats, 1:59¼. In the big trotting event of the same day Peter Volo made a world's record for a 4-year-old stallion of 2:02, in the first heat, but Lee Axworthy won the following two heats in 2:03¼ and 2:04¼, getting a world's record for a three-heat race, the average time being 2:03 1-6.

#### MORE NAVEL ILL EXPERIENCE.

To the American Breeder:—I want to say something on the so-called navel ill that plays so much havoc among newly born colts. I have had a lot of experience with that trouble and have come to the conclusion that a great many colts are infected before they are born, and when that is the case no amount of disinfecting the navel does any good. The barns the mares are housed in need disinfecting, and I think they should be moved on fresh ground every few years. We have now raised several colts that, if I know that there is no flaw in the multiplication table, then I also positively know that they were infected before they were born. Now I claim that about every colt that has that trouble and nothing else, can be saved, and here is the remedy: Give them a teaspoonful of aconite three times a day until the navel quits running, and use iodine on the navel, or the American Breeder navel powder, but the aconite is what will save your colts. The colt will have puffs on its kidneys but they will go away in a month or two. This may seem to some ridiculous, but I am willing to have this proposition ridiculed.—J. D. Kaufman, Flat Head County, Montana.

#### PRODUCTION AND PRICES OF FARM CROPS.

The total production, for the United States, of important products this year compared with last year is estimated as follows: Corn, 109.2 per cent; wheat, 108.5 per cent; oats, 122.9 per cent; barley, 111.5 per cent; rye, 103.3 per cent; buckwheat, 104.6 per cent; white potatoes, 106.1 per cent; sweet potatoes, 111.0 per cent; tobacco, 104.6 per cent; flaxseed, 115.2 per cent; rice, 125.8 per cent; hay (all tame), 106.5 per cent; clover hay, 134.6 per cent; cotton, 73.8 per cent; apples, 81.1 per cent; peaches, 110.3 per cent. The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 0.1 per cent during July; in the past seven years the price level decreased about 0.1 per cent during July. On August 1 the index figure of prices was about 0.9 per cent higher than a year ago, 10.8 per cent higher than two years ago, and 0.2 per cent lower than the average of the past seven years on August 1.

#### DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

**Percherons.**  
September 13—John W. Waddill & Son, Brashear, Mo.  
October 15—Stickling Bros., Ambia, Ind.  
December 7—W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill.  
**Jacks and Jennets.**  
October 15—Geo. Lewis, Stahl, Mo.  
**Dairy Cattle.**  
October 15—Stickling Bros. (Jerseys), Ambia, Ind.  
October 19—Woodlawn Farm Co. (Holsteins), Sterling, Ill.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

Sign Your Name and Address to All Questions.

**1947—"GRUBS"**—I have some lambs that I raised by hand. They now have a discharge from the nose and sneeze quite a little. Please tell me what to do for them.—Washington Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It is quite probable that your lambs are infested with the larvae of the fly responsible for so-called "grubs" in the nasal passages and sinus of the heads of the sheep. It is very difficult to dislodge the grubs without trephining the sinus, which can be done by a competent veterinarian. One can prevent the annoyance in a great measure by going to the trouble of smearing a little pine tar on the nose of each sheep daily during the fly season. An easier way would be to smear the bottom of a trough lightly with pine tar and feed the sheep a little grain daily, scattering it on top of the tar coating. Prevention is far better and easier than attempting to treat after once infested.

**1948—"PUNISHING SIRE"**—Your issue of July 20 just received. It is fine, don't see how a stock man can do without it. One thing I want made clear to me. I know more than one breeder who habitually thrashes his stallions. I have seen them whip stallions severely and then immediately (within five minutes) have him cover a mare. Is such practice proper or improper? My own belief is the horse is in no fit condition after receiving severe punishment to serve and foal a mare. But I don't know. Do you? What about it?—Texas Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Some stallions will stand a considerable excitement, others not so much. We would advise you to get a microscope and test the semen in such cases of particular stallions you are interested in.

**1949—"MILKING SHORTHORNS"**—I see a good many items about milking Shorthorns in farm papers. The writers talk about Bates Shorthorns being the best milkers and Scotch and Cruickshank not so good. What does that mean?—Missouri Subscriber.

**REPLY**—It means that a number of people are writing about something they do not understand. Bates was one of the early improvers of the Shorthorn breed and for some time cattle descended from his herd were properly called Bates bred. So many generations have elapsed since then, however, that the term is practically meaningless. Any cattle bred in Scotland, and their close descendants, can be called Scotch bred. Cruickshank was one of the Scotch breeders, and he bought some foundation stock of Bates breeding, which alone should show there is nothing in the distinction you refer to, which so many people ignorantly make. The only safe plan to follow in the selection of milking Shorthorns is to make sure the animal itself has the qualities you want, and next, that its immediate ancestors have these qualities. A few such animals are liable to be found in any good, practical herd, but to find them in any numbers you must go to breeders who have specialized successfully in this kind. Forget "Bates" and the other terms that have to be traced back perhaps a dozen generations for justification. When you get ten generations away you have less than one one-thousandth of the parent blood on one side.

**1950—"MARE DOES NOT COME IN HEAT"**—Will you tell me, through the columns of your valuable paper what I can do to get my grade Percheron mare to come in season. I have tried her every week since the 15th of May and she has at no time shown any signs of being in heat. Will kick wickedly every time. There is no capsule man here to breed her that way. I do not know of her ever being bred or even tried. I bought her three years ago from a man who never bothers with raising colts.—Canadian Subscriber.

**REPLY**—If you are sure this mare is not in foal, massage the ovaries.

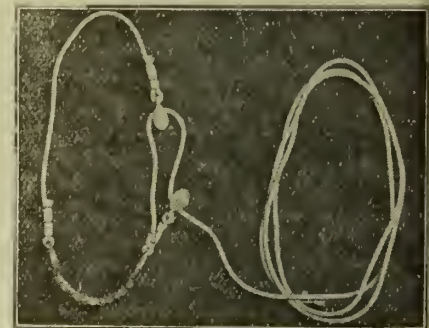
**1951—"HEAVES"**—I have a horse that I noticed before putting him out to

pasture that was starting to heave. I cannot see any signs of heaves now, but he likely will when I take him off the grass and put him on dry feed. Can I do anything for him to cure him?—Canadian Subscriber.

**REPLY**—Allow the animal a run at pasture for the season if possible and when he is taken up for service turn him to pasture at night if it can be done. Feed only the best of grain and sound sweet hay, upland prairie hay preferably. It helps ward off heaves to molsten both hay and grain. The grain ration should be rather liberal with moderate hay rations, the point being to not allow the horse undue bulk.

**1952—"MARES FAIL TO SETTLE"**—I have a jack three years old this past spring, and he is a good one. I have been using him this spring twice a week or every fourth day, and at first he seemed to be settling mares all right, but they have been coming back, and I have been watching him very carefully and find that sometimes there is a little blood in the semen, just enough

## "CONQUEROR" STALLION BRIDLE



Guaranteed to Hold Any Stallion or Jack.

This bridle is made of especially selected material. Can be adjusted to fit any size head and for either hard or tender mouths. Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers. Price, each, \$2.50.

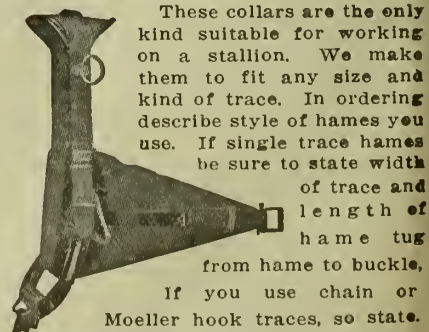
**A Special Whip;** heavy, high-test rawhide center, from butt to tip; rubber lined; double waterproof covered 6½ feet long. Price, \$1.00. Send cash with order. We guarantee delivery and prepay shipping charges.

**BREEDERS' HARNESS & WHIP CO.,**  
Rooms 9-17 Williamson Bldg.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

### THE ORIGINAL YOUNG'S AUTOMATIC STALLION BRIDLE

still manufactured by PETER YOUNG, ASSUMPTION, ILL. Price, \$5.00, with order; postage prepaid. Send for catalog.

### HUMANE HORSE COLLARS



These collars are the only kind suitable for working on a stallion. We make them to fit any size and kind of trace. In ordering describe style of hames you use. If single trace hames be sure to state width of trace and length of hame tug from hame to buckle. If you use chain or Moeller hook traces, so state.

Sizes 15 to 25 inches, \$7.50 each; larger than 25 inches, 50 cents extra. We prepay shipping charges.

**BREEDERS' HARNESS & WHIP CO.,**  
Williamson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



to make it a little dark, and the blood seems to be in the last part of the discharge. I have been very careful about what mares he served and don't think he has served any diseased mares, although it is possible. Let me know what you think of him.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that your jack has contracted some infection that has caused erosion at points on the mucous membrane of the urethral canal, causing hemorrhage at the time of service. You should have a microscopic examination of his semen made so as to learn the condition of the spermatozoa. At the time of this examination a search for disease producing germs should also be made.

1953—KINDS OF SWEET CLOVER—Some people here claim that Sweet Clover has a yellow blossom and some say white. Which is right?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Both. The largest and most erect growing kind of Sweet Clover has a white blossom, but there is another quite well known kind which has a yellow blossom. As a rule people who have made a study of this plant recommend the white blooming variety or species but doubtless there are some soils or localities in which the best known yellow kind is advisable. The agronomy department of your agricultural college can help you.

1954—JACKS IN HIGH ALTITUDE—I have a large jack, shipped from Eastern Texas, an altitude of about 750 feet, last April, to this locality, which is an altitude of 7,800 feet. He was reasonably prompt in serving mares in the low altitude, and also for the first month after arriving here, but has gotten so he refuses to serve mares at all, though sometimes he appears anxious enough to do so, but is unable. He is apparently in a thrifty and hearty condition, otherwise, having taken on considerable flesh since arriving here. I would like to know if it is in the change of altitude causing this, and if it is, about how long it will take him to become acclimated? Also if anything can be done to help him at the present time? We are feeding him only native hay and oats, which he is fattening on.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not know what effect altitude would have on a jack. Perhaps some of our readers in the mountains can answer this question, and we will be glad to hear from those who have had similar experiences.

1955—PARTIAL PARALYSIS—Can you tell me what is the matter with our pigs; they are from three to four months old. They seem to lose control of their back. They run along all right and then flop to one side and then to the other; rest awhile and then get up and go on the same way. We killed one and found its liver all spotted with bluish spots and felt cold right under its kidneys. Next to its back were little specks which looked like liver about the size of locust seeds, five or six of them. For a feed we have fed barley corn and a milk and oil meal for a slop, and they have a large pasture to run in with plenty of grass. They seem to have a good appetite until they die.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—There are several reasons why pigs might be affected in the way you describe. Inbreeding, or certain weaknesses of sires or dams may be transmitted. There are foods that have deleterious effect on the nerves, including the spinal cord. You should employ a competent veterinarian of your state to make a careful study of the case on the ground and have post mortem examinations made. This will be quite necessary before you get back of the cause of the paralysis.

1956—OBSTINATE WOUND—About two months ago there came a knot on my jack that resembles a rising. I picked it and pulled out a core about half an inch long, and ever since it has been getting worse. This core is in the bend of the hock.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—These conditions are difficult to overcome on account of their location. As to just what should be used at this time depends greatly on the character of the wound. In the first place it should be protected from the annoyance and infection of flies. Do not depend on fly dope but keep your jack in a stall during the day that is fly proof—made so by screening. Permit the jack to take his exercise in his lot at night. If the wound is still unhealthy and sloughing a daily application of tincture of iodine will usually stop the sloughing. If the tissues are pushing up too much above the surrounding skin, apply dried alum.

1957—THOROUGHPIN—I have a good grade Percheron stallion that ordinarily weighed 1,550 pounds, 16½ hands high; seven years old, that had an en-

largement or puff to come between the bones in hock joint on the right leg. It started coming in May. He does not go lame or favor the leg in the least. I can press most of the enlargement from the inside to the outside of the leg, and when the pressure is removed most all of the puff jumps back to the inside of the leg. It is about half the size of a man's fist and makes quite an eye sore. He breeds about the equal of the full blood. You may appreciate the value of the horse more to know that last year I bred about 60 mares with him and this spring he has about 40 colts. This spring I got me a new natural semen extractor and have bred so far about 80 mares this year, with a few yet to come, and I believe I will get at least 85 per cent colts next spring. I am doing this breeding with plenty of stallions around me of all types and breeds. I will appreciate any help you can give me that will effect a cure for my horse.—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—We infer from your letter that your horse has developed a thoroughpin which is an affection consisting of a distention of the sheath of a

tendon at the point where it passes the hock. These conditions are very difficult to overcome and if treated at all should be done under the direct supervision of a skilled veterinarian. We would advise that you take the matter up with some good man in your locality and learn from him

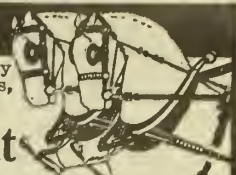
whether or not you are justified in undertaking treatment.

1958—CLASSES OF SHEEP—A farmers' institute lecturer here in the spring talked about medium wool sheep and coarse wools. Where can I find this kind, and what other names do they go by?

REPLY—The terms used apply to classes, and in each class there are

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Hundreds of amazing bargains! Write now for free copy of our new catalog, with life-like pictures of harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, bits, etc.



### Special Offer

Here's a dandy extra heavy copper riveted halter, 1½ inch wide, sells for \$1.50 everywhere; our special offer

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—Prepaid—

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Save you from 30 to 50 per cent, guarantee our goods for two years, refund on the minute if goods don't suit you. Send goods with privilege of examination. Get catalog TODAY—it's free for the asking—and see our wonderful direct-from-maker bargains.

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# BREEDING APPLIANCES

These Special Appliances Are For Sale Direct and by this Company Only. No Agents; No Commissions.

Some Cheap Imitations of Our Appliances are on the Market. They are Dangerous.

## Natural Temperature Semen Extractor (1915 Model)

(Patent applied for)

Endorsed by the GrahamScientific Breeding School

The new Natural Temperature Semen Extractor is guaranteed to be the best extractor or impregnator. It will hold the temperature longer; get the semen when others fail; no danger in using it. The mare is the surest method of retaining the temperature. It will stand continuous boiling. The improved point protector practically insures getting the semen. The part extending out of the mare (while getting the semen) has a sealed air chamber protecting it and retaining the temperature. Any boy should be able to get the semen with this instrument. The directions accompanying each extractor are very plain and are accompanied by illustrated charts showing just how it is done. It is very simple in its construction. There is nothing to get out of repair. It has a soft metallic point that will stand bending a thousand times without breaking. It is the best breeders' appliance on the market. PRICE, \$7.00.

### Improved Carlson Semen Extractor

This instrument has been used successfully by thousands of breeders. Price, \$6.00.

### Pointed Breeding Capsules

They can be inserted into the uterus before they collapse. We have the only capsules made especially for horse breeding. Some capsules do not dissolve, leaving a foreign substance in the uterus, which will prevent conception. Other capsules are too flimsy for this purpose. You cannot make any mistake by buying capsules from us as we only have one kind. We have them boxed with 100 in each box. The box is tight so they will be clean. These capsules are new, properly baked, and all bacteria killed before they are mailed. Always keep the lid on the box when not in use. Price (per box of 100), \$1.50.

### Breeders' Microscopes

A special breeders' microscope for use in testing the semen of stallions or jacks. Equipped with special lens for this purpose. Boxed in fine case. Every breeder should have a microscope to test and prove the sureness of his sire. Any boy can learn to test the semen. Full directions accompany each order. Price, each, \$35.00.

### Semen Catcher

We have invented an instrument to catch the semen when it is withdrawn at the time of service. The semen is immediately deposited in a dark enclosure which is surrounded by warm water. The vessel is air tight which retains the proper temperature. It prevents the semen from being chilled or exposed to light. Price, \$5.00.

### New Breeders' Thermometer

This new thermometer is made especially for breeders. The mercury is magnified so that it is easily seen. It is protected in a substantial metal case. Each one is thoroughly tested. The proper temperature is most important in artificial breeding. Price, \$1.50.

### For Testing Acid Mares

Blue Litmus paper will turn slightly red if the mare is acid. Place a sheet of this paper between the fingers and contact it with the fluid in the mouth of the womb. 25 sheets in a package. Price, per package, 25c.

### For Treating Barren Mares

We have a rubber hose made especially for treating barren mares. It is pure gum rubber made by hand; will stand boiling. It is the proper size. Can be used with a funnel or container. Price, 25c a foot.

### Speculum

Fourteen inches long. Very necessary in making examinations. Made of the best copper and specially polished so that the light is reflected into the mare. Any part of the vagina or cervix can be seen with this instrument. It is easily inserted. The best speculum on the market. Every stallion or jack owner should have this speculum. Price, \$3.00.

### Veterinary Thermometers

A standard clinical thermometer used by veterinarians. A metal case which insures it against breaking, with chain attached which may be pinned to the vest pocket and carried with safety. Extra length, tested and should last a lifetime. Price, \$1.25.

### Bulb Impregnator

The bulb impregnator is equipped with a rubber hose just like the ordinary impregnator which has been sold for years. It is not guaranteed to stand boiling. Price, \$3.00.

### Breeding Hobbles

Guaranteed to hold and fit any mare. Made of the strongest material. Every breeder should have a set of these hobbles. Some mares are dangerous to breed without them. Price, \$4.00.

### Breeders' Bags

Three sizes, small, medium and large. Stallions weighing 1,200 to 1,600 pounds usually require a medium size. These bags are guaranteed not to tear from any cause before March 1, 1916. If they do tear before that time, return the top part with our stamp on it and 50 cents in cash and we will send you a new bag. Price, each, \$1.50.

### Directions for Ordering

Send money orders or draft, as exchange is charged on personal checks. Always name Express Office as well as Post Office address, in order to insure prompt delivery.

We Pay Postage or Express on All Orders.

# THE KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR COMPANY

Twelfth and Central Streets

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI



# THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, Is to

## SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and \$1.00; \$5.00 and \$10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

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### "VISIO"

A Remedy for  
**Moon Blindness**

(Ophthalmia), Cataract  
and Conjunctivitis  
Shying horses all suffer  
from diseased eyes.



"VISIO" will convince any horse owner that it is the best remedy for defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our money back GUARANTEE.

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Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain; Stops Spavin Lameness. Allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic deposits, Swollen, Painful Varicose Veins. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 383 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

## ?? HAVE YOUR "WORMS" GOT HORSES ??

For Worms in Horses and Cattle. To drive them out use EMERSON'S DEAD SHOT. A speedy way of removing the WORMS (Dead or Alive), to purify the blood and strengthen the Nerves, or as a general condition powder. Sent by mail upon receipt of FIFTY CENTS (50c). C. B. SMITH & CO., Newark, N. J.

several breeds. Cotswolds and Lincolns are breeds typical of the coarse wools. Southdowns, Shropshires and Hampshires are well known medium wool breeds and Merinos or Ramboulllets are fine woolled breeds. Some of our readers grow pure bred sheep but it is only occasionally that sheep are advertised in our columns. You could refer to the list of live stock record associations printed in The American Breeder of August 5, and write to the secretary of the breeds in which you are interested. In this issue you will find the eleventh of our series of breed articles, which is as good information as you can get on Southdown sheep.

1959—RHEUMATISM—Where does rheumatism affect a jack? Is it detrimental to a jack for breeding? What is good treatment for it? I have a jack nine years old, height 15 hands; weight 1,000 pounds. He gets lame in one foot or leg and I cannot detect much the matter, only a little fever. He has careful treatment and in a short time he gets over it. In a few weeks he is lame in another foot or leg. Has shown it three times this spring and each time is quite lame and it is in a different foot or leg. My treatment has been to blister when I could detect fever. He serves promptly if he feels good; other times a little slow. He has hay and ground oats mornings and nights and a little corn at noon. He is in good flesh and not over fat. He eats well and looks good. He runs in a dry box stall with ground floor well bedded, and an open yard adjoining. It has been rainy and wet here all spring and summer. He can go out and in yard as he desires. At

present he is lame in left front foot and when standing relieves leg by resting toe upon the ground. Previous to this he has been lame in each hind leg; sometimes it bothers him to get up when lying down.—New York Subscriber.

REPLY—You have described a typical case of rheumatism, a disease to which jacks are very subject. The unusually heavy rains over the country generally together with the cool season has been ideal for the production of rheumatism from a standpoint of favorable weather conditions. The application of a blistering agent to an affected part is good treatment when that part can be detected. This is not always applicable, however, for the reason that the disease does not betray its presence by localized disturbance in the way of heat, pain or pressure, swelling, etc. In addition to local treatment when possible, benefit usually follows the internal use of salicylate of soda. A medium sized animal may be given an ounce three times a day for three or four days. Discontinue for about the same period, then repeat if necessary.

1960—INFECTED COLT—I have a colt that was castrated a year last April and he got along all right until this last spring. About February I noticed he was suppurating a little again, but did not seem to be swelled any. Then a little while after we noticed that he began to arch in the back. I thought he had taken cold and would get all right soon, but he gets worse instead of better, as the cords seem to be drawn and the last day or two he has an enlarged place on the inside of the thigh near the stifle joint, and is quite lame. He has been on pasture all the time and seemed to be as well as the rest of the colts until the last few days. He will be three years old next spring and is a good colt. Would like to know what is the cause of his trouble and what to do for him. There is no veterinarian near here so would like an answer as soon as possible.—California Subscriber.

REPLY—It will be very necessary for you to get the assistance of a skilled veterinarian if your colt's life is to be saved. An infection has likely taken place at the site of this suppurating wound that is spreading throughout the system and if neglected will become so general in a short time that it will be impossible to save your colt. It would be impossible for you to carry out the treatment necessary in this case yourself.

1961—DEFECTIVE FEET—I have a fine, big mare whose feet crack easily. I have to keep her shod all the time, even when she runs in pasture. There is a crack in each front hoof clear to the hair. Can this be remedied? Please advise something that is safe to try.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Some animals are born with defective feet, others are made so by permitting the animal to stand on something irritating, like fermenting manure. If the animal's feet become dry and brittle they should be soaked sufficient to soften them and then some unctuous material applied daily to prevent them drying out again. For this purpose you will find stiff vaseline quite serviceable and to it may be mixed about one-sixth part of pine tar. An easy way to apply the mixture is to make use of a paint brush or soft cloth. Only sufficient should be applied to give the hoof a thin coating. Every two weeks apply a little of the following around the hair line just above the hoof, rubbing in well with the finger. Powdered cantharides one ounce, vaseline

## R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer  
of the West

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right; work always up to the highest standard.



eight ounces. Mix the two agents well together and make a single application every two weeks. This will cause a better and more rapid growth of hoof to take place.

### THE ACCOUNT AGAINST THE TICK.

Speaking of its campaign against the Texas fever tick, a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture said:

"We are going to drive home the fact that ticks take as much as 200 pounds of blood a year from a 1,000-pound steer; that in the case of a cow that ought to be giving 8 quarts of milk a day, ticks will cut the milk yield down as much as 3 1-3 quarts a day. We are going to drive home the fact that ticks reduce the home price of meat animals from 1/2 to 1 cent a pound, that they prevent the introduction of high grade beef animals and of dairy strains that increase the milk and butter fat yield. The tick prevents bankers from lending money to promote the live-stock industry, keeps down the fertility and production of farms and makes the farmers pay \$50,000,000 a year to supply the tick with its never-ceasing barbecue of blood."

### THE PROFIT IN GRINDING WHEAT FOR PIGS.

Bulletin No. 144 of the Nebraska Experiment Station gives the results of a test to determine the relative feeding values of whole wheat and ground wheat when fed to fattening pigs. Data are given on four lots of pigs fed the following ration:

- Lot 1, soaked whole wheat.
- Lot 2, soaked whole wheat 19 parts, tankage 1 part.
- Lot 3, soaked ground wheat.
- Lot 4, soaked ground wheat 19 parts, tankage 1 part.

The pigs fed ground wheat made faster and more economical gains than the pigs fed whole wheat. It was found that pigs can be fattened and marketed on a shorter feed with ground wheat than with whole wheat. In all cases a great saving was effected by grinding the wheat. Ground wheat at \$1 per bushel proved to be as economical as whole wheat at 75 cents per bushel.

### TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS MAKE GOOD MILK RECORDS.

To the American Breeder:—Two remarkable two-year-old heifer records for milk and butter production have been made by Holstein heifers owned by the dairy department of the University of Missouri.

One of these heifers has produced 9,891 pounds of milk for the year closing June 5, and 289 pounds of butter. In ten months the other heifer has produced 13,585 pounds of milk and 415 pounds of butter. She is a granddaughter of Missouri Chief Josephine, a cow owned by the dairy department of the University which had a year's record of 26,861 pounds of milk and 965 pounds of butter. She held the world's record for milk production over a period of six months. Missouri Chief Josephine died in 1912.

When the record of the second heifer is completed for a year's time, it is estimated that she will have produced 15,000 pounds of milk and 480 pounds of butter. This is an average daily production of more than 20 quarts.—University of Missouri News Service.

The rotation of crops is the greatest control method for farm pests generally. On account of white grub damage it is best not to plant corn on newly spring plowed sod or pasture land.

## LOUIS A. WILSON

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, Logan, Ia.

I am conducting sales for the best breeders in the country. Reference: American Breeder. Write me for dates.



### HOTEL CONVENTION.

European Plan.

Twelfth and Broadway.

Special attention given to stockmen. Rates 50c to \$1.00 per day. Bath free. Take Twelfth Street car from in front of Live Stock Exchange Building and get off at Broadway, or take any north bound car at the Union Depot, and transfer west on Twelfth. Car stops at our door.  
Kansas City, Mo.

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It takes years of experience and the best of equipment to do my class of work. I may be coming to your state any time for other work, so write me early if you want photos made. Address me at

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## Bulls

For Sale and Wanted.

Mine are Anxiety bred Herefords—calves to nearly 2 years. Also a few heifers. Prices reasonable. When you write state what you want or what you have for sale. Always mention American Breeder.  
W. F. SIPES, WINDSOR, MO.

## SHORTHORNS

For sale. 12 head of yearling heifers; registered. Will take in trade an Arabian or saddle stallion.  
JOE TOMLINSON, TRAER, IA.

### FARM LANDS—20 YEARS TO PAY.

Fertile farms in Western Canada offered by Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Productive soil; good climate; ready markets; fine churches and schools; unexcelled transportation; all conveniences and opportunities of best farming districts anywhere. Prices \$11 to \$30 an acre; irrigated land from \$35. Loan of \$2,000 to assist practical farmers in irrigated districts. Twenty years to pay—or sooner at your option. Long before your final payment is due your farm will have paid for itself. Also some improved farms with houses, barns, wells, fencing and crops now growing on them on the same favorable terms. Interest in all cases only 6%. This offer is based on good land; we offer these terms because we know a farmer on our lands can "be successful"; he can live well and save enough to pay for his farm. Western Canada lands are naturally suited to growing grains, fodders, vegetables, dairying and raising horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry. Cash in on the high grain prices. Don't delay; the best lands will be taken first. Write today for free handbook and full information to J. S. Dennis, Assistant to the President, Department of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

### LAND FOR LIVE STOCK

I have a 160 acre farm in southeastern Kansas, Chautauqua county, which is so far from here that I cannot look after it properly. Would like to exchange it for good young, registered Percherons or Shorthorn cows. Write for particulars.

J. R. HYLTON, M. D., Douglas, Wyo.

### 200 ACRE FARM

In Eastern Kansas for sale or trade. Will take three to five thousand dollars worth of registered draft horses. Farm all fenced hog tight; alfalfa, timothy, clover, prairie and blue grass; good house and cement cave; two good barns and a real home. Just one mile to railroad town and school. Address,  
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320 acres, improved, Western Wyoming; stock, farm equipment, 1915 crops; \$9,000; bargain. For terms, write,  
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## THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN COUNTRY

Has good land at low prices. Descriptive magazine free for a year.

W. Q. NICHOLSON, INGR. AGENT,  
K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.



A DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN

DEFECTIVE EYES KEEP CHILDREN BACK.

To the American Breeder:—The backwardness which many school children show in their studies is due to defects which may be easily corrected. Many students who are apparently normal in every respect show backwardness in their studies. Such children are oftentimes considered lazy, stupid or indolent, and are a source of much mortification to their parents. They get behind other children of their own age, in school work. Repeated punishments and corrections make them stubborn and dogged. It is quite probable that an examination of the eyes will show some defect. With properly adjusted glasses these children generally become normal in every respect.—Dr. M. P. Ravenel, Professor of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine, University of Missouri.

CAKE RECIPE FROM LADY READER.

To the American Breeder:—As I am a reader of the American Breeder, and notice that the ladies were kindly requested to contribute for the "Subscribers' Number," I have not seen any recipes, so thought perhaps you could use one. I have used this one a number of times and think it is good. Devil's Food Cake: 2-3 cup of sugar, 2-3 cup of grated chocolate or cocoa, 2-3 cup of sweet milk. Cook until thick; set aside to cool; mix together one cup of sugar, ½ cup of butter, two eggs, separated; ½ cup of buttermilk with one teaspoonful of soda stirred in; two cups of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder sifted with the flour. Last of all the egg whites beaten stiff, and the custard, mix well and bake in layers.—Beatrice Reber, Jackson County, Mo.

RED INK FOR FADING PINK.

To the American Breeder:—I thought perhaps there might be some ladies among your readers who would like to know how to keep their pink crepe de chine, and pink silk garments, pink. Thoroughly wash them in luke warm water, and some good white soap (Ivory preferred). Rinse in two clear rinse waters and into the third put enough ordinary red ink to give the clothing the desired shade, trying a piece of silk before dipping the garment. Roll in a turkish towel and iron in a hour.—Missouri Subscriber.

PATTERNS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Catalogue Announcement.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date 1915-1916 large fall and winter catalogue, containing over 400 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, as well as the latest embroidery designs, also a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, giving valuable hints to the home dressmaker. 1379. Girls' Dress, with Bloomers.—Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 2¾ yards of 44-inch material for the dress, and 1¼ yard for the bloomers, for a 6-year size. Price 10c. 1378. Boys' Blouse Suit.—Cut in 4 sizes: 3, 4, 6 and 8 years. It requires 1¼ yard of 36-inch material for the blouse, and 1½ yard for the trousers, for a 3-year size. Price 10c. 1377. Ladies' Kimono.—Cut in 3 sizes: small, medium and large. It requires 5¾ yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. Price 10c. 1394. Junior Suspender Dress, with Waist.—Cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. It requires 5¾ yards of 36-inch material for a 14-year size. Price 10c. 1370. Ladies' Petticoat.—Cut in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 5¼ yards of 36-inch material for skirt with flounce, or 3¾ yards for skirt without flounce. For flounce of embroidery

3¾ yards of 17-inch material will be required. The skirt measures about 2¾ yards at the foot. The flounce about 3¾ yards. Price 10c.

1004. Girls' French Dress.—Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. It requires 2¾ yards of 44-inch material for a 4-year size. Price 10c.

9999. Ladies' House Dress.—Cut in 7 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6¼ yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. Price 10c.

Waist 1389. Skirt 1388. Ladies' Costume.—The waist pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Skirt is cut in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for the waist, and 4¾ yards of 44-inch material for the skirt, for a medium size. The skirt measures 2¾ yards at the foot. This calls for two separate patterns, 10c for each.



Pattern Coupon.

In ordering patterns, be sure and fill in name and address plainly, also number and size of pattern desired. No. .... Size. .... No. .... Size. .... No. .... Size. .... No. .... Size. .... Address all orders to Pattern Department, American Breeder, 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Nine Months of the Egg Laying Contest

To the American Breeder:—The Barred Plymouth Rocks in the Missouri Contest, and S. C. White Leghorns in the National Contest, are in the lead as pens for July and for the nine months of the Contest. As individuals the S. C. White Leghorns lead the Missouri Contest, and White Orpingtons the National.

Pen 40 Barred Rocks from Missouri won the silver cup in the Missouri Contest by laying 105 eggs in July.

Pen 12, S. C. White Leghorns from Texas, won the cup in the National Contest by laying 103 eggs in July.

The cups were won for June by Leghorns in Missouri Contest by laying 115 eggs, and by Leghorns in the National Contest with 94 eggs.

It will be noticed that the winners in the Missouri Contest laid 10 eggs less in July than in June, but the winners in the National Contest laid nine eggs more in July than in June.

The highest ten pens in the Missouri Contest for the nine months are as follows:

Pen No.	Eggs
34 Barred Rocks	812
40 Barred Rocks	806
6 S. C. White Leghorns	773
38 White Plymouth Rocks	764
2 S. C. White Leghorns	748
10 S. C. White Leghorns	741
26 Buff Wyandottes	727
0 S. C. White Leghorns	725
28 White Wyandottes	721
14 S. C. White Leghorns	706

The highest five hens for nine months in the Missouri Contest are as follows:

Pen No.	Eggs
4 Hen 4 S. C. White Leghorn	195
40 Hen 1 Barred Rock	181
34 Hen 3 Barred Rock	178
14 Hen 3 S. C. White Leghorn	176
23 Hen 2 Buff Wyandotte	175

The highest ten pens for nine months in the National Contest are as follows:

Pen No.	Eggs
21 S. C. W. Leghorns	733
1 S. C. W. Leghorns	692
75 Rhode Island Whites	664
19 S. C. White Leghorns	651
3 S. C. White Leghorns	643
5 S. C. White Leghorns	633
43 White Orpingtons	629
29 S. C. Black Leghorns	617
15 S. C. White Leghorns	615

The highest five hens for nine months in this contest are as follows:

Pen No.	Eggs
43 Hen 277, White Orpington	189
21 Hen 129, S. C. White Leghorn	171
1 Hen 2, S. C. White Leghorn	167
67 Hen 412, Barred Rock	160
21 Hen 131, S. C. White Leghorn	156

The individual monthly and total report of the National Contest follows: Pen No. Name and Address July Tot.

Pen No.	Name and Address	July Tot.
21	Tom Barron, Catforth, S. C. White Leghorns.	
	England.	68 733
1	P. G. Platt, Wallingford, Pa.	79 692
19	Will Barron, Bartle, Eng.	89 651
3	Pennsylvania.	79 643
5	Bert Shaw, Elizabeth, Ill.	89 632
15	Missouri.	90 615
8	Golden Rod Egg Farm, Hardinsburg, Ky.	100 611
12	Texas.	103 599
16	Gust Klase, Ashland, Pa.	58 590
4	Fred Pearson, Downington, Pa.	68 580
14	Kentucky.	82 566
7	Edward Cam, Hoghton, England.	68 552
10	Braeside Poultry Farm, Stroudsburg, Pa.	95 547
6	Earing & Rowe, Delmar, N. Y.	85 541
11	Illinois.	77 529
17	Pecania Pou'try Farm, Davis Sta., S. C.	76 528
13	Pennsylvania.	61 513
18	Iowa.	63 468
9	N. L. Menegay, Louisville, Ohio.	59 462
2	Heigh's Poultry Farm, Rocky River, Ohio.	80 448
20	Arkansas.	29 313
	Rhode Island Whites.	
75	Illinois.	67 664
76	New Jersey	65 569
	White Orpingtons.	

43	Wisconsin.	30	629
44	Ohio.	37	484
32	Illinois.	30	446
48	Mishawum Poultry Farm, N. Woburn, Mass.	64	444
47	Florida.	34	363
29	Mark E. Johnson, Atlanta, Ga.	60	617
	S. C. Reds.		
74	Woodman & Smith, Wycombe, Pa.	65	599
73	Missouri.	59	497
	White Plymouth Rocks.		
70	Kentucky.	70	592
69	Jas. V. Johnson, Little Rock, Ark.	57	458
71	C. A. Hughes, Temple, Texas.	43	472
72	Michigan.	53	420
	Barred Plymouth Rocks.		
63	S. H. Page, Waverly, Ia.	50	577
65	Texas.	86	564
68	Kansas.	67	560
64	Michigan.	66	554
67	Brooks' Sanitary Hennerly, Morgan Park, Ill.	19	498
66	Illinois.	82	448
	R. C. Reds.		
78	Arkansas.	49	557
77	M. A. Bartlett, Canton, O.	63	557
	Silver Penciled Wyandottes.		
50	V. G. Warner, Bloomfield, Ia.	46	535
	Silver Wyandottes.		
61	V. G. Warner, Bloomfield, Ia.	36	529
62	A. & E. Tarbox, Yorkville, Ill.	54	436
	S. C. Buff Leghorns.		
27	Michigan.	91	522
28	Golf View Poultry Yards, Park Ridge, Ill.	74	522
	Buff Orpingtons.		
52	Old Forge Poultry Yards, Spring Grove, Pa.	49	511
51	Cherry Lane Farm Co., Oak Hill, W. Va.	18	329
	White Wyandottes.		
56	Rhode Island	34	508
55	Canada.	60	497
57	Tam Barron, Catforth, England.	30	486
53	Pennsylvania.	33	475
54	Pennsylvania.	58	470
	Blue Andalusians.		
45	Missouri.	72	504
46	Indiana.	53	384
	S. C. White Minorcas.		
24	New York	68	501
	Buff Plymouth Rocks.		
59	California.	39	467
60	Missouri.	16	366
	Anconas.		
35	New Jersey	54	444
36	Ohio.	34	369
37	S. F. Travis, Cocoa, Fla.	45	408
	White Langshans.		
31	Pennsylvania.	43	442
	S. C. Brown Leghorns.		
25	Vyron Wheeler, Decatur, Ill.	46	427
26	Missouri.	24	324
	Golden Campines.		
39	M. R. Jacobus, Ridgefield, N. J.	21	420
	R. C. Black Minorcas.		
34	Missouri.	36	401
33	Iowa.	42	252
	Silver Campines.		
40	M. R. Jacobus, Ridgefield, N. J.	35	383
42	Massachusetts.	14	143
41	Will H. Becker, Martins Ferry, Ohio.	0	115
	Buttercups.		
38	Chantecler Poultry Farm, Ulster, Pa.	38	373
	R. C. White Leghorns.		
23	Missouri.	24	361
	Blue Orpingtons.		
49	Iowa.	40	330
	C. T. PATTERSON, Pathologist, Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station.		

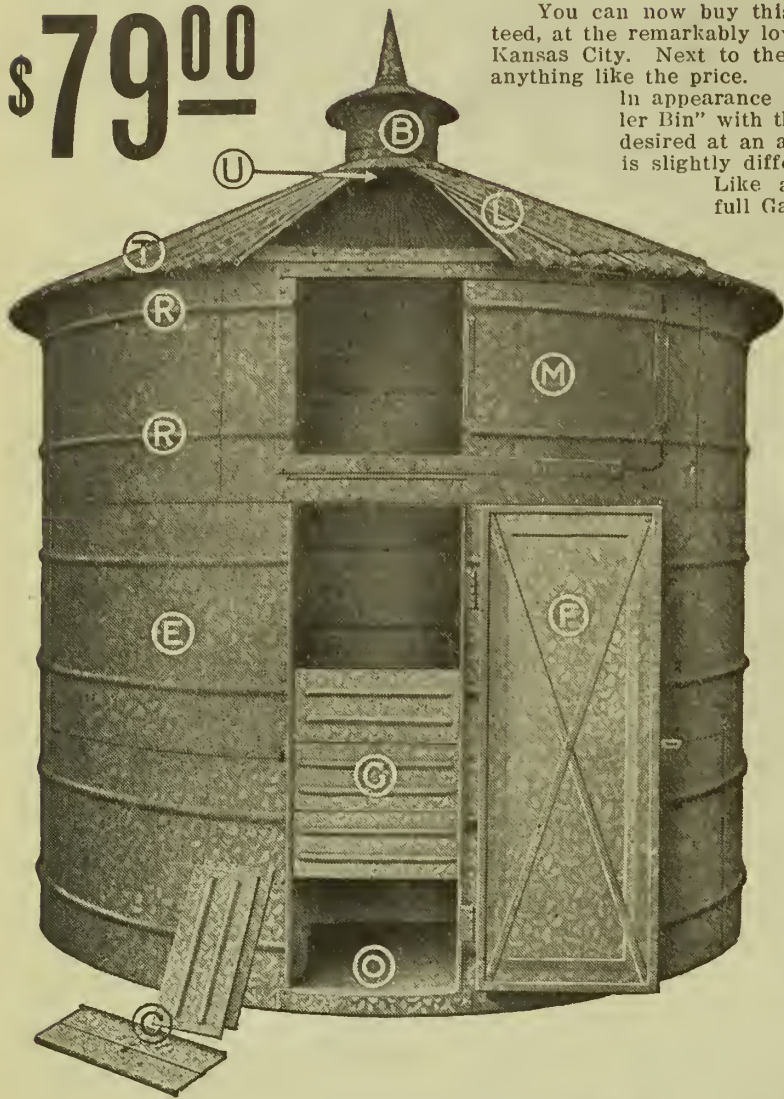
TO PREVENT YELLOWING OF SILK.

To the American Breeder:—White silk waists and white crepe de chine waists will not turn yellow if, after being thoroughly washed, they are allowed to remain for a while in a gallon of cold water into which two table-spoons of peroxide has been poured. Then wring out and roll in a clean bath towel until ready for ironing.—Beatrice Reber, Jackson County, Mo.



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\$79<sup>00</sup>



You can now buy this genuine galvanized 531 Bushel, level full "ECONOMY" Metal Grain Bin, fully guaranteed, at the remarkably low price of only \$79.00—or the "ECONOMY" 1041 Bushel bin for only \$104.50 F. O. B. Kansas City. Next to the famous Butler Bin the Economy bin is by long odds the best bin on the market for anything like the price.

In appearance the "ECONOMY" bin is almost identical with the illustration here shown of the "Butler Bin" with the exception of the two-foot sliding door, which can be added to the "ECONOMY" if desired at an additional cost to you of only \$2.00, and the manner of joining the cover sections, which is slightly different.

Like all Butler Metal products, the "ECONOMY" bin is made from the very best selected full Gage metal sheets and designed with the one idea of convenience and long service. It is 8½ feet high, thus enabling you to thresh directly into it without waste or inconvenience, and completely fill the bin without scooping, which cannot be done with bins over 8½ feet high. The capacity of the "ECONOMY" bin is positively guaranteed to be from 5 per cent to 10 per cent greater than the other so-called 500 to 1000 bushel bins.

**Now Is The Time To Buy a Grain Bin—RIGHT NOW!!** Prepare to Hold your wheat for the high mid-winter prices. Ask any neighbor of yours who owns a "Butler" or "ECONOMY" Galvanized Grain Bin. He will tell you the money he invested in Butler Bins last year brought him in extra wheat profits, at least four times the total amount of his investment.

This wheat-storing proposition is the sanest and safest proposition the American farmer ever took up. It is the thing for you to consider right now—and when you go bin buying, you want to be sure that you are getting the utmost for your money. Be especially careful to go over the specifications thoroughly. Insist that you get the very latest improvements and that your bin is made from genuine galvanized metal sheets.

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**Demand Butler or Economy Grain Bins—Made of Very Best Full Gauge, Tightest Coated Genuine Galvanized Sheet Steel**

Farmers and Agricultural Experts everywhere agree that the galvanized metal bin is the one perfect method of grain storing. Galvanized metal bins are best for wet grain as steel is a ready conductor of heat, and the many conveniences the bin affords makes it easy to turn the grain quickly. So in the selection of a bin this season, you should be careful to exercise unusual care as some concerns are substituting cheap, untried materials because of the shortage and increased price of galvanized sheets, and we cannot impress upon you too strongly that this is no time for experimenting with so-called "enamelled," "japanned," or any other new-fangled and untried method of grain-storing. Stick by the genuine, successful "BUTLER" or "ECONOMY" bins, made by the same careful methods and of the same dependable materials we have always used—the very highest grade of genuine full gauge galvanized sheet steel, with the best and tightest coating of galvanizing it is possible to make—and every sheet guaranteed perfect. The life of any metal exposed to the weather depends entirely on the coating and galvanizing is the only method so far discovered that has proven satisfactory. The "BUTLER" and "ECONOMY" bins come to you crated and all ready to quickly and easily set up. Every piece is cut and finished to exact size, ready to put in its place. We give complete instructions for putting together, and you can set up the bin in the field and fill it direct from the thresher, if you wish. It can be taken apart and shipped or moved intact on skids, at any time or to any place desired, and with very little difficulty.

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#### B—VENTILATOR.

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T—Showing tubular connection making roof easy to put together—adds rigidity and prevents sagging.

L—WEATHER PROOF MANHOLE, through which bin is filled direct from separator.

E—ONE SECTION. Any section can be taken from the bin and replaced at any time for ventilation, while working in the bin.

R—TWO CORRUGATIONS, in each section, giving great rigidity and strength.

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F—EXTRA LARGE PANEL DOOR; 2x6½ ft. Operates on hinges, can be secured by lock when closed.

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C—Showing three of the slats removed.

O—SHOVELING BOARD.

Right now is the time to get one or more "BUTLER" or "ECONOMY" Bins in service on your farm. Your dealer can supply you on short notice as we have put forth special effort and have a supply of steel on hand which, combined with the tremendous output of our two big plants makes possible immediate

storage in perfect condition, absolutely free from fire, rats, rain and thieves! There are many, many superior points possessed exclusively by the "BUTLER" and "ECONOMY" Bins—and all of these points you will readily see and appreciate when you read our descriptive book, or better still, see the bin itself.

#### DON'T EXPERIMENT.

Why buy cheap, new-fangled, untried and untested substitutes, when you can own the time proven and tested, successful, guaranteed genuine galvanized rat proof, moisture proof, rain proof and fire proof corrugated "BUTLER" or "ECONOMY" Bins, for less money, capacity, convenience, equipment, material and lasting qualities considered. Don't buy any grain bin until you have first investigated BUTLER GRAIN BINS.

WRITE OUR NEAREST OFFICE

## Butler Manufacturing Co.

1352 GRAND AVENUE

KANSAS CITY, MO.

918 6th Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Manufacturers of Genuine Special Metal Silos, Culverts, Grain Bins, Barn Ventilators, Barrels, Tanks, Garages, Etc.

**FREE**

Answer this ad and purchase a bin or garage, either direct from us or through one of our dealers, and we will give one of our "Economy" Hog Troughs Free.

USE THIS COUPON FOR FULL PARTICULARS

Butler Mfg. Co.,  
1352 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.  
918 6th Avenue, Southeast, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Send free and postpaid, illustrated descriptive booklets regarding the Butler Galvanized Metal Grain Bin and free hog trough offer.

Name.....

Address.....

## Note These Low Prices

Butler's guaranteed genuine galvanized "ECONOMY" Metal Bin, 531 bushel capacity, only.....\$79.00

Butler's guaranteed genuine galvanized "ECONOMY" Metal Bin, 1,041 bushel capacity, only.....\$104.50

Bins shipped crated to insure perfect delivery.

Prices f. o. b. Kansas City.

## PORTABLE STEEL GARAGE

**\$57.75**

This steel garage is 10 ft. by 14 ft., plenty of room for a Ford or other small car. Very substantial, locking doors; ventilators; shelves for tools, etc. Larger sizes in proportion. Easy to put up.

Write for Free Booklet















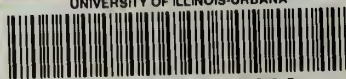








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